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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS,

1867-'68.

IN TWENTY VOLUMES.

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Volume 2.....	No. 1. War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3.....	No. 1. Interior: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4.....	No. 1. Navy, Postmaster General.
Volume 5.....	No. 2 and 3.
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40TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 1.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1867.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PART I.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM
AND
GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit my report as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and the accompanying reports of the army, and bureaus under the War Department, since the last annual report of the Secretary of War.

I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* August 12, 1867, in pursuance to the following instructions from the President, to wit:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1867.

"SIR: The honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

"The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

"Very respectfully yours,

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"General ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C."

On receipt of the above I notified the Secretary of War of it, first verbally and then, at his suggestion, by letter, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1867.

"SIR: Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once.

"In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass with-

out expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, *General*.

"Hon. E. M. STANTON,

"*Secretary of War.*"

To this the Secretary of War made this reply :

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"*Washington City, August 12, 1867.*

"GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.

"Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers, and other property in my official custody and charge as Secretary of War.

"But inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President.

"You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

"I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

"EDWIN M. STANTON,

"*Secretary of War.*

"General ULYSSES S. GRANT."

Immediately after this exchange of notes I assumed the duties of the office assigned to me, in addition to the duties of General of the army.

A long war had entailed upon the army practices of extravagance totally unjustifiable in times of peace; and as the increase of the regular army since 1860 (now almost the entire army) is officered by men whose army experience does not go back to that period, (and therefore they may not know but their indulgences at the expense of the general government are all legitimate,) retrenchment was the first subject to attract my attention. During the rebellion ambulances and mounted orderlies at every headquarters had come into use; and since the rebellion they have been continued, if not at every post of a single company, at least generally throughout the army. A discontinuance of this evil was necessary both to the discipline and efficiency of the army and to the relief of the treasury. Orders were therefore given both for breaking it up and seeing to its execution.

The Bureau of Rebel Archives was transferred to the Adjutant General's

department, as was also the Bureau for the Exchange of Prisoners, &c., thus relieving from government employment a large number of clerks and several officers who had, to that date, been continued in service.

Supplying large armies for a period of four years of hostilities necessarily led to an accumulation of stores of all sorts far beyond the wants of our present establishment for many years to come. Many of these articles were of a perishable nature; besides, being borne on the returns of officers accountable for them, they had to be stored and guarded, although the cost of care per annum might be greater than their value. Under my direction all these surplus and useless stores in the quartermasters' department are being sold, and the balance distributed for issue to troops as they may be wanted. This releases a large number of storehouses for which rent is being paid, and also discharges a large number of civil employes of government.

During the last summer and summer before I caused inspections to be made of the various routes of travel and supply through the territory between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. The cost of maintaining troops in that section was so enormous that I desired, if possible, to reduce it. This I have been enabled to do, to some extent, from the information obtained by these inspections; but for the present the military establishment between the lines designated must be maintained at a great cost per man. The completion of the railroads to the Pacific will materially reduce this cost, as well as the number of men to be kept there. The completion of these roads will also go far toward a permanent settlement of our Indian difficulties. There is good reason to hope that negotiations now going on with the hostile tribes of Indians will result, if not in a permanent peace, at least in a suspension of hostilities until the railroads are pushed through that portion of the Indian territory where they are giving the most trouble.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

From the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands I make the following synopsis:

No changes have been made in the organization and practical working of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, except such as have been caused by the appointment of district commanders under the reconstruction act.

The detail of officers serving with troops has enabled the Commissioner to reduce the number of bureau agents. Twenty-eight (28) civil agents have been discharged, and forty-eight (48) mustered out.

The freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, in mechanic arts, and in all branches of industry.

The amount of "abandoned land" now in possession of the bureau is 215,024 acres, much of which is swamp land, and scarcely any affording revenue. The number of pieces of town property is 950.

The business of adjusting the claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5,535, of which, 755 have been finally adjusted, and 4,266 are now awaiting action in

the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been \$64,494 29 ; certificates received by the commissioner and ordered paid, under act of Congress approved March 29, 1867, amounting to \$890,712 99.

Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees, and to 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also received transportation. Railroad accounts for transportation have been audited, amounting to \$102,093 99, and the amount paid by the disbursing officer has been \$227,754 63.

Hospitals are being rapidly closed and dispensaries substituted, as a more economical mode of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated during the year ending August 31, 1867, is 8,853, of whom 196 died, or 2 2-10 per cent. The number of freedmen treated is 135,296 ; died, 4,640, or 3 4-10 per cent. The number of commissioned medical officers and private physicians employed by the bureau has been 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. No adequate provision has been made for the insane, either by State or municipal authorities ; but they are cared for in separate wards of bureau hospitals. The average cost of furnishing medical attendance and medicines during the year has been two dollars and seventy-three cents (\$2 73) for each patient.

The total expenditures for the medical department have been \$301,800.

Commissary supplies have been issued to a limited extent. It has been found impracticable to discontinue such issues altogether. The average number of rations for the year ending September 1, 1867, was 11,658 per day. In the latter part of winter the destitution became so great that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies. The total amount of supplies furnished by means of the "relief fund" has been 850,388 pounds of pork and bacon, and 6,809,296 pounds of corn. The number of persons receiving relief is reported to have been 233,372. The average number has been 58,000, the largest number being in July, 82,000. The whole expense has been \$445,993 36, *i. e.*, nearly \$8 to each person for the period of four months, or \$2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the funds and supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter.

The schools have increased in number and usefulness. Normal and training schools are well attended. The total of day and night schools reported, including industrial, but not the Sunday schools, is 2,207, with 2,442 teachers and 130,735 scholars ; an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report. Of these, 1,056 schools are sustained wholly or in part by freedmen, and 391 buildings are owned by them. Of the teachers, 699 are colored and 1,388 white.

The average amount of tuition paid per month by the freedmen has been \$14,555.

Finances.—Appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1868, \$3,836,300.

Total expenditures from October 1, 1866, to August 31, 1867, eleven months, \$3,597,397 65.

The principal items of expenditures are: for schools and school buildings,

\$553,915 79; subsistence stores, \$1,460,326 28; transportation, \$227,754 63; salaries of agents, clerks, &c., \$521,421 44; medical department, \$331,001 21; quarters and fuel, \$135,098 64; clothing, \$116,688 80.

The balance of the expenditure, \$251,190 86, has been for printing, postage, and other contingencies.

The surplus from the unexpended appropriations of 1866, with the balance of the appropriations of this year, will be sufficient for the purposes of the bureau during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to the above proper expenditures, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers, or their heirs, retained State bounties to the amount of \$51,720 83, and has paid claims of colored soldiers, under joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, to the amount of \$350,870 96.

Apprenticeship in Maryland still holds large numbers of colored children in virtual slavery. The evils and cruelties resulting from this system, sanctioned by the State laws, are matters of constant complaint. As many as two thousand cases have been presented in a single county.

Education.—In all the schools in the District of Columbia and West Virginia there have been 7,998 scholars and 229 teachers. In West Virginia the schools have been sustained in part from the public school fund, where an impartial system of free schools exists. In the District of Columbia the colored schools are also entitled to a proportionate share of the public school fund, but the city authorities have not yet paid the entire sum claimed. It is probable, however, that the trustees of the colored schools will recover all that is due, and in future receive an equitable share of the public funds, in which case the colored schools will be independent of the bureau. Several institutions of higher grade than common schools have been established, and have made a good beginning. Among these are the National Theological Institute, in Washington, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination; the normal school and college at Harper's Ferry, conducted by the Free-will Baptists, and the Howard University, in the District of Columbia, which is designed to be national and free to all. The normal and preparatory department has been opened with about sixty scholars, and buildings are now being erected for other departments.

To provide cheap homes for industrious colored men, a farm has been purchased, surveyed into acre lots, and sold at cost. The lots have been taken up rapidly, and payments upon them promptly made.

Expenditures have fallen below the original estimates. No further appropriation of funds is asked for. As the bureau will expire next July, unless extended by Congress, no funds are estimated for for the next fiscal year. In case the bureau is not extended, it is recommended by the Commissioner that proper arrangements be made with the State authorities for the care of indigent classes; that the educational work be continued under the direction of the Bureau of Education or other United States agency, with full power and means to maintain and extend the present system; and that the Claim Division be continued in

connection with the War Department as long as it may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War.

This is but a brief abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Special attention to the report itself is respectfully invited. No recommendation is made at the present time respecting the continuance or discontinuance of this bureau. During the session of Congress, facts may develop themselves requiring special legislation in the premises, when the necessary recommendations can be made.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant General of the army shows the organization and present strength of the army, the force stationed in each military department and district, the number of recruits enlisted, and desertions from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867, and the organization of the colored troops.

On the 30th of September, 1867, the aggregate strength of the army (officers and men) was 56,815; the number of recruits, 34,191; and desertions, 13,608.

The recruiting service has been very successful, and men have been supplied as fast as needed.

The greatly enlarged numbers of the army, and of the military posts occupied by it, render it necessary that some change should be made in the present system of courts-martial and of punishments. The organization of "companies of discipline" is recommended. It is also recommended that, for the good of the service; the term of enlistment be changed from three to five years. In the cavalry it is five years, but the other arms of the service only enlist for three.

At the date of the last report, 11,043 volunteers still remained in service. That number has been reduced, and now only 203 commissioned officers remain, and no enlisted men. These officers are kept by special acts authorizing retention of volunteers in Freedmen's Bureau.

The mustering and disbursing officers have all been discontinued, except at Albany, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Santa Fé, New Mexico; and San Francisco, California. No appropriation is required for the volunteer disbursing branch for the next year.

Attention is called to the great number of desertions, and the necessity for a change in the present system of courts-martial and of punishment to abate the evil.

I would recommend an increase of three assistant adjutants general. This would enable the assignment of one to each of the major generals and brigadier generals of the army, and avoid the necessity of detaching officers from their legitimate duties to act as assistant adjutants general.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

During the year there has been no change in the inspector general's department, except that two of the assistant inspectors general have been promoted from majors to lieutenant colonels, under the provisions of the act of Congress

approved July 28, 1866. The number of officers in this branch of the service is too small to properly make the required special and stated inspections, whereby many abuses and irregularities have crept into the service. The immediate organization of an inspection department, composed of competent, active officers, is respectfully recommended to the attention of the authorities.

THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE

reports, that in the Bureau of Military Justice, during the past year, 11,432 records of military courts were received, reviewed, and registered; 2,135 special reports made as to the regularity of judicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions of law referred for the opinion of the bureau. The only change made in the conduct of the bureau and the status of its officers during the year has been in the detailing, by the order of the Secretary of War, of the assistant judge advocate general and four judge advocates, for service at the headquarters, respectively, of the five military districts established by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867. From official reports of the district commanders and other communications, it is believed that the services of these officers have been of an important and valuable character. The satisfactory manner in which they are represented as having performed their duties, which have been both of an advisory and judicial character, is deemed especially to vindicate the policy of Congress in retaining in the army a small body of officers instructed in military and common law, by constituting the corps of judge advocates a part of the permanent regular establishment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Quartermaster General submits full financial statement and analysis of accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, showing that during the past year 11,130 accounts have been examined, amounting to \$309,738,171 89, and of accounts remaining to be examined 1,544, amounting to \$47,451,262 74.

Sixteen thousand and eighty-six horses and mules were purchased during the year for the public service.

The sales of surplus or unserviceable animals during the year amount to \$268,572 24. The total sales of this character since the close of active hostilities in 1865 amount to \$16,245,716 46.

The supply of clothing and equipage is so large that no purchases of these articles will be necessary for the next year.

The amount of clothing and equipage issued under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1866, to families rendered houseless and destitute by the recent conflagration in Portland, Maine, is fully set forth in report.

The fund of \$1,000,000, known as the sheltering fund for the troops on the plains, has been applied to the purposes for which it was intended.

One thousand temporary buildings have been sold during the year for the sum of \$112,000.

The erection of the fire-proof warehouse in Philadelphia is in process of construction. The contract price for building is \$138,800. It will probably be ready for occupancy in December next.

The United States not owning any land at or near the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and no appropriation having been made to purchase land as a site for the buildings, no steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1867, authorizing the erection of fire-proof buildings at that place.

There are 308 cemeteries in the United States in which are interred the bodies of United States soldiers. Eighty-one of these are known as "national cemeteries." The total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries is 251,827, of which, 238,666 are interred in the national cemeteries. Seventy-six thousand two hundred and sixty-three bodies are yet to be interred in these cemeteries, which, when completed, will make the total number 328,090. Twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one rebel prisoners of war have been interred. The estimated cost for fencing the cemeteries is \$709,000. The amount already expended on cemeteries is estimated at \$1,737,000. The total cost of the cemeteries, when completed, is estimated at \$3,500,000.

On July 1, 1866, the southern railroads were indebted to the government to the amount of \$6,570,074 05. June 30, 1867, this amount was reduced to \$5,921,372 10.

The number of troops and the quantity of supplies transported up to the 20th September were as follows: Passengers, 73,196; animals, 7,194; public freight, 306,576 tons, at a cost of \$4,048,000.

During the fiscal year there were presented 24,417 claims, amounting to \$13,924,764 10, of which—

5,408 claims were approved, amounting to.....	\$5, 140, 041 48
6,513 claims were not allowed, amounting to.....	3, 613, 866 99
12,496 claims are awaiting action, amounting to.....	4, 870, 855 63

13, 924, 764 10

On the 1st of July, 1866, the organization of the department consisted of 67 officers and 12 military storekeepers, total 79. By the act approved July 28, 1866, the department was reorganized, and now consists of 76 officers and 16 military storekeepers with the rank of captain, making a total of 92. Five assistant quartermasters general have been retired. The number of volunteer officers in the department has been reduced from 107 to 31. Those remaining at the close of the year were fully employed upon important duties.

It is found that the number of officers of the quartermasters' department, as authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, is insufficient to the prompt performance of the duties devolving upon them. It is therefore respectfully recommended that a portion of section 13 of the act approved July 28, 1866, be repealed, and that there be added to the quartermasters' department so many assistant quartermasters with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry as will raise the number of officers of that grade to fifty; and that the vacancies thereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from those persons who have rendered meritorious services in the military service of the United States as assistant quartermasters of volunteers in the late war.

All of the officers of the department are highly commended for the able, conscientious, and faithful manner in which they have all discharged the highly important duties devolving upon them in the various details of business pertaining to the department.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The Commissary General of Subsistence reports that during the past year subsistence stores for the army have been procured in the usual manner, by advertising for proposals in the larger markets of the country. Efforts have been made with considerable success to obtain supplies from the producers and dealers established near the point of consumption. The completion and extension of the Union Pacific railroad already afford great facilities for reaching and supplying distant occupied posts, heretofore supplied by trains of wagons at special seasons of the year. Recent reports from the military division of the Pacific give assurances of success in the efforts to supply the troops of that division with pork made on the coast. This article has heretofore been shipped from New York. Tobacco has been supplied to the enlisted men of the army under the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1865, to the amount of \$104,895 84. Subsistence to the amount of \$882,684 66 has been furnished by this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, to freedmen and others under the proper and authorized demands of the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The total cost of subsistence stores issued or transferred for the subsistence of Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is \$644,439 22. The number of claims presented and paid under public resolution No. 56, approved July 25, 1866, up to September 12, 1867, was 2,069, and amounted to \$116,187 75. The number presented and passed for payment under section three of the act of March 2, 1867, was five, and amounted to \$259 50.

The total number of claims received under the third section of the act approved July 4, 1864, is 4,926, amounting to \$2,493,257 45; of which number there have been examined and approved 482, amounting to \$146,149 51; examined and rejected, 1,881, amounting to \$1,071,194 42; leaving for final action and decision 2,563, amounting to \$1,275,913 32.

The number of claims examined and decided since the last annual report is 1,190, amounting to \$480,436 60; of which number there have been approved 248, amounting to \$60,806 41; rejected, 942, amounting to \$419,630 19.

The officers of the department have all performed their duties with zeal and ability.

All of the commissaries of subsistence of volunteers have now been mustered out except two, who are by authority of law on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

No appropriation having been made to meet the large expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of section twenty-five of the act approved July 28, 1866, an order was issued permitting sutlers to continue to trade with troops until further orders.

The law authorizing the appointment of commissaries of subsistence having expired, it is suggested that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the General commanding the army to appoint from the lieutenants of the line, on the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, as many assistant commissaries of subsistence as the service may require, not to exceed thirty-two, such officers to be paid \$20 a month in addition to their proper pay and emoluments, but without loss of the fourth ration, and to hold their appointment until cancelled by their promotion to the grade of captain or by order of the General.

It is also suggested that it would be highly beneficial to the service could there be authorized a grade of non-commissioned officers to be called post commissary sergeants, to be selected and appointed as are ordnance sergeants, and to have the same rank, pay, and emoluments—the number not to exceed one to each military post.

The recommendation of the Commissary General for the appointment of thirty-two assistant commissaries is approved. It is absolutely necessary that there should be, and there is, an officer acting as commissary at every post garrisoned by troops. The only bonded officers to act in such capacity are the officers of the subsistence department and the regimental quartermasters. The same bond should be required from assistant commissaries as is required to be given by the latter. The additional pay would only be allowed when the duty of assistant commissary was performed, and they would never perform that duty at a post of less than a full regiment when there was present either a commissary or a regimental quartermaster.

I would recommend that no appropriation be made to execute the requirements of section 25 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," and that public resolution of Congress No. 33, approved March 30, 1867, as promulgated in the following orders, be continued in force:

[General Orders No. 54.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 15, 1867.

The following resolution of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

* [PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the commanding general of the army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commanding general of the army shall be authorized to permit a trading establishment to be maintained, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at any military post on the frontier not in the vicinity of any city or town, and situated at any point between the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich and the eastern boundary of the State of California, when, in his judgment, such establishment is needed for the accommodation of emigrants, freighters, and other citizens: *Provided,* That after the commissary department shall be prepared

to supply stores to soldiers as required by law, no trader permitted to remain at such post shall sell any goods kept by the commissary department to any enlisted men: *And provided further*, That such traders shall be under protection and military control as camp followers.

Approved March 30, 1867.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 58.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1867.

So much of paragraph II, General Orders No. 6, dated War Department, January 26, 1867, as is inconsistent with the following, is by direction of the Secretary of War revoked:

The Commissary General of Subsistence having reported that no special appropriation has been made by Congress to enable the subsistence department to carry into effect section twenty-five of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, which abolishes the office of sutler, and requires said department to furnish for sale to officers and soldiers such articles (heretofore supplied by sutlers) as may be designated by the inspectors general of the army; and in view of the large expenditure of funds necessary to furnish such supplies, and the delay which must ensue before an appropriation can be made for this purpose, it is ordered, that the sutlers at military posts on the frontier, not in the vicinity of any city or town, and situated between the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich and the eastern boundary of the State of California, shall, after the 1st of July, 1867, be retained, until further orders, as traders at such military posts, under the resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, authorizing the commanding general of the army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts.

Should the commanding officer of any post included in this order consider the present sutler of his post an unfit person to hold the office of trader, he will forward a report to that effect through intermediate commanders to these headquarters.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 68.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1867.

Traders at military posts.

General Orders No. 58, of May 24, 1867, is modified so as to permit any persons, without limit as to number, to trade at the military posts situated between the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich and the eastern boundary of the State of California, subject only to such regulations and restrictions as may be imposed by department commanders.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

From the report of the Surgeon General it will be found that, since October 20, 1866, three surgeons, six assistant surgeons, and seven acting assistant surgeons have died. Of these five died of yellow fever and three of Asiatic cholera.

In the month of June of the present year Asiatic cholera appeared among the troops at various points in the west and northwest; and for a time fears of a wide-spread epidemic were entertained. Recent reports from the infected command show that the disease has subsided, or has been eradicated by vigorous hygienic measures.

The valuable medical and mortuary records of this department were transferred to the fire-proof building on Tenth street in December, 1866. During the year official evidence has been furnished from these records of the death or discharge for disability in 55,500 cases.

Four thousand and eight monthly reports of sick and wounded, 315 special reports, 598 folio records of hospital records, 2,365 burial records, and 1,262 hospital muster and pay-rolls have been received during the year. The alphabetical registers of the dead, as far as completed, contain the names of 244,747 white soldiers, 29,796 colored soldiers, and 30,204 rebel soldiers.

In the division of surgical records the histories of 45,551 wounded men have been traced out and entered upon the permanent registers. The number thus entered now amounts to 207,941. The histories of the graver injuries, and of those cases in which important operations were performed, are very fully recorded.

Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and nineteen cases of wounds and operations occurring previous to the present system of registration and return of injuries have been compiled, and will be entered upon the permanent registers.

The average annual strength of white troops is represented by the reports at 41,104. The number taken on sick report for diseases, wounds, and injuries, 122,181, an average of nearly three entries on sick report for each man. The mortality during the year was 1,527. The average annual strength of the colored troops, as shown by the reports, is 6,561. The number taken on sick report for disease, wounds, and injuries was 19,694, an average of three entries on sick report for each man. The total number of white and colored soldiers discharged during the year on surgeons' certificate of disability is 618.

The Army Medical Museum was removed to the building on Tenth street in April last. Eight thousand five hundred and forty-two specimens have been catalogued, and a small appropriation will be required to continue and preserve this invaluable collection.

In September, 1867, a medical board was convened in New York city for the examination of candidates for the position of assistant surgeons in the army and the promotion of assistant surgeons, which resulted in the appointment of forty-seven as assistant surgeons in the army, and the promotion of fourteen assistant surgeons.

Of artificial legs, arms, &c., there were issued during the past year, to wounded soldiers, 573 pieces.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

13

The funds of the medical and hospital department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, consisted of a balance remaining in the treasury June 30, 1866.....		\$2, 546, 457 14
Amount issued by the treasury in June, 1866, to disbursing officers, but which had not come to hand July 1, 1866.....	37, 000 00	
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs under act of July 16, 1862.....	540 00	
Appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1867, by act of July 13, 1866.....	500, 000 00	
Amount derived from the sale of old and surplus hospital property.....	293, 002 82	
From boards of officers in hospitals.....	327 85	
For care of citizen patients in United States hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.....	1, 270 88	
Refunded from appropriation for prisoners of war.....	1, 420 87	
Amounts in the hands of disbursing officers, including suspended vouchers.....	446, 139 47	
	3, 826, 159 03	
Deduct balances in favor of various disbursing officers.....	751, 555 81	
	3, 074, 603 22	
There was disbursed for purchase of medical and hospital supplies		\$176, 556 40
For pay of private physicians.....	225, 531 40	
For pay of hospital employes.....	40, 894 44	
For expense of purveying depots.....	102, 253 06	
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen.....	35, 206 50	
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals.....	3, 229 04	
For miscellaneous expenses of the medical department....	48, 835 19	
For internal revenue tax.....	2, 133 12	
Refundment of amounts erroneously deposited in the previous year.....	125 6	
Transferred to the pay department for the payment of contract surgeons.....	200, 000 00	
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs turned into the surplus fund.....	190 00	
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1867.	2, 909, 614 08	
Amount of previous disallowances now admitted, proper vouchers being furnished.....	33, 789 33	
In the hands of disbursing officers.....	72, 526 25	
Amounts chargeable to disbursing officers on suspended vouchers awaiting explanation and correction.....	65, 769 52	
	3, 916, 653 94	
Deduct balances due disbursing officers.....	842, 050 72	
	3, 074, 603 22	

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The Paymaster General reports that at the date of the last annual report there were 25 paymasters of the old establishment, and 58 additional paymasters, making a total of 83. There have since been 35 appointed in the permanent establishment, the complement authorized by the "act to increase and fix the military peace establishment," approved July 28, 1866, making of regular paymasters created and now in service 60; reduction of additional paymasters during the fiscal year, 37, leaving still in service 21. Total of both classes now in service 81.

The explanation given in the last annual report of the necessity of continuing in service some of the additional paymasters still exists in all its force, though it is expected that a further reduction may be practicable before the end of the current year.

The financial summary exhibits a balance on hand at the be-

ginning of the fiscal year of	\$23, 941, 899 82
Received from treasury and other sources during the year...	34, 933, 958 27
Total.....	<u>58, 875, 558 09</u>

Accounted for as follows :

Disbursements to the regular army and the Military Academy	\$14, 369, 243 62
Disbursements to volunteers	28, 389, 213 43
Requisitions cancelled	8, 100, 000 00
Amount refunded to treasury	38, 000 00
Amount of paymasters' balances on deposit in Merchants' National Bank at date of closing, not heretofore accounted for	107, 614 65
Unissued requisitions in treasury	3, 550, 000 00
In hands of paymasters.....	4, 321, 786 39
Total.....	<u>58, 875, 558 09</u>

The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is as follows :

To troops in service	\$20, 078, 855 09
To troops on muster-out	3, 300, 000 00
To treasury certificates	10, 614, 000 00
To referred claims.....	8, 765, 602 00
Total	<u>42, 758, 457 09</u>

There have been received and recorded to October 20, 1867, 407,857 bounty claims under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. Of this number, 105,378 have been fully settled and disposed of at an expenditure of \$9,352,797; 302,479 claims remain on hand to be settled.

Thirty-one thousand claims for ordering bounty and arrears of pay have also been settled and disposed of within the year, at an expenditure of \$3,353,203.

Under the joint resolutions of Congress, the one approved March 30, 1867, and the other July 19, 1867, \$1,500,000 was appropriated for expenditure in the

five military districts of the south. Of this amount there has been drawn from the treasury \$1,454,728 93, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$45,271 07, which balance is to the credit of the second military district.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

The corps of engineers consists of one hundred and seven officers and the battalion of engineer troops. Seventeen officers are on detached duty, serving on the staff of the General of the army, on the staffs of the general officers commanding military divisions and departments, at the Military Academy, on the Light-house Board, and in the Interior Department. The remainder are engaged, under the orders of the Chief of Engineers, upon the permanent defences of the country, the survey of the lakes, the improvement of rivers and harbors and the surveys relating thereto, upon explorations, in the command and instruction of the engineer troops, and in the charge of public buildings, grounds, and works in Washington.

The work of strengthening the permanent defences of the country, and of adapting them to receive more powerful armaments, has been continued during the past fiscal year.

Experimental targets and other structures have been in the course of construction for the purpose of determining the further modifications which sea-coast defence must undergo in view of the great power of modern ordnance, and the best and most economical manner of using iron as shields or scarps, or in other modes, for defence.

The estimates for the sea-coast defences during the next fiscal year are for the construction of such interior and other portions of the works now in progress as are not affected by the improved means of naval warfare and of siege operations, or where the increased strength required can be secured by simple means, such as greater thickness of earth-covering, &c.

The headquarters of the engineer battalion, with three companies, have been established at Willett's Point, the chief depot of engineer supplies; a second depot has been fixed at Jefferson Barracks, with one company; and a third, near San Francisco, with one company. A detachment from the engineer battalion is at the Military Academy, to aid in giving instruction in practical engineering.

Some legislation for improving the discipline and instruction of the engineer troops is recommended by the Chief of Engineers, and appears to be required.

The operations of the corps relating to reconnoissances and surveys for military and commercial purposes, and to the improvement of rivers and harbors, have progressed during the fiscal year in a satisfactory manner.

The maps of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific, prepared chiefly from the first-named surveys, are indispensable to the troops now occupying that region. The explorations and surveys in progress, and those in contemplation, will continue to supply such wants and to furnish, besides, information of great value to the country.

The surveys for river and harbor improvements supply the information essential for legislation, as well as for the proper location and construction of the works. They should be continued, especially upon the western rivers, where

changes in the channels and bars and other obstacles to navigation are constantly going on.

The survey of the lakes has made satisfactory progress in the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan, to which attention has been confined for the most part, to meet the demands of commerce now being developed upon the borders of those waters.

The report of the Chief of Engineers and accompanying papers contain all the information required to be presented by the acts of 1866 and 1867 making appropriations for certain river and harbor improvements and surveys. These works have been carried on in a highly satisfactory manner.

Embarrassments have been experienced in the execution of the acts, modifications of which are suggested by the Chief of Engineers.

A large number of detailed maps, intended to illustrate some of the principal campaigns and battle-fields, have been prepared, and others are in course of preparation. They contain information not only useful for the purposes intended, but highly valuable in connection with other objects, military and civil. The Chief of Engineers recommends an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the engraving and printing of the most important, a recommendation which is concurred in.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The expenditures of the Ordnance bureau during the past fiscal year were less than one-third of those of the preceding year. They were applied chiefly to work previously begun and partially executed, and to the settlement of war claims. The estimates for the next year are for defraying expenses of ordinary peace operations, and executing such work as have been authorized and directed by law.

The operations at the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of iron gun-carriages and implements for sea-coast cannon and of articles required for issue to troops, the reception, care, and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores, the breaking up of unserviceable ammunition, and the construction of authorized buildings and other permanent improvements. The hired men employed at the arsenals have been reduced from last year by about 17 per cent., and the reduction is in further progress. There were, at the end of the year, 987 enlisted ordnance men employed at the arsenals in guard, police, and other military duties, and as mechanics and laborers in the workshops, magazines, and laboratories.

A title to the property on Rock island, Illinois, having been acquired, the construction of the arsenal and armory at that place, in accordance with the act of April 19, 1864, has been carried forward rapidly. The estimate for continuing that work during the next fiscal year is in accordance with its character and design as authorized and directed by law. The conditions connected with the appropriation in March last for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island having not yet been fulfilled by the railroad company, no part of that appropriation has been expended. From correspondence and negotiations with the railroad company in reference to the guarantee required from them by the appropriation act, it is understood that the company will agree to pay, and will satisfactorily guar.

antee the payment of, half the cost of building the bridges across the main channel of the Mississippi river and across the slough on the Illinois side, and is anxious to have the bridges built as soon as practicable upon those conditions. As there is some doubt whether the guarantee which the company is willing to give would fulfil the exact requirements of the law, this subject is recommended to be brought to the notice of Congress for such further legislation as may be deemed necessary and proper. It is very desirable that the bridges should be built as soon as practicable, and that a sufficient appropriation for the purpose be made. When the work is done, one-half of its expense will be returned to the government by the railroad company.

The arms and other ordnance stores which had accumulated at the southern arsenals, excepting one in Florida turned over for use by the Freedmen's Bureau, and one at Little Rock, Arkansas, occupied as a military station, have been repossessed, and are now in charge of the ordnance department. The buildings and other public property at these arsenals should be kept from decay and in proper preservation, and the ordnance estimates include the amount necessary for that purpose. The arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, from its position and healthfulness, is peculiarly suitable for a large arsenal of deposit, and its advantages in this respect should be made available as soon as it may be considered necessary and proper to store arms in the south. The establishment of an arsenal at a suitable point between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains, for supplying troops serving in that region, is considered necessary, and an appropriation for that purpose is recommended. The sale of the small arsenals at Rome, New York, Vergennes, Vermont, and Liberty, Missouri, which may be soon abandoned without disadvantage to the public service, is also recommended, as well as the sale of the North Carolina arsenal, the Macon armory, and the powder-works at Augusta, Georgia, which were captured from the rebel government. The land and other property at Harper's Ferry, formerly used for an armory, are not now required by the department, and their sale is recommended, if it be decided that it can be done under the government title. If not sold, it is suggested that it be leased for a term of years.

There were 23,083 Springfield rifle muskets converted into breech-loaders during the past fiscal year at the national armory, and about 100,000 muskets, carbines, and sabres were cleaned and repaired there. All of the converted arms have been issued to troops, and nearly all the infantry serving in the departments of the Missouri and the Platte have been armed with them. Monthly reports received from the commanders of the companies so armed have been highly favorable to the arm, and furnish abundant evidence of its excellence and fitness for the military service. The almost unanimous opinion expressed by the officers is, that the musket is simple, strong, not liable to get out of order, and extremely accurate in firing. Not a single officer has expressed the opinion that the calibre (reduced from that of the muzzle-loader) is too small, while a few have recommended a further reduction. These arms have done excellent service in an Indian campaign during the past summer; very few of them have been reported as rendered unserviceable, and of these, more were made unserviceable through carelessness than from all other causes. In July,

1866, the Secretary of War directed the conversion of 25,000 Springfield rifle muskets into breech-loaders, and the preparation of an adequate supply of proper ammunition. He afterwards ordered the conversion of these arms to be continued, without fixing a limit as to number; and the work was carried on rapidly until August, 1867, when it was directed to be suspended, after 50,000 arms had been altered. That number is nearly completed, and there have been prepared the requisite tools for converting about 400 muskets per day, at which rate their conversion can be resumed at short notice. It is confidently believed that no converted breech-loader, in this country or in Europe, has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket, as altered at the armory, and that none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost. In view of the fact that the 50,000 converted muskets will very soon be issued to troops, leaving no breech-loading muskets on hand in store, it is recommended that the conversion of the Springfield musket be resumed. The chief difficulties which have been interposed against the production of a good breech-loading musket, by the ordnance department, have been the immediate claim of almost every improvement under some of the many patents which have been granted for improvements in fire-arms; and the extreme eagerness and strong efforts of some inventors, and others interested in patents, to have their particular inventions used in the government military service. There are many claims of patent rights in the methods used to convert the Springfield muskets. Several parties, in some instances, claim to hold patents for the same thing; and every improvement, it is believed, is claimed by more than one inventor. The validity of such patent claims for the improvements used at the national armory in converting the musket have not been acknowledged by the ordnance bureau, which believes that the proper course for the various claimants to take is to establish their respective rights, and then apply to Congress for remuneration for their use by the government.

The cartridges used for breech-loading arms are known as "central fire," about 7,000,000 of which have been fabricated. Extensive trials of them, made by troops and in proofs, resulted in an average failure of only one-third of one per cent.

Smooth-bore cannon of less than eight inches calibre being ineffective against iron-clad war vessels, it has been determined to supersede all such now in the sea-coast forts by those of heavier calibre, and by rifled cannon. A board of engineer, ordnance, and artillery officers, specially appointed to consider the subject of arming the permanent forts, reported that 1,915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, were required for the permanent fortifications, and should be provided; and their report was approved by the Secretary of War. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon. This stoppage of the procurement of heavy cannon has been mainly occasioned by "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the ordnance department of the army and navy." This subject, as also the experiments which have been made to test the durability and efficiency of these cannon, are stated more fully and in detail in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. The experiments have

resulted in establishing the fact that our heavy cast-iron cannon are the cheapest and most effective guns that are possessed by any nation. While this is fully proved so far as regards the smooth-bore heavy guns, and the same results have followed in respect to the rifles, so far as the tests have yet been applied to them, it is not deemed prudent to enter upon the manufacture of these latter to a large extent without the previous trial of a greater number of these guns.

Since the delivery of the report of the Chief of Ordnance, that officer has received such information as to materially change his views in regard to additional legislation, which he thinks necessary to secure the interests of the United States, before expending any money on the railroad bridge at Rock Island.

His views will be submitted in special report hereafter.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The chief signal officer of the army reports that the course of tuition in military signalling and telegraphing has been definitely established and commenced at West Point; that the preliminary steps have been taken to secure the arrangement, upon similar plans, in so far as is practicable, of the studies of these duties, at the Military and Naval Academies; that a project for the general communication of the army and navy, by signals common to both services, has been brought under consideration; that a general order, publishing regulations for the equipment and instruction of the army, has been authorized. When these plans shall have been carried into effect, the active forces of the United States will be prepared to use, in the contingencies of the service, either aerial or electric telegraphy.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The corps of cadets at the examination in June last numbered two hundred and fifty-five. Of these sixty-three graduated, and were commissioned in the army.

The report of the Board of Visitors exhibits fully the excellent condition of the institution, and bears ample testimony of its usefulness. They renew the recommendation made by the board of the previous year to increase the number of cadets, giving substantially, but perhaps more elaborately, the same arguments for the increase. They also recommend that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent should be not less than those of a brigadier general, and give various strong reasons therefor. They rightly say that "the continuous and increasing visits of official persons from abroad and from our own country exact expenditures which ought not to be permitted by a generous people any longer to diminish his income." The erection of a fire-proof building, for the preservation and safety of the records and archives of the academy, is also recommended. Congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to accomplish this object, but it is found inadequate, and an additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars is asked for this year. Other recommendations are made by the board, but for which no estimates are submitted by the inspector. The inspector bears liberal testimony to the unusual degree of interest and patience manifested by the board to examine and investigate all the affairs, faults, and errors of administration of the institution; and he says that it will be the pleasure and endeavor of

the academic authorities to profit by and carry out the views and suggestions of the board where no legal obstacle intervenes.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is	\$77, 124, 707 08
For office of the General of the army	5, 000 00
For Adjutant General's office, recruiting service	300, 000 00
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For Inspector General's office—no appropriation.	
For Military Academy	\$146, 305 00
For pay of cadets, &c.	188, 707 00
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	335, 012 00
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For Bureau of Military Justice—no appropriation.	
For Quartermaster General's department	\$28, 180, 066 20
For ditto—deficiency estimate.	13, 500, 000 00
For ditto—for contingencies	100, 000 00
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	41, 780, 066 20
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For subsistence department—no appropriation.	
For medical department	\$15, 000 00
For pay department	22, 412, 068 00
For engineer bureau	10, 528, 769 88
For ordnance bureau	1, 533, 084 00
For Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands—no appropriation.	
For signal service	\$27, 000 00

The foregoing estimates for the approaching fiscal year are taken from the estimate of the different bureau chiefs, without change of the items. They are based upon the expenditures of the current year, and will probably exceed the amount which will be required. A season of peace with the Indians on the plains will of itself materially diminish the expenditures of the army, and justify a reduction in the number of enlisted men in a company.

Attention may be attracted to the great increase of appropriation for the bureaus of the War Department asked for this year over the estimates of last year, and requires explanation. The expenses for the next fiscal year will necessarily be much below those for the present year. It will be observed that \$13,600,000 of the present estimate is to cover deficiency in appropriation of last year. The last Congress made large appropriations for river and harbor improvements, for which no estimates were then made. The work having been commenced under such authority, it is now necessary to make large estimates for its continuance. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, having been made during the existence of war, were very large; far in excess of requirements after cessation of hostilities. This left a large balance, already appropriated, to commence the present fiscal year with, and reduced the estimate. No such balance will exist to commence the year 1868-'69 with.

The small regular army sustained by the United States prior to 1861 was

kept well supplied with officers educated at the national Military Academy. After the rebellion, however, it was found necessary to increase this standing force about four-fold. The war educated soldiers to fill well, by judicious selections, this increase to the army, but not to keep up the supply. The original vacancies created by this increase of the army are now filled, and appointments hereafter to fill vacancies must go in at the foot of the army register. For this reason, the time has passed, or soon will, when efficient volunteer soldiers, educated in the rebellion, will be willing to accept such positions; or, if willing, will be of an age making it unadvisable to accept them. While the army has been so much increased, no addition has been made to the number of cadets admitted at West Point. I would now respectfully recommend an increase to the full number that can be accommodated without additional buildings. The present number of cadets is limited by the number of representatives and delegates in the lower house of Congress, and ten *at large* each year appointed by the President. Four hundred cadets can be accommodated without increase of expense to the government further than the pay to the additional number. The manner of making these appointments, I would suggest, should be by adding three *at large* additional, to be appointed by the President, and by regarding a vacancy as existing in each congressional district when the cadet representing it enters the second class.

I would recommend the continuance for another year of the additional pay allowed to officers of the army by the last Congress.

The 37th section of the act of July 28, 1866, appropriates \$20,000 for the procurement of an equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. It has been found that the work cannot be contracted for for less than from three to four times the appropriation; hence no contract has been entered into.

Special report will be submitted hereafter of plans and estimates that have been prepared for the erection of new War Department buildings.

By act of Congress the ten southern States which have no representation in the national councils are divided into five military districts, each commanded by an officer of the army of not less rank than brigadier general. The powers of these commanders are both civil and military. So far as their military duties are concerned they are under the same subordination to the General of the army and Secretary of War that department commanders are. In their civil capacity they are entirely independent of both the General and Secretary, except in the matters of removals, appointment, and detail, where the General of the army has the same powers as have district commanders. It is but fair to the district commanders, however, to state that, while they have been thus independent in their civil duties, there has not been one of them who would not yield to a positively expressed wish, in regard to any matter of civil administration, from either of the officers placed over them by the Constitution or acts of Congress, so long as that wish was in the direction of a proper execution of the law for the execution of which they alone are responsible. I am pleased to say that the commanders of the five military districts have executed their difficult trust faithfully and without bias from any judgment of their own as to the merit or demerit of the law they were executing.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the State of Virginia, Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield commanding. In assuming command, the principle was announced by General Schofield that the military power conferred by act of Congress on the district commander would be used only so far as was necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the power was conferred. The civil government was interfered with only when necessary, and the wisdom of the policy has been demonstrated by the result. The instances of complaint of the action of the civil courts become exceedingly rare. Still the evil which existed prior to the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, though mitigated by the increased efficiency of civil officers, was not removed. It was an evil in the jury system, apparent at all times, and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the south since the rebellion. The first idea was to admit blacks on juries and prescribe a test of loyalty. But as the requirement of a unanimous verdict must give very inadequate protection where strong prejudice of class or caste exists, and as a military change of jury system would be but temporary, it was determined to leave its change to the convention soon to meet, and be content with a system of military commissions. Such commissioners were appointed from officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau for the different cities and counties of the State, with powers of justices of the peace, while the State was divided into sub-districts under commanders whose powers were ultimately increased to those of circuit judges, taking jurisdiction only in cases where civil authorities failed to do justice. The system has given a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with slight interference with the civil courts.

Since the publication of the act of March 23, 1867, all elections have been suspended. Existing State, county, and municipal officers were continued in office. Vacancies have been filled by the district commander. The number of removals has been five, and of appointments to fill vacancies one hundred and five.

In executing the registration a board of officers was first appointed to select registering officers. The selections were made with great care, and the officers so selected have, with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner. Carefully prepared regulations for the boards of registration were issued, being made as specific as possible, so as to secure a uniform rule of disfranchisement throughout the State. In prescribing them the district commander was controlled by the belief that the law made him responsible for its correct interpretation, as well as its faithful execution.

The results of the first session of the registering boards were all received on September 15. One hundred and fifteen thousand and sixty-eight whites, and one hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighty-two colored, registered; one thousand six hundred and twenty whites, and two hundred and thirty-two colored, being rejected. The tax list of 1866-'67 (not quite complete) returns about one hundred and thirty-six thousand white male adults, and eighty-seven thousand colored male adults. This indicates that the number of whites disfranchised, or who have failed to register, is about nineteen thou-

sand, and that about fifteen thousand more colored men have registered than were on the tax lists. Hence it may be inferred that nearly all male adults, white or colored, not disfranchised, have registered.

The principle upon which the apportionment was made was to give separate representations to the smallest practicable subdivisions of the State, and where fractions remained over to so combine counties in election districts as to justly represent those portions. This is believed to be the fairest mode of apportionment practicable under the law.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding. Major General Daniel E. Sickles, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and General Canby assigned by the following order of the President:

[General Orders No. 80.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1867.

I. The following orders have been received from the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

" Washington, D. C., August 26, 1867.

"Brevet Major General Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the second military district, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the military department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and, on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

"Major General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the second military district.

"The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

II. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major General Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the second military district.

III. Major General Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city, and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

"In order to secure a more efficient administration of justice it was deemed necessary to place all sheriffs and other municipal officers under the immediate control of a military officer. Accordingly all such officers were directed to report to the provost marshal general, and to make monthly reports of 'crimes committed' and 'prisoners confined.' The reports of prisoners confined has aided materially in detecting illegal imprisonments or punishments, and has enabled

the district commander to secure the release of many Union men and freed-men, against whom much gross injustice had been committed.

"A bureau of civil affairs was established to take charge of all matters pertaining to registration; and its duties were afterwards extended to include all questions of protection to person or property arising under the laws of Congress. One hundred and seventy registration precincts were established in North Carolina, and one hundred and nine in South Carolina.

"In North Carolina there were registered 103,060 whites, and 71,657 blacks; and in South Carolina, 45,751 whites, and 79,585 blacks. Registration proceeded very slowly on account of slowness of communication with distant parts of the district.

"Of the appropriation made by Congress \$54,802 87 have been expended, and outstanding liabilities will exceed the balance on hand \$194,802 87.

"The present condition of the district is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that after elections the number of military posts in both States can be diminished."

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, Brevet Major General John Pope, commanding.

"On assuming command an order was issued" by General Pope "continuing in office State officials, but forbidding their opposing the reconstruction acts; prohibiting elections except under those acts, and giving notice that all vacancies in civil offices would be filled by the district commander. Becoming satisfied subsequently that State officials, while obeying the order personally, yet officially, by their patronage, encouraged papers opposing the reconstruction act, an order was issued forbidding official patronage to such papers.

"In consequence of the riot at Mobile an order was issued holding city and county officers responsible for the preservation of peace at all public meetings, and requiring the United States troops to assist them when called on. No disturbances have since occurred.

"Under the laws of the State no colored person could be admitted to the jury box, and there was no surety of justice to Union men, to people from the North, (and especially ex-Union soldiers,) or to colored persons, from juries inflamed with hostility towards such classes.

"There is a very large number of cases of wrong perpetrated by such juries in the district on file.

"Accordingly an order was issued directing all juries to be drawn indiscriminately from the list of voters registered by the boards of registration.

"Very few civil officers have been removed, and those, in almost every case, were removed for refusing to comply with orders. Appointments to fill vacancies have only been made where the daily business of the people demanded it.

"The State treasurers of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have been ordered to make no payments after the appropriations of the present fiscal year have expired, save on warrants approved by the district commander, as it is believed that a new legislature will not continue or approve many of the appropriations made.

"In executing the registration it was deemed advisable that no officer nor soldier of the United States should be employed, and accordingly each board of regis-

tration was appointed from among the citizens living in the district, and to consist of two white men and one colored. A fixed sum was paid for registering each name, the average for the district being twenty-six cents per name.

"There were registered in Georgia 95,214 whites, and 93,457 colored; in Alabama 74,450 whites, and 90,350 colored, and in Florida, 11,180 whites, and 15,357 colored. The amount expended in registration, &c., has been \$162,325.

"The appointment of delegates was made in Georgia for State senatorial districts, and in Alabama for representative districts, fixed by an order. Polls were ordered to be opened at each county seat."

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding.

"The reconstruction measures of Congress are unpopular with a majority of the white people, but their execution has met with slight opposition, the ignorant and lawless, from whom alone trouble was to be apprehended, having been kept in order by the troops distributed through the States.

"The civil laws have not been interfered with when equally administered, except to remove from the civil courts cases of crime charged against persons who, being opposed to the rebellion, had reason to fear prejudice. Also freedmen's cases, where the courts were practically closed against them; and cases of horse stealing, and violations of acts of Congress, for all of which military commissions have been organized.

"The officers of the provisional State government have continued in office, except where they have failed to perform their duties. It is difficult to find competent men who can qualify to fill vacancies in civil offices, some of which are consequently vacant.

"In consequence of the indisposition (as manifested of late) of the civil authorities in Arkansas to take action in offences of an aggravated nature against freedmen, orders have been issued for the trial of all such cases by military commission, and for prompt action to be taken for the punishment of civil officers who fail to issue writs against offenders committing assaults, &c., against freedmen, and prohibiting bail for the appearance of such criminals."

The extension of suffrage to freedmen has evidently aroused a sentiment of hostility to the colored race, and to northern men in many parts of the district, which did not exist before; and General Ord is convinced that a larger force than is now stationed in those States to preserve order and organize conventions will be required hereafter to protect them and secure the freedmen the use of the suffrage.

"In a majority of the counties of this district there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterwards.

"The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men, under the protection of the military; if the protection is withdrawn, the

white men now controlling would withdraw with it; and some of the southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle towards them, so that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage."

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the States of Louisiana and Texas, Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, commanding.

No report has yet been received from General Mower, but it is expected in time for the meeting of Congress.

Major General P. H. Sheridan, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and General Hancock assigned, by the following orders of the President. On the decease of Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, designated as the officer next in rank to whom General Sheridan should turn over the command until General Hancock assumed it, General Mower succeeded to the command:

[General Orders No. 77.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 19, 1867.*

I. The following orders have been received from the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1867.

"Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the fifth military district, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

"Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri.

"Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the department of the Cumberland.

"The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

II. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Major General G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, to relieve Major General P. H. Sheridan of the command of the fifth military district.

III. Major General P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from the command of the fifth military district by Major General G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major General W. S. Hancock in the command of the department of the Missouri.

IV. Major General W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the department of the Missouri by Major General Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and will assume command of the department of the Cumberland.

V. Major General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the fifth military district at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter, or modify them.

VI. Major General Sheridan, before relieving Major General Hancock, will report in person at these headquarters.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

[General Orders No. 81.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1867.

I. The following orders have been received from the President :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
" Washington, D. C., August 26, 1867.

"SIR: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's despatch of the 21st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the fifth military district, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the military department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and, assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

"Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceeding, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the department of the Missouri.

"Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the department of the Cumberland.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"General U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War ad interim."

II. In compliance with the foregoing instructions of the President of the United States, Major General P. H. Sheridan will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major General Hancock in command of the department of the Missouri.

III. On being relieved by Major General Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed, without delay, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assume command of the fifth military district, and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

IV. Major General George H. Thomas will continue in command of the department of the Cumberland.

By command of General Grant :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Generals Sheridan and Sickles having been relieved before the period for submitting their annual reports, none have been received from them. They have, however, been called on recently to submit reports, which may be expected before the meeting of Congress.

The territory of the United States not embraced in the five military districts is divided into military divisions (they subdivided into departments) and departments.

Abstract of reports from military division and department commanders.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Commanded by Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, embraces the departments of Dakota, the Platte, and the Missouri; commanded respectively by Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, Brevet Major General C. O. Augur, and Major General P. H. Sheridan.

During the latter part of the year 1866, the operations of this command were embarrassed by the necessity of mustering out the volunteer troops that had been organized for the war of the rebellion, before a sufficient number of regular troops could be raised and forwarded to remote parts of the frontier, to replace them. The winter of 1866-'67 proved to be unprecedentedly severe, so that it was a physical impossibility to keep open communication with some of the most remote posts. The garrison of Fort Phil. Kearney, on Powder river, 223 miles distant from old Fort Laramie, suffered severely from an attack made by Indians, December 21, 1866, upon a wagon-train and its escorts, that had been sent a short distance from the fort to procure lumber, in which Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Fetterman and a detachment of forty-nine men were killed. In December other bands of hostile Indians made their appearance at Fort Buford, and rumors were received of the massacre of the entire garrison. All communication being cut off by the severity of the weather, great anxiety was felt for the safety of the garrison for two months, when reports were received contradicting the capture of the post.

In the spring of 1867 rumors were received from all quarters of a renewal of Indian hostilities. Though many proved to be greatly exaggerated, yet depredations and attacks on the principal emigrant routes increased to such an extent that it required the utmost activity on the part of the troops to keep open communication with our Territories, and protect working parties on the important railroads now in process of construction.

A village of the Cheyennes and Sioux, on Pawnee Fork, was burned April 19, as a punishment for depredations previously committed.

Department commanders visited the scenes of hostilities in person, and made every effort with the means at hand to afford protection. They have at times been greatly embarrassed by a disposition on the part of irresponsible persons to precipitate hostilities by false rumors and sensation reports.

Since the Indian commission provided by act of July 20, 1867, commenced its labors, the operations of the troops have been confined to the defensive, and they are now principally engaged in garrisoning the most important posts.

Indians have been employed as soldiers under the provisions of the act of July 28, 1866, with some success. The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the remarks of Lieutenant General Sherman on this subject, and also in regard to providing for a more efficient civil government in the Indian country.

The following number of trains have passed Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, from February 1 to September 28:

Trains, 124; wagons, 3,074; men, 4,587; women, 556; children, 587; mules, 5,738; oxen, 11,096; horses, 1,062; led animals, 946.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Major General G. H. Thomas commanding, embraces the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

General Thomas reports that with his present force he is able, partially, to hold in check the disloyal tendencies of the people, and to punish, if not prevent, unlawful proceedings; that, although there still remains much to be desired in the way of protection to life and property throughout his command, outrages are not so prevalent as formerly; but the feeling of the people is still hostile to the government.

A small force is retained in West Virginia, as it is believed that without it the laws would not be impartially executed.

In anticipation of trouble in Tennessee at the period of the August elections, the troops were so disposed as to be able to render proper assistance to the civil authorities in suppressing riots or violence of any kind. The department commander was directed to proceed in person to Memphis, and to make the best disposition to guard against an outbreak. The election, however, passed off quietly, and the services of the troops were not required. Trouble was again apprehended at Nashville at the charter election in September, and General Thomas was directed to go in person to that city, and take every precaution against a disturbance, with the usual instructions to employ the troops only to preserve peace, not permit them to take sides in political differences, and to prevent mobs from aiding any party. General Thomas, by his presence and advice, again rendered the interposition of troops unnecessary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,

Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson commanding, embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The few troops stationed in this department have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our northern frontier.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

Brevet Major General W. H. Emory commanding. A disturbance being apprehended in Baltimore upon the occasion of the threatened removal of the police commissioners by the governor of Maryland, the headquarters of this department were temporarily transferred to that city November 6, 1866, and the troops were held in readiness to preserve the peace in case it should become necessary to employ them. Their services, however, were not required.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

Major General H. W. Halleck commanding, embraces the department of the Columbia and the department of California, commanded respectively by Brevet Major General F. Steele and Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell. The territory, including the district of Alaska, or Russian America, contains 1,235,000 square miles, or more than one-third of our entire territory, estimating it at 3,579,002 square miles. Coast line is estimated at 12,750 statute miles—more than three times the length of our Atlantic coast.

Number of tribal Indians is about 130,000, or more than one-third the whole number in the United States, estimating this number at 330,000.

White population is about one-sixtieth part of the entire civilized population of the United States.

Though some depredations have been committed upon white settlers in nearly every part of the military division, active military operations have been limited to Arizona, southern Idaho, southeastern Oregon, and the northern portions of Nevada and California. Most of the troops engaged in hostile operations in the latter district have been under command of Brevet Major General Crook, who has exhibited skill, bravery, and untiring energy.

Indians have no principal chiefs, but roam in small bands, and fight independently; hence the impossibility to make treaties with them. As their hunting grounds are gradually taken from them by the settlers, they are obliged either to rob or starve. The Apaches are the most hostile Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements, or truces. With them there is no alternative but active and vigorous war till they are completely destroyed, or forced to surrender as prisoners of war.

Though, from various causes, operations against hostile tribes during the past year have not been as active and successful as was expected, considerable progress has been made in breaking up their hunts and punishing their depredations.

Services of Indian scouts employed under act of Congress have been of the greatest value in this military division. Officers are unanimously in favor of increasing the number. As guides and scouts they have been almost indispensable. At least a thousand could be employed on the Pacific coast.

Commanders have been embarrassed by the number of Indians in their hands taken as prisoners of war. They require troops to guard them, and have to be fed by the commissary. They cannot be set to work unless reservations of land and farming implements are provided. General Halleck recommends the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the removal of the Indians to large reservations placed entirely under military authority, and from which all white settlers should be excluded. He condemns the present Indian system, but does not cast reflections on the officers of the Indian Bureau in his military division. They have endeavored to do as much good as possible with their limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Major General G. G. Meade commanding. This department embraces the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The troops have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our northern frontier and North Atlantic coast, and the operations have been confined to improving the posts and collecting and forwarding recruits to the army.

Acting in the double capacity of Secretary of War and General of the army, this report is made to embrace both.

U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim and General U. S. A.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at these headquarters, during my absence, of your circular dated September 9, 1867, calling for a report of operations within my command for the year ending September 30, 1867. Fortunately, by a temporary recess of the Indian Peace Commission of which I am a member, I am enabled to be at my headquarters at this date, and will endeavor to make the report called for as concise as possible, considering the vast extent of country embraced in the limits of my command and the great number of events that have transpired during the past year.

At the date of my last annual report, November 5, 1866, this military division embraced the four geographical departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and the Arkansas. By the act of Congress embraced in General Orders No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, March 11, 1867, the State of Arkansas became a part of the fourth military district, and was thereby, with its commanding general and the troops serving there, withdrawn from my command, leaving the Indian country on its west, which was assigned to and afterwards became a part of the department of the Missouri.

Brevet Major General P. St. George Cooke was relieved of the command of the department of the Platte, January 23, 1867, by Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, pursuant to Special Orders No. 13, paragraph 9, War Department, January 19, 1867, and Major General W. S. Hancock was on the 12th of September, 1867, relieved by Major General P. H. Sheridan, so that now the military division of the Missouri embraces the department of Dakota, Brevet Major General A. H. Terry commanding, with his headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota; the department of the Platte, Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, headquarters Omaha, Nebraska, and the department of the Missouri, Major General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

I herewith transmit a tabular statement of all the troops serving in this military division, to include September, 1867, with the names of the commanding officers of departments, districts, and posts.

About the close of the year 1866 we were especially embarrassed by the fact that we were compelled to muster out of service all volunteers that had been organized for the war of rebellion, before they could be replaced by regular troops for which Congress had provided at a date too late to be enlisted and sent to the remote frontier posts last year. This forced the department commanders to use garrisons during the winter months too small for the necessities of the case, and it was all that could be done. The winter of 1866-7 proved to be unprecedentedly severe, so that for long periods it was a physical impossibility to keep open the communications with some of the most remote posts, such as Forts Phil. Kearney, C. F. Smith, Buford, Berthold, and Camp

Cooke. All of these posts were located in a country claimed by the northern Sioux, who were more or less unfriendly. Fort Phil. Kearney was one of the chain of posts established in 1865 and 1866 to protect the wagon road leading from the North Platte to the new mining Territory of Montana. It was on a fork of Powder river, a tributary to the Yellowstone, distant from old Fort Laramie 223 miles. In December last it was garrisoned by five companies of the eighteenth infantry, and one company of the second cavalry, 411 men, present for duty, commanded by Colonel H. C. Carrington, eighteenth infantry. On the morning of December 21, 1866, a wagon train started as usual after timber for the saw-mill, and had proceeded but a short distance with an armed escort when firing was heard and the alarm given that the train was attacked by the Indians. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Fetterman, eighteenth infantry, with a detachment of 49 men, was directed by Colonel Carrington to proceed to the train, escort it back in safety to the post, but not to pursue the enemy. Lieutenant Grummond, of the same regiment, with 27 men of the second cavalry, was afterwards despatched to report to Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman, and to reiterate the orders previously given. Captain Brown seems to have joined the detachment without orders, and two citizens, Messrs. Wheatley and Fisher; the whole being three commissioned officers, 76 enlisted men, and two citizens. This detachment, instead of going to the threatened train, diverged very considerably to the right, crossed Big Piney creek, and passed over some high ground that covered them from view. Sharp firing was heard from that direction which lasted three-fourths of an hour, when Colonel Carrington despatched Captain Ten Eyck, of the eighteenth, with further assistance, but as Captain Ten Eyck reached a point four miles distant, he observed the Indians in large force, estimated from 1,500 to 2,000 men, all mounted and moving off, and he also found all the bodies of Colonel Fetterman's party dead. Evidences of a terrible though short conflict were visible, but every man was killed. The bodies were all collected, carried back to the fort, and properly buried. The wagon train also returned to the post safely, and the Indians disappeared. Subsequent accounts from Indians indicate that they had expected to draw out and murder the whole garrison, but their loss in the conflict was such that they abandoned any further effort. General Augur, who soon after succeeded to the command of the department embracing Fort Phil. Kearney, despatched General Wessels with re-enforcements, and was instructed, if possible in mid-winter, to follow the savages and take vengeance, but it was soon demonstrated that no human beings could be exposed in that bleak country in mid-winter and live. So, that winter passed without accomplishing anything; and with spring came commissions sent out by the government to inquire into and report the cause of this massacre. Nearly a year has gone by without our having taken a just vengeance against these savages, and it is now too late to do anything for effect.

Shortly after this affair, viz., December 26, 1866, other bands of Sioux made their appearance in hostile array at Fort Buford, at the mouth of Yellowstone, garrisoned by one company of the thirty-first infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Rankin commanding. They made no impression and did but little damage, yet, as the severity of winter cut off all communication with the place from early January till March, reports were circulated that the entire garrison were massacred, and it was near two months before the truth was revealed that all were safe and well, and perfectly unconscious of their reported destruction.

As the spring of 1867 opened, reports of Indian hostilities came pouring in from every quarter, but in order to give a connection to these I will begin at the extreme north. On the 3d of May, 1867, the honorable Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, transmitted to me despatches of the most alarming nature from the acting governor of Montana, General Meagher, and the chief justice of the

Territory, to the effect that large bands of hostile Sioux and Crows were threatening the valley of the Gallatin, and that the people were fleeing for their lives.

The Secretary authorized me, under advice of extreme caution, to call out volunteers for the emergency if the regular troops were inadequate. Under date of May 14, 1867, I telegraphed to Acting Governor Meagher that re-enforcements were coming as fast as possible, but if the danger was as great as he had represented, to "call out in your interest the people and clear the way," adding, "there is no law authorizing the enrolling of troops in a Territory subject to the governor, but you should meet the emergency without a formal organization and muster into service of the United States, confining yourself to self-protection." Governor Meagher had already called out volunteers, and subsequently asked me for arms, equipments, and to be mustered in. This I emphatically refused in a despatch of the 9th of May, but instructed General Augur at Omaha to order from his nearest post, viz., Salt Lake City, a discreet officer to go to Virginia City, Montana, and to judge of the necessity of a call for volunteers. General Augur despatched that most judicious officer, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis, thirty-sixth infantry, who reached Virginia City about May 19, 1867, and, after remaining there a month, confirmed me in the belief that Gallatin valley had not been invaded by hostile Indians at all, but that the murder of a Mr. Bozeman, more than sixty miles beyond Gallatin, in the direction of Fort C. F. Smith, was the only real act of hostility that he could hear of that had been committed in that quarter. I then recalled Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, and left the whole matter to General Terry, in whose department Montana was, and who was then known to be *en route* for that Territory. For the further consideration of this matter I refer to General Terry's report herewith, and only allude to it here to show that the United States are not in any measure responsible for the call for volunteers in Montana, which Acting Governor Meagher made in spite of the decision to the contrary by the rightful department of government, and because I also learn that since the arrival there of Governor Green Clay Smith, he also has retained in service these volunteers, and has brought about a conflict with the Crows and other Indians outside of the settled limits of the Territory, when he knew that the government desired very much to retain peaceful relations with them.

About the same time, viz., May, 1867, the Indians, both from the north and south, began a systematic attack upon the Platte route. General Augur, within whose department this route lies, was present in person and most active, doing all that was possible with the regular troops at his disposal. But being personally charged with the responsibility of calling out volunteers in case of necessity, and also advised of the great desire of the War Department to avoid a general Indian war, I repaired in person to Omaha, and accompanied General Augur to Fort Sedgwick, where, or in its vicinity, I remained from the 6th to the 22d of June, having previously ordered six companies of the seventh cavalry, under General Custer, from the Smoky Hill to the Platte. Governor Hunt, of Colorado, had also telegraphed to the Secretary of War concerning the dangers that threatened his Territory. His message was transmitted to me also by the Secretary of War, with a similar caution as in the case of Montana. I answered Governor Hunt under date of May 29, 1867: "There is no law to pay for volunteers, but you ought to raise a regiment of 500 men, and have them ready in case I call for them." After reaching Fort Sedgwick I had a very full correspondence with Governor Hunt, and in a despatch of June 6 I used this language: "It is barely possible the Cheyenne camp, stampeded by Hancock on Pawnee fork, is now on the Republican, south of this. General Custer may strike them in coming across; but if you will start four companies of 300 men from Denver at once, say to-morrow, for the head of the Republican, to scour it eastward as far as this, and then come in here, I will have General Potter to muster them in for two months, which will entitle them to pay for selves and

horses as soon as Congress can appropriate the money. I will replace any arms or ammunition you may borrow for the time being, and will supply the command on its arrival here with rations for selves and horses. This is the best I can do now, but it must be done at once." The governor found it impossible to buy horses for these volunteers, and I had no right to buy them, so that the project was dropped, and no volunteers have been raised in Colorado, and I know of no money claims being entertained as growing out of recent Indian hostilities there.

The same causes which led to a general feeling of apprehension on account of Indian hostilities at the north, had also manifested themselves in General Hancock's department, more especially along the Arkansas river route to New Mexico, and the Smoky Hill road to Colorado. Very early in the season Indians of the Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arapahoe bands had unreservedly notified the commanding officers of posts and the stage drivers and agents that, as soon as the grass grew, they would insist on our withdrawing from these roads. General Hancock also learned that certain Ogalalla and Brulé Sioux had come down from the far north, and were then in treaty with the Cheyennes and Dog-Soldiers, arranging for general hostilities and a concert of action on their part. He accordingly collected a force, mostly of the new seventh cavalry and thirty-seventh infantry, with light battery B, fourth artillery, and during the month of April he proceeded in person to the threatened country, viz, that embracing Forts Zarah, Larned, and Dodge on the Arkansas, and Forts Harker and Hays on the Smoky Hill. He held full interviews with nearly all the leading men of the tribes I have named, but for reasons fully set forth in his report of May 23, 1867, he, on the 19th of April, burned the village of the Cheyennes and Sioux on Pawnee Fork as a punishment for depredations and murders previously committed. I refer to the general's report of this whole matter, and beg that no indemnification be attempted to these tribes on this account, for it would encourage them to believe themselves warranted to commit any number of murders and thefts, and they would necessarily infer that we feared to strike them in their most vulnerable points, viz., their property and families. It is very difficult to catch their warriors if once on their guard, and the only mode of restraining them is by making them feel that we can reach their families and property. Inasmuch as General Hancock has been relieved of his command, and may not be able to give me his annual report in time to go with this, I enclose herewith in place thereof the following papers compiled at his headquarters, viz.: 1. Distribution of troops December 31, 1866. 2. Distribution of troops July 31, 1867. 3. Distances travelled by detachments from December, 1866, to September, 1867. 4. Actual results of collisions of troops with Indians. 5. Damage done to citizen trains this year. I am convinced that on this line also our troops have done all that was possible, and that without them we would have been compelled to abandon the roads altogether, and leave the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado cut off entirely from any intercourse with the rest of our country, a state of things not to be contemplated for a moment by a government claiming dominion of the soil.

When I was at Fort Sedgwick, on the 11th of June, assisting General Augur on that line, General Hancock was in person on the Smoky Hill, and to give encouragement I advised him to go in person along the whole line as far as Denver. This he did, reaching Denver on the 23d of June. After arranging certain matters there he returned eastward along that route, (the Smoky Hill,) and I met him in person at Fort Harker, July 12. In the mean time the cholera had manifested its presence at Fort Harker, and the Indians also were very active attacking the railroad working parties and the trains generally, so that on the 4th of July I went to Fort Harker in person to see that all was being done the case admitted of to check the progress of the cholera, and of the Indians also. Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, in command of the troops

there in the absence of General Hancock, had represented the absolute necessity for more cavalry, and urgently asked that the six companies of the seventh cavalry that had been previously ordered across to the Platte should be sent back again. This being impossible then, there was no alternative but to meet the pressing demand by a call for volunteers. Governor Crawford undertook to raise a battalion of six or eight companies of Kansas mounted volunteers, to be ready for muster into service of the United States by the 6th of July. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Bates, (retired,) mustering officer of the department of the Missouri, was ordered to Fort Harker with the necessary rolls. The volunteers were not ready at the day appointed, but Governor Crawford came in person to Fort Harker; and on the 14th day of July Captain Bates mustered in four companies of Kansas volunteers for four months, all that could be got up to that date. They are now in service and have done well, and I ask that the necessary appropriations be promptly made for their payment. To this Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, pledged himself to me, and I, in turn, made the same pledge to the men; and I ask that this pledge be redeemed. They are the only volunteers called out by me, and they were indispensably necessary. In this connection I will also say that this, the only expense, is outside of the regular appropriations for the army, that has been incurred with my sanction in all these Indian troubles.

We have been very short of cavalry all the time. General Terry had none at all; General Augur but one regiment, the second; and General Hancock three regiments, one of which, the third, was and is in New Mexico; the tenth, a colored regiment, was just in the act of enlistment, and the seventh was the only one available for service this summer. This forced me to shift the seventh back and forth, from the Smoky Hill to the Platte and back again, as the hostile Indians changed from one road to the other; and this led to the most lamentable loss of Lieutenant Kidder with a party of ten men and one Indian guide.

I have heretofore stated that I went in person to Fort Sedgwick on the 6th of June, awaiting the arrival of General Custer with six companies of the seventh cavalry, ordered across from Fort Hays. General Custer reached Fort McPherson on the 13th of June, and on the 15th and 16th I went in person to meet him, and started him over to the Republican to scout it to its head, and to come in for supplies at Fort Sedgwick or above. The appearance of Custer's force on the upper Republican at once quieted matters on the Platte, but the Indians became more active on the Smoky Hill, and having returned to St. Louis, and learning that Custer had sent to Fort Wallace for supplies on the 27th of June, I sent orders to him through Colonel Litchfield at Omaha, General Augur's chief of staff, in these words: "I don't understand about General Custer being on the Republican awaiting provisions from Fort Wallace. If this be so, and all the Indians be gone south, convey to him my orders that he proceed with all his command in search of the Indians towards Fort Wallace, and report to General Hancock, who will leave Denver for same place to-day." Colonel Litchfield transmitted these orders to Colonel Potter, commanding Fort Sedgwick, who gave them to Lieutenant Kidder with a detail of ten men and an Indian guide, to be delivered to General Custer at his camp on the Republican, to the south and west of Fort Sedgwick. Before Lieutenant Kidder had reached General Custer's camp, the latter had broken camp and started under his first orders for the Platte, reaching it at a point to the west of Fort Sedgwick, where he received a copy of the foregoing orders, and started back at once for Fort Wallace. On his way across he found the skeletons of Lieutenant Kidder's party, all of whom had been killed by Indians; (General Custer's report of this has already been sent to you.) General Custer, on reaching Fort Wallace, left a part of his command, and with the rest came into Fort Riley without orders, for which he is now under trial on charges preferred by General Hancock.

It would swell my report beyond all reasonable limits were I to attempt to

give in detail all the operations of the troops in my command, but the above, with the reports of Gen- rals Terry and Angur herewith, and the official reports already on file in your office, will be as full as the case calls for; and I will now only refer to such other matters as seem to me pertinent to the occasion.

During the year, two most important enterprises, in which the whole civilized world has an interest, have been in progress within this Indian country—the Omaha Pacific railroad and the Kansas Pacific railroad. The former was completed last year, and in running order as far as the forks of the Platte, 280 miles west of Omaha. The winter season was a month later this year than usual, and an immense amount of rain fell in April and May, delaying work; but since June rapid progress has been made. I have myself passed over 455 miles of finished railroad west of Omaha, and am satisfied from the preparations made and materials on the ground that the Omaha Pacific railroad will be finished and in good running order during the month of November as far as Cheyenne, the foot of the Rocky mountains, a distance of 530 miles from Omaha. Although the Indian hostilities have somewhat embarrassed the surveying and grading parties, yet they have not materially delayed the main work of construction.

The Kansas Pacific railroad sustained heavy damage by the freshets of May and June.

This was rapidly and substantially repaired by the contractor, Mr. Shoemaker, and the road was in complete order up to Fort Harker by the first of July. Since that date their working parties have been often interrupted by Indians. Still this railroad also has made fair progress, and I am convinced it will be finished in good working order up to and beyond Fort Hays, 76 miles west of Fort Harker, during the present month of October.

My instructions have been to extend to both these roads as much military protection and assistance as the troops could spare consistent with their other heavy and important duties; and I shall continue the same general orders to aid these important enterprises.

These roads, although in the hands of private corporations, have more than the usual claim on us for military protection, because the general government is largely interested pecuniarily. They aid us materially in our military operations by transporting troops and stores rapidly across a belt of land hitherto only passed in the summer by slow trains drawn by oxen, dependent on the grass for food; and all the States and Territories west have a direct dependence on these roads for their material supplies. When these two great thoroughfares reach the base of the Rocky mountains, and when the Indian title to roam at will over the country lying between them is extinguished, then the solution of this most complicated question of Indian hostilities will be comparatively easy, for this belt of country will naturally fill up with our own people, who will permanently separate the hostile Indians of the north from those of the south, and allow us to direct our military forces on one or the other at pleasure, if thereafter they continue their acts of hostility.

During the past year we have been infinitely embarrassed by many causes that I trust will not occur again. In the early part of the year there seemed to be a concerted and mischievous design to precipitate hostilities by a series of false reports almost without parallel, such as that referred to at Fort Buford, and the subsequent report of the massacre of all the people on board the steamboat Miner, both of which were manufactured out of whole cloth. These were followed by exaggerations of similar nature on the other travelled roads, such as that of Moore's ranch, on the Platte, and of Bishop Lamy's party, on the Arkansas. These may have originated in a natural rivalry for business on the three great roads, the friends of each aiming to damage the business of the others by these inventions and exaggerations; but the truth is, that all the roads have been seriously damaged thereby, and worse yet, emigration to the mountain Ter-

ritories has been seriously checked by them. There is and can be no remedy for such things until the people in general learn to measure such reports by the experience of the past.

But there is a pressing necessity for legislation to give greater assurance of safety to life and property on the plains. The States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico, have each, within their prescribed boundaries, a rightful civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the troops have no law for their own guidance and protection. The Indian intercourse law of 1834 is utterly inapplicable to the case, for by that law we may at any moment be called on to eject by force the white population of these Territories, which embrace more or less of Indian lands. Public lands have been surveyed and sold, railroads and stage roads located, and telegraph lines, with their necessary offices and stations, established in a country where the Indian title is clearly recognized; and all parties interested turn to the military, the only visible national authority, to give force and effect to their titles or to their rights. Towns and settlements are daily "occurring" in western Dakota without any civil government, and the seat of the civil authority is at Yankton, on the Missouri river, too distant and inaccessible to be regarded. Murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence, with no practicable means of punishment or prevention. The military power has no rightful authority to interpose in such cases, and the consequences already are very demoralizing, and will soon be worse unless a rightful remedy is applied. I have no suggestions to make, but most urgently would invite the War Department to lay the subject before the Congress of the United States, in order that it may take the whole subject under consideration, and provide an efficient civil government, or empower the military to exercise such authority where the civil authority is manifestly inadequate.

On the first day of July last I made you an official report on the Indian affairs of the plains, which I beg now to refer to and make part of this. Since that date the Congress of the United States has, by an act approved July 20, 1867, provided for a board of commissioners, to proceed to the Indian country, and to take in charge the whole question. I was detailed by the President as a member of that board, which assembled at the Southern Hotel, of this city, on the sixth day of August, and has ever since been closely engaged in the work. Pending their action, I have made all military movements purely defensive, and subordinate to their plans and purposes. In the departments bordering on the Platte and Missouri, Indian hostilities have in a measure ceased since the board has been at work, but on the Arkansas and Smoky Hill, hostilities still prevail; yet it is hoped these also will, in a measure, be quieted down. Until that commission has closed its work, and Congress has acted on their report, the military will be kept as much on the defensive as possible; but it is not equally practicable to restrain the people who live in contact with the Indians, and who have less faith in their sincerity as to peace. In the mean time, I deem it wise and prudent to continue to occupy as heretofore the great roads and the exposed points of our frontiers, and to use the time in improving the buildings and collecting the necessary supplies. In this we have made good progress, and from personal inspection, and from the reports of good and tried inspectors, I am well satisfied that our troops are in infinitely better condition in all respects than they were at this time last year. If the Indian peace commission succeed in quieting the Indians, these military posts will soon become what they were heretofore on our western border, the nuclei of towns, enabling us to withdraw the troops, and to concentrate them either at cheaper posts of supply, or to move them still further in the direction of the newer and more exposed settlements.

The experiment of using Indians in the capacity of soldiers has been partially tried during the past year, with as much success as could reasonably be expected. The act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, provided for one thousand

Indian scouts, to receive the pay of cavalry soldiers, but no provision was made for organizing them into companies or battalions. The subject is worthy of further efforts, because if we can convert the wild Indians into a species of organized cavalry, subject to military control, it accomplishes a double purpose, in taking them out of the temptation of stealing and murdering, and will accustom them to regular habits and discipline, from which they will not likely depart when discharged. I therefore recommend that the number be increased to two thousand, and that provision of law be made, when they are organized into companies of fifty men, a captain and lieutenant be allowed per company, with the same pay and allowances as other cavalry officers of the same rank; but such officers should not be commissioned, but simply appointed at the pleasure of the commanding general of the department in which they serve, and discharged the same as hired men, for cause, or when their services are not wanted. These companies and scouts should always be discharged and paid off on the beginning of winter and re-employed the following spring. General Augur was forced to hire white men as "guides," and style them captains of companies, but this is irregular and had better be provided for by law, so that muster rolls could be retained as in case of other troops, and payments made by the regular paymasters.

In conclusion, I again refer to the reports of Generals Terry and Augur, herewith, and the many reports in detail made throughout the past year, and plead in extenuation for the want of precision in this, that I have had little time, especially of late, for writing reports.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C.*

Distribution of troops serving in the military division of the Missouri, Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, commanding.

DIVISION STAFF.

Brevet Major General W. A. Nichols, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Dayton, military secretary, captain 7th cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. McCoy, aide-de-camp, second lieutenant 2d infantry; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Audenried, aide-de-camp, brevet lieutenant colonel 6th cavalry; Brevet Major General R. B. Marcy, inspector general; Brevet Major General J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, chief commissary; Brevet Colonel W. E. Merrill, U. S. engineers, engineer officer; and Brevet Brigadier General F. D. Callender, chief of ordnance.

Department.	Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.			
Major General P. H. Sheridan, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.			
<i>Staff.</i> —Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, major adjutant general's department, A. A. G.; Bvt. Col. M. V. Sheridan, captain 7th cavalry, A. A. D. C.; Captain T. W. C. Moore, A. A. D. C.; Captain R. Chandler, 13th U. S. Infantry, acting judge advocate; Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. C. Easton, lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan, major subsistence department, chief commissary; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Madison Mills, surgeon, U. S. army, medical director; First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, corps of engineers, engineer officer; Bvt. Lieutenant Col. John McNutt, major ordnance department, chief of ordnance; and Bvt. Maj. F. H. Bates, captain U. S. Army, commissary of musters.			
INDEPENDENT POSTS.			
First Lieut. E. Woodruff, engineers, commanding First Lieut. C. N. Warner, 4th artillery, bvt. captain, commanding.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Fort Riley, Kansas .....	..... .....	Detachment battery B, 4th artillery.
DISTRICT OF KANSAS.			
Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. Hoffman, colonel 3d U. S. Infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Camp Hoffman, Kan. Camp Grierson, Kan.	Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. Hoffman, colonel 3d U. S. Infantry. Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. Byrnes, captain 10th cav.	Headquarters, band and co. K, 3d Infantry. Detachment of 1 officer and 30 men, co. K, 3d Infantry. Co. C, 10th cavalry.
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.			
Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, colonel 7th cavalry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Harker, Kansas.	Fort Dodge, Kan.	Major Henry Douglas, 3d Infantry	Co. A and H, 3d Infantry; co. I, 37th Infantry; co. B, 7th cavalry.

Distribution of troops serving in the military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Departments.	Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS—Cont'd.			
	Fort Harker, Kan.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. C. Parsons, captain 4th artillery.	Co. B, 4th artillery; cos. B and H, 38th infantry; cos. A, D, G, and M, 7th cavalry, (ordered here September 21.)
	Fort Hays, Kan.	Captain Henry C. Corbin, 38th infantry	Cos. C, E, and G, 38th infantry; co. C, 3d infantry; cos. F and G, 10th cavalry
	Fort Larned, Kan.	Major W. H. Kidd, 10th cavalry	Co. A, 10th cavalry; cos. B and D, 3d infantry; co. K, 37th infantry; cos. A, B, C, and D, 18th Kansas cavalry.
	Fort Lyon, C. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Penrose, captain 3d infantry.	Co. C, 7th cavalry; cos. G and I, 3d infantry; co. G, 37th infantry.
	Fort Wallace, Kan.	Bvt. Col. H. C. Bankhead, captain 5th infantry.	Cos. I and F, 7th cavalry; cos. B, H, and I, 5th infantry; co. D, 37th infantry; co. E, 3d inf.
	Fort Reynolds, C. T.	Captain Simon Snyder, 5th infantry	Co. F, 7th cavalry; co. L, 7th cavalry.
	Post at Cedar Point, C. T.	Lieut. G. Phillips, 37th infantry	Co. B, 37th infantry.
	Downer's Station	Captain A. B. Carpenter, 37th infantry	Co. I, 38th infantry.
	Monument		Co. F, 3d infantry.
	End of track, U. P. R. R., E. D.		Co. I, 38th infantry; co. H, 10th cavalry.
	En route to New Mexico		Co. A, D, F and K, 38th infantry.
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.			
	*Albuquerque, N. M.		No troops.
	Fort Bascom, N. M.	Captain George W. Letterman, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. K, 125th U. S. C. T.; co. E, 3d cavalry.
	Fort Bayard, N. M.	Captain Fred. Dame, 125th U. S. C. T.	Cos. A and I, 125th U. S. C. T.; co. M, 3d cav.
	Fort Craig, N. M.	Colonel W. B. Gerhart, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. B, 3d cavalry; headquarters, and cos. B and C, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Cummings, N. M.	Captain R. B. Foutis, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. D, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Garland, C. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Carson, U. S. vols., lieut. col. New Mexico volunteers.	Co. B, battalion N. M. vol. cavalry; cos. O and D, battalion N. M. vol. infantry.
	†Fort Marcy, N. M.		No troops.
	Camp Plummer, N. M.	Lieut. Thomas Coghlin, N. M. vols.	Co. A, battalion N. M. vol. cavalry.
	Fort Stanton, N. M.	Captain Lorenzo Day, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. K, 3d cavalry; co. F, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Stanton, N. M.	First Lieut. G. Russell, 3d cavalry.	Co. H, 3d cavalry; co. E, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Sumner, N. M.	Major Charles J. Whiting, 3d cavalry	Cos. G and I, 3d cavalry; cos. A and D, 5th infantry; cos. A and F, 37th infantry.
	Fort Union, N. M.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. B. Lane, captain 3d cavalry.	Headquarters, and cos. A, D, and F, 3d cavalry; co. K, 5th infantry.
	En route to Fort Riley, Kan.	Major O. M. Knapp, 125th U. S. C. T.	Cos. G and H, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Winans	Captain E. Butler, 5th infantry	Co. L, 3d cavalry; co. C, 5th infantry.
	En route to district of Upper Arkansas.		Cos. B, E, G, H, and I, 5th infantry.
	Escort to General Wright's engineering party.	Bvt. Captain W. J. Cain, 1st lieut. 3d cav.	Co. C, 3d cavalry.

<p>DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.</p> <p>Bvt. Maj. M. Bryant, captain 6th infantry. Headquarters at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.</p> <p>Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding. Headquarters at Omaha, Kansas.</p>	<p>Fort Arbuckle, C. N.</p> <p>Fort Gibson, C. N.</p> <p>Fort Kearney, Neb.</p> <p>Fort McPherson, Neb.</p> <p>Fort Sedgewick, C. T.</p> <p>Fort Morgan, C. T.</p> <p>Fort Laramie, D. T.</p>	<p>Captain I. H. Walsh, 10th cavalry.</p> <p>Bvt. Major M. Bryant, captain 6th infantry.</p> <p>First Lieut. W. L. Foulk, 36th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. W. Wesella, lieutenant colonel.</p> <p>Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter, lieutenant colonel.</p> <p>Bvt. Major William H. Powell, captain 4th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Major George W. Howland, 2d cavalry.</p>	<p>Cos. E and F, 6th infantry; detachment of co. 10th cavalry.</p> <p>Cos. C and D, 6th infantry; detachment of co. E, 10th cavalry.</p> <p>Detachment of recruits.</p> <p>3d artillery, battery C, 18th infantry; headquarters, co. H, 2d cavalry, in the field.</p> <p>Co. M, 2d cavalry; co. F, 30th infantry; co. B, F, and K, 4th infantry; and headquarters.</p> <p>Co. G, 4th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters, and cos. C, F, I, L, (A, F, H, K, in the field), 2d cavalry; cos. J and K, 18th infantry; cos. D and E, 4th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters cos. B, G, K, (C, D, and E, in the field), 30th infantry.</p> <p>Co. G, 2d cavalry; cos. A, B, D, E, I, and K, 36th infantry, and headquarters.</p> <p>Cos. A, C, H, and I, 4th infantry; cos. A, D, 18th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters, and cos. C, F, I, L, (A, F, H, K, in the field), 2d cavalry; cos. J and K, 18th infantry, and headquarters.</p> <p>Cos. D, E, G, H, and I, 27th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. H and F, 36th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. C and G, 36th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. A, F, H, and I, 30th infantry.</p>
<p>DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.</p> <p>Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding. Headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.</p> <p>Staff.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith, captain 24th infantry, acting assistant adjutant general; Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. B. Holdbird, dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army; chief quartermaster; Surgeon J. E. Sumner, U. S. Army, medical director; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence; U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Bvt. Maj. William J. Twining, U. S. Army, captain corps of engineers; Captain Charles H. Graves, 34th infantry, acting assistant inspector general; First Lieut. William D. O'Toole, 21st infantry, 34th infantry; Second Lieut. J. C. Telford, 31st infantry, aide-de-camp; and Second Lieut. George H. Drew, 10th infantry, aide-de-camp.</p>	<p>Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.</p> <p>Fort Sanders, D. T.</p> <p>Fort Fetterman, D. T.</p> <p>Fort Reno, D. T.</p> <p>Fort Phil. Kearney, D. T.</p> <p>Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.</p> <p>Fort Bridger, U. T.</p> <p>Camp Douglas, U. T.</p> <p>En route in department.</p>	<p>Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, U. S. A., colonel 38th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., colonel 36th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Colonel William M. C. Dye, major 4th infantry.</p> <p>Major J. Van Vleet, 18th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, U. S. A., colonel 27th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, lieutenant colonel 27th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizer, U. S. A., captain 30th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, U. S. A., major 30th infantry.</p> <p>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Rich. I. Dodge, U. S. A., major 30th infantry.</p>	<p>Cos. E and F, 6th infantry; detachment of co. 10th cavalry.</p> <p>Cos. C and D, 6th infantry; detachment of co. E, 10th cavalry.</p> <p>Detachment of recruits.</p> <p>3d artillery, battery C, 18th infantry; headquarters, co. H, 2d cavalry, in the field.</p> <p>Co. M, 2d cavalry; co. F, 30th infantry; co. B, F, and K, 4th infantry; and headquarters.</p> <p>Co. G, 4th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters, and cos. C, F, I, L, (A, F, H, K, in the field), 2d cavalry; cos. J and K, 18th infantry; cos. D and E, 4th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters cos. B, G, K, (C, D, and E, in the field), 30th infantry.</p> <p>Co. G, 2d cavalry; cos. A, B, D, E, I, and K, 36th infantry, and headquarters.</p> <p>Cos. A, C, H, and I, 4th infantry; cos. A, D, 18th infantry.</p> <p>Headquarters, and cos. C, F, I, L, (A, F, H, K, in the field), 2d cavalry; cos. J and K, 18th infantry, and headquarters.</p> <p>Cos. D, E, G, H, and I, 27th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. H and F, 36th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. C and G, 36th infantry.</p> <p>Cos. A, F, H, and I, 30th infantry.</p>

* The post of Albuquerque, N. M., abandoned and discontinued as a military post, per G. O. 124, Department of Missouri, August 23, 1867.

† Fort Marcy, N. M., abandoned and discontinued as a military post, per G. O. 124, Department of Missouri, August 23, 1867.

Distribution of troops serving in the military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Departments.	Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS—Cont'd.			
	Fort Harker, Kan.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. C. Parsons, captain 4th artillery.	Co. B, 4th artillery; cos. B and H, 38th infantry; cos. A, D, G, and M, 7th cavalry, (ordered here September 21.)
	Fort Hays, Kan.	Captain Henry C. Corbin, 38th infantry.	Cos. C, E, and G, 38th infantry; co. C, 3d infantry; cos. F and G, 10th cavalry.
	Fort Larned, Kan.	Major W. H. Kidd, 10th cavalry.	Co. A, 10th cavalry; cos. B and D, 3d infantry; co. K, 37th infantry; cos. A, B, C, and D, 18th Kansas cavalry.
	Fort Lyon, C. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Penrose, captain 3d infantry.	Co. C, 7th cavalry; cos. G and I, 3d infantry; co. G, 37th infantry.
	Fort Wallace, Kan.	Bvt. Col. H. C. Bankhead, captain 5th infantry.	Cos. I and F, 7th cavalry; cos. B, H, and I, 5th infantry; co. D, 37th infantry; co. E, 3d inf.
	Fort Reynolds, C. T.	Captain Simon Snyder, 5th infantry.	Co. F, 5th infantry; co. L, 7th cavalry.
	Post at Cedar Point, C. T.	Lieut. O. Phelps, 37th infantry.	Co. B, 37th infantry.
	Downer's Station	Captain A. B. Carpenter, 37th infantry.	Co. H, 37th infantry.
	Monuments		Co. I, 38th infantry.
	End of track, U. P. R. R., E. D.		Co. F, 3d infantry; co. H, 10th cavalry.
	En route to New Mexico		Cos. A, D, F and K, 38th infantry.
			No troops.
	*Albuquerque, N. M.	Captain George W. Letterman, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. K, 125th U. S. C. T.; co. E, 3d cavalry.
	Fort Bascom, N. M.	Captain Fred. Dame, 125th U. S. C. T.	Cos. A and I, 125th U. S. C. T.; co. M, 3d cav.
	Fort Bayard, N. M.	Colonel W. B. Gerhart, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. B, 3d cavalry; headquarters, and cos. B and C, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Craig, N. M.	Captain R. B. Fouts, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. D, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Cummings, N. M.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Carson, U. S. vols., lieutenant, New Mexico volunteers.	Co. B, battalion N. M. vol. cavalry; cos. O and D, battalion N. M. vol. infantry.
	Fort Garland, C. T.		No troops.
	†Fort Marcy, N. M.	Lieut. Thomas Coghlin, N. M. vols.	Co. A, battalion N. M. vol. cavalry.
	Camp Plummer, N. M.	Captain Lorenzo Day, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. K, 3d cavalry; co. F, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Sciden, N. M.	First Lieut. G. Russell, 3d cavalry.	Co. H, 3d cavalry; co. E, 125th U. S. C. T.
	Fort Stanton, N. M.	Major Charles J. Whiting, 3d cavalry.	Cos. G and I, 3d cavalry; cos. A and D, 5th infantry; cos. A and F, 37th infantry.
	Fort Sumner, N. M.		Headquarters, and cos. A, D, and F, 3d cavalry; co. K, 5th infantry.
	Fort Union, N. M.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. B. Lane, captain 3d cavalry.	Cos. G and H, 125th U. S. C. T.
	En route to Fort Riley, Kan.	Major O. M. Kuapp, 125th U. S. C. T.	Co. L, 3d cavalry; co. C, 5th infantry.
	Fort Winzate	Captain E. Butler, 5th infantry.	Cos. B, E, G, H, and I, 5th infantry.
	En route to district of Upper Arkansas.		
	Escort to General Wright's en-gleeting party.	Bvt. Captain W. J. Cain, 1st lieutenant 3d cav.	Co. C, 3d cavalry.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Getty, colonel 37th infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M.

DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Bvt. Maj. M. Bryant, captain 6th Infantry. Headquarters at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

BYE Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding. Headquarters at Omaha, Kansas.

Staff—Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. G. Litchfield, A. D. C. and acting assistant adjutant general; Captain William H. Blalock, 27th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.; Captain George B. Russell, 44th U. S. Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Lewis Merrill, captain 2d cavalry, acting assistant inspector general; Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Myers, Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Bvt. Lieut. Col. John W. Barriger, captain subsistence department, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. H. Alexander, surgeon U. S. army, medical director; Bvt. Capt. Clifton Comly, 1st lieutenant ordnance corps, chief ordnance officer; and First Lieut. Reuben W. Petrlikin, corps of engineers, engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding. Headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

Staff.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith, captain 24th infantry, acting assistant adjutant general; Bvt. Major, 1st cavalry, acting quartermaster; Q. M. Green, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Surgeon J. E. Summers, U. S. Army, medical director; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence; U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Bvt. Maj. William J. Twining, U. S. Army, captain corps of engineers; Captain Charles H. Graves, 31st infantry, acting assistant inspector general; First Lieut. William D. O'Toole, 31st infantry, judge advocate; Second Lieut. J. G. Telford, 31st infantry, aide-de-camp; and Second Lieut. George H. Drew, 10th infantry, aide-de-camp.

* The post of Albuquerque, N. M., abandoned and discontinued as a military post, per G. O. 124, Department of Missouri, August 23, 1867.
† Fort Marcy, N. M., abandoned and discontinued as a military post, per G. O. 134, Department of Missouri, August 23, 1867.

Fort Arbuckle, C. N.	Captain I. H. Walsh, 10th cavalry.....	Cos. E and F, 6th infantry; detachment of co. E, 10th cavalry.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	Bvt. Major M. Bryant, captain 6th infantry.	Cos. C and D, 6th infantry; detachment of co. E, 10th cavalry.
Fort Kamey, Neb.	First Lieut. W. L. Fonk, 36th infantry.	Detachment of recruits.
Fort McPherson, Neb.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessels, lieutenant colonel 18th infantry.	3d artillery battery C; 18th infantry; headquarters, B, 3d cavalry; co. F, 30th infantry; co. B, F, and K, 4th infantry, and headquarters.
Fort Sedgewick, C. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter, lieutenant colonel 30th infantry.	Headquarters, and cos. C, F, I, L, (A, F, H, K in the field,) 3d cavalry; cos. I and K, 18th infantry; cos. D and E, 4th infantry.
Fort Morgan, C. T.	Bvt. Major William H. Powell, captain 4th infantry.	Headquarters, cos. B, G, K, (C, D, and E, in the field,) 30th infantry.
Fort Laramie, D. T.	Bvt. Major George W. Howland, 2d cavalry.	Co. G, 3d cavalry; cos. A, B, D, E, I, and K, 36th infantry; and headquarters.
Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, U. S. A., colonel 30th infantry.	Cos. A, C, H, and I, 4th infantry; cos. A, D, 18th infantry.
Fort Sanders, D. T.	Bvt. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., colonel 36th infantry.	Cos. B, C, E, and G, 18th infantry.
Fort Fetterman, D. T.	Bvt. Colonel William McE. Dye, major 4th infantry.	Co. D, 3d cavalry; cos. A, B, C, F, and K, 27th infantry; and headquarters.
Fort Reno, D. T.	Major James Van Vleet, 18th infantry.	Cos. D, E, G, H, and I, 27th infantry.
Fort Phil. Kearney, D. T.	Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, U. S. A., colonel 27th infantry.	Cos. H and F, 36th infantry.
Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.	Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, lieutenant colonel 27th infantry.	Cos. C and G, 36th infantry.
Fort Bridger, U. T.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A., captain 36th infantry.	Cos. A, F, H, and I, 30th infantry.
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, U. S. A., major 30th infantry.	
En route in department	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Rich. I. Dodge, U. S. A., major 30th infantry.	



Distribution of troops serving in the military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Department.	Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.			
Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. B. Alexander, colonel 10th infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.	Fort Snelling, Minn.....	Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. B. Alexander, colonel 10th infantry.	Headquarters, and co. B, 10th infantry.
	Fort Ripley, Minn.....	Bvt. Captain Thomas H. French, 1st lieutenant 10th infantry.	Co. A, 10th infantry.
	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.....	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Sidel, lieutenant colonel 10th infantry.	Cos. D, F, and I, 10th infantry.
	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.....	Bvt. Colonel S. B. Hayman, major 10th infantry.	Cos. C, E, and K, 10th infantry.
	Fort Ransom, D. T.....	Bvt. Major George H. Croaman, captain 10th infantry.	Cos. G and H, 10th infantry.
DISTRICT OF MONTANA.			
Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, 13th infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.	Camp Cooke, M. T.....	Bvt. Colonel George L. Andrews, lieutenant colonel 13th infantry.	Cos. B, E, and H, 13th infantry.
	Fort Shaw, M. T.....	Major William Clinton, 13th infantry.	Headquarters, and cos. A, C, I, and K, 13th inf.
	Post near Gallatin, M. T.....	Captain E. S. LeMotte, 13th infantry.	Cos. D, F, and G, 13th infantry.
DISTRICT OF SOUTHEASTERN DAKOTA.			
Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, colonel 22d infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.	Fort Sully, D. T.....	Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, colonel 22d infantry.	Headquarters, and cos. C, E, G, and H, 22d inf.
	Fort Rice, D. T.....	Lieut. Col. E. S. Olla, 22d infantry, bvt. colonel U. S. A.	Cos. A, B, I, and K, 22d infantry.
	Fort Randall, D. T.....	Bvt. Col. Alexander Chambers, major 22d infantry.	Co. F, 22d infantry.
	Fort Dakota, D. T.....	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Kilburn Knox, captain 22d infantry.	Co. D, 22d infantry.
MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, 31st infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory.	Fort Stevenson, D. T.....	Bvt. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, major 31st infantry.	Headquarters, and cos. H and I, 31st infantry.
	Fort Buford, D. T.....	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Rankin, captain 31st infantry.	Cos. B, C, F, and G, 31st infantry.
	Fort Totten, D. T.....	Captain S. A. Wainwright, 31st infantry.	Cos. A, D, and K, 31st infantry.

NOTE.—The mountain district: Brevet Major General John E. Smith, colonel 27th infantry, commanding. Headquarters at Fort Phil. Kearney includes that post, Fort Reno, and Fort C. F. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., September 30, 1867.

W. A. NICHOLS, *Assistant Adjutant General and Brevet Major General U. S. A.*

Distribution of troops in the department of the Missouri on the 31st of December, 1866.

Regiment.	Companies.	Post or station.
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.		
3d infantry.....	A and F.....	} Fort Dodge, Kansas.
7th cavalry.....	K.....	
3d infantry.....	B and D.....	} Fort Larned, Kansas.
3d infantry.....	C.....	
37th infantry.....	B.....	} Fort Hays, Kansas.
7th cavalry.....	E.....	
3d infantry.....	E.....	} Fort Wallace.
37th infantry.....	D.....	
7th cavalry.....	I.....	} Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.
3d infantry.....	G and I.....	
7th cavalry.....	B and C.....	} Fort Harker, Kansas.
3d infantry.....	H and K.....	
37th infantry.....	E.....	} Fort Riley, Kansas.
7th cavalry.....	F and G.....	
37th infantry.....	F.....	} Fort Morgan, Colorado Territory.
7th cavalry.....	A, D, H, and M.....	
7th cavalry.....	L.....	
36th infantry.....	B and D.....	
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.		
5th infantry.....	A, D, G, and H.....	Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	E and I.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	B and E.....	Fort Bayard, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	M.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	I.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	C.....	Fort Wingate, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	C.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	F.....	Fort Garland, Colorado Territory.
New Mexico volunteer cavalry ..	C and D.....	Do.
New Mexico volunteer infantry ..	B.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	I.....	Fort Union, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	F.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	K.....	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	L.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	A and B.....	Fort Craig, New Mexico.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	C.....	Fort McKee, New Mexico.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	D.....	Fort Cummings, New Mexico.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	E.....	Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	H.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	F.....	Fort Selden, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	B and K.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	G and H.....	Fort Bliss, Texas.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	K.....	Fort Bascom, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	A and G.....	Do.
3d cavalry.....	D.....	Fort Marcy, New Mexico.
New Mexico volunteer cavalry ..	A.....	Camp Plummer, New Mexico.
INDEPENDENT POSTS.		
37th infantry.....	A, C, G, H, I, & K.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
4th artillery.....	B.....	Do.
13th infantry.....	I and K.....	Do.
31st infantry.....	I and K.....	Do.
3d artillery.....	C.....	Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Official:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Distribution of troops in the department of the Missouri on the 31st of July, 1867.

Regiment.	Companies.	Posts or stations.
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER AR-KANSAS.		
3d infantry.....	A and H.....	Fort Dodge, Kansas.
37th infantry.....	I.....	Do.
7th cavalry.....	B.....	Do.
3d infantry.....	B and D.....	Fort Larned, Kansas.
37th infantry.....	K.....	Do.
10th cavalry.....	A.....	Do.
18th Kansas cavalry.....	A, B, C, and D..	Do.
3d infantry.....	C.....	Fort Hays, Kansas.
3d infantry.....	C, E, and G.....	Do.
10th cavalry.....	F.....	Do.
3d infantry.....	E.....	Fort Wallace, Kansas.
37th infantry.....	D.....	Do.
7th cavalry.....	A, D, E, F, H, I, K, and M.....	Do.
3d infantry.....	G and I.....	Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.
37th infantry.....	G.....	Do.
7th cavalry.....	C.....	Do.
3d infantry.....	F.....	} End of track. N. P. R. R. E. D.
10th cavalry.....	G and H.....	
37th infantry.....	B.....	Cedar Point.
37th infantry.....	E.....	Fort Harker, Kansas.
38th infantry.....	B and H.....	Do.
4th artillery.....	B.....	Do.
37th infantry.....	H.....	Dawner's station.
3d infantry.....	I.....	Monuments, Kansas.
5th infantry.....	F.....	Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory.
7th cavalry.....	L.....	Do.
7th cavalry.....	G.....	Escort to Gen. Wright's engineering party.
38th infantry.....	A, D, F, and K..	En route to New Mexico.
DISTRICT OF KANSAS.		
3d infantry.....	K.....	Camp Hoffman, Kansas.
10th cavalry.....	B.....	Do.
10th cavalry.....	C.....	Camp Grierson, Kansas.
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.		
5th infantry.....	A and D.....	Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
37th infantry.....	A and F.....	Do.
3d cavalry.....	G and I.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	C.....	Fort Wingate, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	L.....	Do.
5th infantry.....	K.....	Fort Union, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	D and F.....	Do.
37th infantry.....	C.....	Fort Marcy, New Mexico.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	A and I.....	Fort Bayard, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	M.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	B, C, G, and H..	Fort Craig, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	B.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	D.....	Fort Cummings, New Mexico.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	E.....	Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	H.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	F.....	Fort Selden, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	K.....	Do.
125th U. S. colored troops.....	K.....	Fort Bascom, New Mexico.
3d cavalry.....	E.....	Do.

Distribution of troops, &c.—Continued.

Regiment.	Companies.	Posts or stations.
3d cavalry	C	En route to relieve escort to General Wright's engineering party.
3d cavalry	A	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
5th infantry	B, E, G, H, and I	En route to district of the upper Arkansas.
New Mexico volunteer cavalry ..	A	Camp Plummer, New Mexico.
New Mexico volunteer cavalry ..	B	Fort Garland, Colorado Territory.
New Mexico infantry	C	Do.
New Mexico infantry	D	Do.
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.		
6th infantry	C and D	Fort Gibson, C. N.
10th cavalry	E	Do.
6th infantry	E and F	Fort Arbuckle, C. N.
10th cavalry	D	Do.

Official:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Actual damage done to trains during the year 1867.

Date.	Place.	Indians.	CITIZENS.		STOCK CAPTURED.			Wagons captured.
			Killed.	Wound'd.	Mules.	Horses.	Oxen.	
June 15...	South side of Arkansas						96	...
June 18...	Cimarron crossing		2		2		20	...
	Coon Creek, 22 miles west of							
June 25...	Fort Larned						75	...
July 17...	30 miles from camp Grierson ..		1		60			...
July 23...	Cimarron crossing	Cheyennes					530	...
July 23...	Cimarron crossing		1					...
July 23...	Cimarron crossing		2					...
Sept. 19...	Walker's creek				22			6
	Total		6		90		721	6

Official:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Actual results of the collision of United States troops with Indians in the department of the Missouri during 1867.

Date.	Troops.	By whom commanded.	Scene of engagement.	Cause of engagement.	Result of engagement.
April 23	Detachment 7th cavalry	Lieutenant Berry	Cimarron crossing	.....	One enlisted man killed; six Indians killed.
May 27	Stage escort	Non-commissioned officer	Big Timbers	.....	One non-commissioned officer wounded.
May 27	7th cavalry	Captain Keogh	Pond Creek station	Contractor's herd run off	Recovered all except five head that had been slaughtered.
June 10	Stage escort	Not known	3 miles west of Big Timbers	.....	One enlisted man killed and one wounded.
June 11	do	do	Smoky Hill route	.....	Recovered six horses.
June 12	Detachment 7th cavalry	Lieutenant S. A. Ennis, 3d Inf	Fort Dodge, Kansas	Cavalry herd run off	One enlisted man (37th Infantry) killed.
June 14	Detachment 37th infantry	Not known	Grinnell springs	.....	One Indian (Apache) killed; one squaw and child captured.
June 16	Company H, 3d cavalry	Sergeant R. Harrington, com. H, 3d cavalry	Gallina Mountains, New Mexico	.....	Two enlisted men killed and two wounded;
June 21	Detachment 7th cavalry	Unknown	Fort Wallace, Kansas	Wagons going to quarry attacked.	one wagon, two cavalry horses, and seven mules captured.
June 22	Detachment 3d infantry	Lieutenant J. Hale	do	.....	Two enlisted men killed and two wounded.
June 22	Detachment 37th infantry	Sergeant McDonald	Goose Creek station	Indians attempting to run off stock from Pond Creek station.	Two enlisted men wounded.
June 26	Company G, 7th U. S. cavalry	Captain A. Balmtz, 7th cav	3 miles west of Fort Wall ace	.....	Six enlisted men killed and six enlisted men wounded.
June 30	Company C, 10th cavalry	Captain Byrne	30 miles west of Camp Grierson	Train of 30 wagons attacked	Sixty mules and four wagons captured; one Arapahoe killed.
Aug. 2	Eighteenth Kansas cavalry	Captain G. A. Ames	Saline river	.....	One enlisted man killed; one commissioned officer wounded; three horses lost.
Aug. 21	Company C, 10th cavalry and 18th Kansas cavalry	do	Beaver creek, Kansas	.....	Three enlisted men killed and thirty-five wounded; forty horses lost.
Sept. 19	Detachment 5th infantry	Lieutenant Mason Howard, 5th infantry	Walker's creek, 35 miles from Fort Harker	.....	Two Indians killed and several wounded; one enlisted man killed and three wounded.

Official:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, *Asst Adj. Gen.*

Table showing the distances travelled by troops in the department of the Missouri from December, 1866, until September, 1867, on scouts and expeditions against hostile Indians, &c.

Date of departure.	Place of departure.	Commanding officer.		Troops.	Date of arrival.	Distance travelled.
		Rank.	Name.	Company.	Regiment or detachment.	
Dec. 2, 1866	Fort Wallace, Kansas.	Captain	M. V. Sheridan	L	7th United States cavalry	228
April 15, 1867	Pawnee Fork.	Brevet major general	G. A. Custer	A, D, E, F, H, M	7th cavalry	37
April 17, 1867	Camp on Walnut creek.	Brevet major general	G. A. Custer	K	3d infantry	34
May 6, 1867	Fort Harker, Kansas.	Brevet major	D. Parker		10th cavalry	139
May 19, 1867	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	Captain	E. Byrne	Hdqrs., A, C, F	37th infantry	316
May 29, 1867	Fort Hays, Kansas.	Brevet major	J. R. Rhea	B and E	3d infantry	333
May 30, 1867	Fort Bayard, New Mexico.	Captain	M. Mullins		3d infantry	513
June 1, 1867	Fort Hays, Kansas.	Brevet major general	G. A. Custer	A, D, E, F, H, M	10th cavalry	704
June 10, 1867	Camp Hoffman (Lake Sibley).	Captain	Vande Welle	B	10th cavalry	337
June 20, 1867	Pinos Altos, New Mexico.	Captain	Hudson.	Part of M	3d cavalry and citizen company of Pinos Altos.	270
June 23, 1867	Belen, New Mexico.	Captain	Butler	{ Detachment C. Detachment L.	3d infantry	236
June 26, 1867	Camp on Little Arkansas.	Captain	E. Byrne	C	10th cavalry	903
July 13, 1867	Fort Union, New Mexico.	Brevet lieutenant colonel.	Edward Moale		37th infantry	165
July 16, 1867	Camp Hoffman.	Captain	Vande Welle	Detachment B.	10th cavalry	82
July 18, 1867	Fort Craig, New Mexico.	Colonel.	William B. Gerhart	{ Detachment B. Detachment B.	125th U. S. colored troops.	471
July 19, 1867	Fort Harker, Kansas.	Major	H. L. Moore		18th Kansas volunteer cavalry	78
July 24, 1867	Camp near Fort Larned.	Major	H. L. Moore	F	18th Kansas volunteer cavalry	965
Aug. 1, 1867	Fort Hays, Kansas.	Captain	George A. Arnes		3d cavalry	113
Aug. 7, 1867	Camp 7th cavalry, near Fort Wallace.	Lieutenant	Owen Hale	Detachment A and M	7th cavalry	45
Aug. 13, 1867	Fort Linn, Kansas.	Major	H. L. Moore	Battalion	18th Kansas volunteer cavalry	70
Aug. 16, 1867	Camp Hoffman.	Captain	J. B. Vande Welle	Detachment B	10th cavalry	48
Aug. 23, 1867	Camp on Saline river.	Major	H. L. Moore	Battalion	18th Kansas volunteer cavalry	108
Aug. 24, 1867	Camp Hoffman.	Brevet major	D. Parker	Detachment K	3d infantry	105
Aug. 24, 1867	Fort Hays.	Major	J. H. Elliott	A, D, E, F, H, M	7th cavalry	246
Aug. 30, 1867	Camp Hoffman.	First lieutenant	J. D. Myrick	Detachment B	10th cavalry	170
Aug. 27, 1867	do.	Brevet major	J. B. Vande Welle	Detachment B	10th cavalry	78
Sept. 4, 1867	Fort Hays.	Captain	G. B. Jennings	C	18th Kansas volunteer cavalry	90
	General Hancock's first expedition to the plains.					576
	General Hancock's second expedition to the plains.					832
	Total distance travelled by troops					7,129

Official:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, *Assist. Adj. Gen.*

HEADQUARTERS FORT RANDALL, D. T.,

June 4, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding, that yesterday at about 2 o'clock p. m. our herd of horses was stampeded by what is supposed to be a band of Brulé Indians.

The Indians were pursued about ten (10) miles by Lieutenants Cooley and Gibson, twenty-second infantry, with two men, being all we could mount at that time. They report to have overtaken the Indians, and found the party to be composed of about fifty (50) warriors, well mounted and armed. They recovered two (2) of the horses, but the party was too strong to admit of an attack upon them. A portion of them were armed with fire-arms.

One Indian pony, which was captured, seemed to have been ridden a long distance.

Our loss is one (1) man, (a herdsman,) wounded by an arrow, and twelve (12) horses, and nine (9) mules.

The attack on the herd was made in full sight of the fort, and lasted about five (5) minutes.

The same party took some fifteen (15) horses from a party of friendly Yanton Indians, who were encamped some three (3) miles from the garrison.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BUSH,

*Captain 22d United States Infantry, Brevet Major
United States Army, Commanding Post.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

District Upper Missouri, Fort Rice, D. T.

Official:

EDWARD SMITH,

Brevet Lieut. Col., Capt. 24th Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, August 28, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the movement of troops, &c., in the late district of Upper Missouri, from the beginning of the year 1867 up to July 8, 1867, when the district was abolished. A large number of officers being at posts where they did not properly belong, consequent on the reorganization of the thirteenth infantry, an order was issued by me directing them, on the opening of navigation, to proceed to their proper stations, which was done as fast as practicable. The movements of troops in the district were somewhat delayed by the failure of transportation (provided at St. Louis) to report until late at the posts from which troops were ordered. But companies I and K, thirteenth infantry, came into the district, and proceeded to their destination, Camp Cooke, during the latter part of May; companies I and K, of the thirty-first infantry, somewhat later; and about the same time eight detachments of recruits, of ninety men each, reported at Fort Randall for the thirteenth and thirty-first infantry, and were sent to the headquarters of the respective regiments without any material delay.

During the months of June and May the movements of companies A, B, I, and K, of the twenty-second infantry, from Fort Randall to Fort Rice, was completed; also of company G, twenty-second infantry, from Fort Thompson to Fort Sully, having been assigned as part of the permanent garrison of the latter post; and the following companies of the thirty-first infantry assembled at Fort Stevenson: companies H, from Fort Rice, and I, from Leavenworth, to form the garrison; and companies D, from Old Berthold, A, from Fort Sully,

and K, from Leavenworth, for the purpose of establishing a new post on Devil's lake. The companies for the last-mentioned post started with stores, &c., for that point about the 10th of July. The garrison of Fort Buford was strengthened in the month of June by the arrival, from Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, of companies B, F, and G, thirty-first infantry, company E, of the same regiment, assigned to that post, having been kept at Stevenson temporarily for the purpose of escorting to Buford the beef cattle designed for that post. In the month of June four companies, A, C, D, and F, thirteenth infantry, were detached from the post of Camp Cooke—the two companies, I and K, thirteenth infantry, that should have accompanied them not having yet arrived—and ordered to Sun river to establish a new post, which was accomplished during the month. Company I, arriving at Benton, was sent at once to the new post, leaving company K at that point to guard the stores in transit for Fort Shaw on Sun river.

The only Indian incursion of any consequence I have to report is one that was made in the early part of June, I believe, on Fort Randall, where they succeeded in capturing a large part of the government herd of horses and mules, and escaped without damage.

On a few other occasions they have made their appearance in the vicinity of posts, but inflicted no harm. On several occasions boats have been fired into by hostile Indians, one man having been killed and a few wounded; but navigation has not been materially interfered with.

This report is necessarily incomplete in some respects, all the records of the district lately commanded by me having been sent, on the date of the breaking up of the command, to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. V. D. REEVE,

Colonel 13th Infantry, Commanding District.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. W. SMITH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota.

Official copy:

EDW. SMITH,

Capt. 24th Inf., Brevet Lieut. Col., Act. Asst Adj't Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

St. Paul, Minnesota, September 27, 1867.

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions from the Lieutenant General commanding, I have the honor to submit a report of military operations in this department since the commencement of the present year.

On the 1st of January last the department was divided into two military districts; one, the district of Minnesota, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General E. B. Alexander, colonel tenth infantry, consisting of the State of Minnesota and Forts Abercrombie and Wadsworth and the country around them, in Dakota Territory; the other, the district of the Upper Missouri, commanded by Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, thirteenth United States infantry, and comprising all that portion of the department which was not included in the district of Minnesota. The troops in the department were the tenth infantry; companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, thirteenth infantry; companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, twenty-second infantry; and companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, of the thirty-first infantry. They were stationed as follows, viz:

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, company B, tenth infantry; Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, company H, tenth infantry; Fort Ripley, Minnesota, companies I and A, tenth infantry; Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, companies D and F, tenth

infantry; Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, companies C, E, G, and K, tenth infantry; Fort Dakota, Dakota Territory, company D, twenty-second infantry; Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, companies A, B, F, I, and K, twenty-second infantry; Fort Thompson, Crow creek, Dakota Territory; company G, twenty-second infantry; Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, companies C, E, and H, twenty-second infantry, and company A, thirty-first infantry; Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, companies B, E, F, G, and H, thirty-first infantry; Fort Berthold, company D, thirty-first infantry; Fort Buford, company C, thirty-first infantry; Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, thirteenth infantry.

The new companies, I and K of the thirteenth infantry and of the thirty-first infantry, were at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, awaiting the opening of the Missouri river to join their regiments.

Prior to the beginning of the year I proposed the construction of several new posts and the enlargement and rebuilding of others, with a view to the better protection of the two routes of travel from the States to Montana which lie within this department, viz., the Missouri river, and the overland route from Minnesota. My recommendations having been approved, they were carried into effect as early as the season would permit. The old military districts were abolished and new ones established, the sites for the new posts selected, and the garrisons sent to them, so that the present division into districts and the distribution of troops are as follows:

1. The district of Minnesota, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General E. B. Alexander, colonel tenth infantry, including the following named posts:

Fort Snelling, Minnesota, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General E. B. Alexander, and garrisoned by company B, tenth infantry.

Fort Ripley, Minnesota, commanded by Brevet Captain Thomas H. French, first lieutenant tenth infantry; garrison, company A, tenth infantry.

Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Sidell, lieutenant colonel tenth infantry; garrison, companies, D, F, and I, tenth infantry.

Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, major tenth infantry; garrison, companies C, E, and K, tenth infantry, and twenty (20) Indian scouts.

Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Major George H. Crosman, captain tenth infantry; garrison, companies G and H, tenth infantry, and eleven (11) Indian scouts.

The last named post is new. It is situated on the Cheyenne river, in latitude $46^{\circ} 31' 40''$ north, longitude $97^{\circ} 35'$ west, and is intended for the protection of the overland travel from Minnesota to Montana. It was established on the 18th of June by Special Field Orders No. 2, from these headquarters. Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, which was occupied at the beginning of the year, was abandoned on the 22d of May, its garrison being transferred to Forts Wadsworth and Ransom. The headquarters of the district are at Fort Snelling.

2. The district of southeastern Dakota, commanded by Brevet Major General D. S. Stanley, colonel twenty-second infantry, and including the following posts, viz:

Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Colonel E. S. Otis, lieutenant colonel twenty-second infantry, and garrisoned by companies A, B, I, and K, twenty-second infantry.

Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Major General D. S. Stanley; garrison, companies C, E, G, and H, twenty-second infantry.

Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers, major twenty-second infantry; garrison, company F, twenty-second infantry.

Fort Dakota, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel

Kilburn Knox, captain twenty-second infantry; garrison, company D, twenty-second infantry.

Fort Thompson, or the Crow Creek agency, Dakota Territory, was occupied at the commencement of the year by company G, twenty-second infantry. The garrison was withdrawn on the 9th day of June and sent to Fort Sully. In pursuance of instructions from the general commanding the army, a detachment of twenty-six (26) men from the garrison of Fort Sully was left there, and it is still so garrisoned. I have, however, directed Brevet Major General Stanley to replace this detachment by twenty Indian scouts.

The headquarters of the district are at Fort Sully.

3. The Middle district, commanded by Colonel P. R. de Trobriand, thirty-first infantry, including the following named posts, viz :

Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, a new post, situated at the junction of Douglass creek with the Missouri river, in latitude $47^{\circ} 34' 40''$ north, longitude $101^{\circ} 17'$ west, twelve miles by land below the trading post known as Fort Berthold, commanded by Colonel de Trobriand, and garrisoned by companies H and I, thirty-first infantry.

Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, a new post, established in pursuance of Special Field Orders No. 3, from these headquarters, on the southern shore of Devil's lake, in latitude $47^{\circ} 58' 50''$ north, longitude $98^{\circ} 54'$ west, commanded by Captain S. A. Wainwright, thirty-first infantry; garrison, companies A, D, and K, thirty-first infantry.

Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Rankin, captain thirty-first infantry; garrison, companies B, C, E, F, and G, thirty-first infantry.

The headquarters of the district are at Fort Stevenson.

4. The district of Montana, consisting of all that portion of the Territory of Montana which is included in this department, and lies west of the one hundred and seventh (107th) meridian, commanded by Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, thirteenth infantry, and containing the following named posts, viz :

Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, situated on the Sun river, in latitude $47^{\circ} 30' 55''$ north, longitude $111^{\circ} 28'$ west, about five miles above the point where the stage road from Fort Benton to Helena crosses that river, commanded by Colonel Reeve, and garrisoned by companies A, C, I, and K, thirteenth infantry.

Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, on the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Judith river, commanded by Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, lieutenant colonel thirteenth infantry, and garrisoned by companies B, H, and E of that regiment.

A new post not yet named, on the Yellowstone river, near the mouth of Twenty-five-mile creek, Montana Territory, about thirty miles east of Gallatin City, commanded by Captain R. S. Lamotte, thirteenth infantry, and garrisoned by companies D, F, and G, of the same regiment.

The headquarters of the district are at Fort Shaw.

Military operations in the district of Minnesota have been confined to the movements of troops involved in the changes in the strength of the garrisons indicated above, the abandonment of Ridgely, the establishment of Ransom, and to escorts furnished supply trains going to Forts Stevenson and Totten. The Indians within Minnesota and upon its western border have been peaceable and friendly, and in not a single instance has any depredation been committed by them.

In the district of southeast Dakota, with the single exception of an attack upon the herd of mules and horses at Fort Randall, a similar quiet has prevailed, and no movements of troops other than the necessary changes of station have taken place. The affair at Randall occurred on the 3d of June. A party of Sioux, supposed to be of the Brulé band, about fifty in number, succeeded in driving off twelve horses and nine mules; they were all mounted, and as there

were not horses enough remaining at the post to enable a party of sufficient strength to cope with them to be sent after them, they escaped with their booty; one of our men, a herdsman, was wounded by an arrow. I append a copy of the report of Captain Bush, who at that time commanded the post.

In the middle district affairs have generally been quiet. During the winter, hostile Sioux in considerable numbers hung around Fort Buford, and occasioned some annoyance, but they were driven off with loss, no one of the garrison being injured. In August last, also, a small number of Indians attacked the cattle-herd at the post, and killed three animals, but they were speedily put to flight.

On the 8th of August a party of Sioux appeared at Fort Stevenson early in the morning, and attacked a working party just outside of the post, killing one civilian teamster. A single shell from the post, however, dispersed them.

The troops in this district have been busily engaged during the season in building quarters, storehouses, &c., and no movements have been made other than those involved in the augmentation of the garrisons, and required by the construction of the new posts.

The navigation of the Missouri river has not been interrupted by the Indians; a few boats have been fired upon, but in only one instance has any one upon them been injured.

In obedience to verbal instructions from the Lieutenant General commanding, on the 7th of June I left this place for Helena, Montana. I crossed the country to Fort Stevenson with an escort of one hundred and twenty-five mounted men, selecting the sites of Forts Ransom and Totten on my way. I found the country between the Red river and the Missouri river perfectly quiet, and, indeed, met no Indians whatever, hostile or friendly.

In the Territory of Montana, much excitement has existed during the season in reference to apprehended attacks from Indians. Some time before I left these headquarters for the Territory, urgent requests were made by the then acting governor to the Lieutenant General commanding, for authority to call out volunteers and have them mustered into the service of the United States. These requests were denied, but Brevet Colonel W. H. Lewis of the thirty-sixth infantry was sent by the Lieutenant General to the capital of the Territory with instructions to investigate the condition of affairs, and with authority to call out volunteers and muster them in, should it be in his judgment necessary. Colonel Lewis was instructed in case he should call out such a force, to retain them in service until I should arrive there. I, before leaving here, received official information of the instructions and authority given to Colonel Lewis, and was directed to examine into the matter on my arrival in Montana, and if I should find that volunteers had been called out, to retain them, or dispense with them, as I should deem advisable. I arrived at Helena on the 1st of August; I met there the honorable Green Clay Smith, the governor of the Territory, on the 4th of August, and conferred with him upon the matter. I found that Brevet Colonel Lewis had not mustered any volunteers or militia into service, but had returned to his post in the department of the Platte. I also found that the secretary and acting governor of the Territory had in the spring and early summer, during the absence of Governor Smith, called into service a battalion of militia, and that it was still in the field. I could not ascertain the precise strength of this battalion, but it was understood to consist of five or six hundred men. I endeavored to ascertain from Governor Smith, and from the most substantial citizens of Helena, whether there had existed any necessity for calling out these troops. I found great differences of opinion among them; some believing that there had been, and still was such a necessity; others, that it had been necessary, but that the emergency had passed; and still others, expressing the opinion that the alarm had been groundless, and that the troops never should have been put in the field. It is a somewhat noteworthy fact that none of these troops had then met hostile Indians. My own conclusions were briefly as follows, viz.: ever since the Ter-

ritory of Montana was settled, Indian depredations have occurred with more or less frequency; small parties pushing out into the Indian country have from time to time been attacked, and in some cases destroyed; occurrences of this kind have, however, during the present year been *less frequent* than they ordinarily have been; *nothing which has happened within the Territory during this spring and summer, in my judgment, justified the alarm which was felt.* The point which was supposed to be most exposed to attack was the valley of the Gallatin river, a very valuable and important part of the Territory, inhabited by a purely agricultural people numbering four or five thousand souls. The mountain range lying east of this valley is an Indian frontier line, which should be guarded by a military post; such a post is demanded and justified by the importance of the productions of the valley, and by the fact that its inhabitants being agriculturists, living dispersed on farms, and having their families with them, are far less capable of protecting themselves than are the inhabitants of the mining regions. That great alarm was honestly felt by the people of this valley, I am satisfied; many of them left their farms untilled, and repaired to the towns or places of safety. Many others made preparations for leaving their homes, but, as I have said before, nothing which happened within the Territory justified this alarm, and but for occurrences elsewhere it would not have been felt. The massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, and the Indian hostilities on the Platte and the Smoky Hill route, had inflamed the public mind, and when Roseman, a well-known citizen, was killed on the road from Gallatin City to Fort C. F. Smith, an undue excitement was produced. Using my best judgment upon the matter, I have failed to satisfy myself that it was necessary to call out the militia; I have been unable to ascertain positive facts sufficient to justify it; I have, however, thought it best to establish a post for the future protection of the valley. The order for the construction of this post, and the movement of the troops to garrison it, was issued at Fort Shaw on the 7th of August, and at the same time I wrote to Governor Smith expressing the opinion that his troops should be mustered out. Subsequent to the arrival at their destination of the companies who constitute the garrison of this new post, the militia were pushed down the Yellowstone into the Indian country, when they met and fought with a party of Indians. By whose order this movement was made I do not know, but I have strongly remonstrated with Governor Smith against it, and similar movements.

Since I left the Territory I have received repeated and urgent applications from Governor Smith to receive his militia into the United States service, under the authority vested in me by the lieutenant general commanding. I have declined to accede to these requests, and my latest intelligence from the governor is that he is mustering his troops out of the territorial service. I have as yet received but one report of operations during the year from the commanders of districts; that one is the report of Colonel Reeve; a copy of it is hereunto appended.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Missouri.

Tabular statement of campaigns, expeditions, and scouts made in the department of the Platte from January 23 to September 30, 1867.

Post or station from which party was sent.	Commanding officer of forces sent out.	Troops of which the command was composed.	Strength of command.				Date of departure.	Date of return.	Country passed through.	Distance travelled, in miles.
			Commanding officer.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.				
Fort Sedgewick, C. T.	Second Lieut. G. A. Ames, 2d U. S. cavalry ..	Company M, 2d U. S. cavalry ..	2	37	.....	5	1867, Jan. 26	1867, Jan. 26	Lodge Pole valley ..	249
Fort Philip Kearney, D. T.	Sergeants Graham and Grant	Companies G and E, 18th U. S. infantry ..	.....	2	.....	.....	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Fort C. F. Smith and return ..	180
Fort Sedgewick, C. T.	Captain John Mix, 2d U. S. cavalry	Company M, 2d U. S. cavalry ..	2	64	.....	5	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	To Republican ..	382
Fort Laramie, D. T.	Mr. Van Velsah	Pawnee scouts .....	.....	.....	.....	4	Feb. 26	.....	To Fort Reno ..	200
Cheyenne City	Lieutenant Mathews	7th cavalry	1	25	30	.....	July 7	July 8	Foot of Black Hills ..	50
Headquarters 7th cavalry ..	Captain L. M. Hamilton	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 24	.....	Forks of Republican ..	.....
Do	Lieutenant L. M. Robbins	do	2	43	.....	.....	June 29	.....	do .....	.....
Fort Sedgewick, C. T.	Lieutenant L. S. Kidder, 2d U. S. cavalry ..	Company M, 2d U. S. cavalry ..	1	9	1	.....	June 29	.....	do .....	.....
Lodge Pole creek	Captain North, Pawnee scouts ..	Pawnee scouts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 23	July 23	Lodge Pole valley ..	20
Fort Philip Kearney, D. T.	Captain James Powell, 27th infantry, brevet major U. S. A.	Company C, 27th infantry ..	2	28	.....	4	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	Near Phil. Kearney ..	.....
Plum Creek station	Captain James Murie	Company A, Pawnee scouts ..	2	40	.....	.....	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Plum creek	50
Fort C. F. Smith	Brevet Major T. B. Burrows ..	27th infantry	4	120	.....	6	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Near C. F. Smith ..	.....
Fort Reno	Lieutenant F. F. Whitehead, 18th U. S. infantry ..	Company G, 18th infantry ..	1	52	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Aug. 14	Near Fort Reno ..	7
Do	Brevet Major Freeman, captain 27th infantry ..	.....	1	72	.....	.....	Aug. 12	.....	Crazy Woman's fork ..	.....

Tubular statement of campaigns, &c.—Continued.

RESULTS.														
Post or station from which party was sent.	Tribes operated against.	Indians killed.	Indians wounded.	Prisoners.			Property captured.	Enemy's property destroyed.	Our loss.				Remarks.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.			Killed.		Wounded.			
									Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Indians.
Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Cheyennes						67 head of cattle and 1 pony.					27	Lieut. Jenness, 27th Inf., (since killed,) accompanied as a volunteer.	
Fort Philip Kearney, D. T.	Sioux	2											Volunteers to carry mail. See General Order No. 36, C. S. D. P.	
Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Sioux and Cheyennes.												On trail of Cheyennes.	
Fort Laramie, D. T.	Sioux												Carrying mail to mountain district.	
Cheyenne City.	do.						32 mules and ponies.						All killed 22 miles from Reno.	
Headquarters 7th cavalry	Cheyennes	2	Unk'n.											
Do	do.	5	Unk'n.									2		
Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Sioux and Cheyennes.	Unk'n.	Unk'n.							1	9	1		
Lodge Pole creek	Sioux						80 California ponies.						Lieut. Kidder was sent with despatches to General Custer. He and his party were all massacred.	
Fort Philip Kearney, D. T.	Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.	60	120							1	5		2	Lieut. Jenness, 27th Inf., killed.
Plum Creek station.	do.	15				1								See Gen. Order No. 39, D. P. C. S.
Fort C. F. Smith.	do.	20	Unk'n.			1		Several ponies killed.		1			4	See Gen. Order No. 39, D. P. C. S.
Fort Reno	Sioux	Unk'n.												Lieut. Sternberg, 27th Inf., killed.
Do	do.												3	Particulars not received.

* Frost-bitten.

NOTE.—This report does not include the numerous escorts continually sent out during the year with trains, engineer and working parties, frequently engaged with raiding parties of Indians.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
IN THE FIELD, CROW CREEK CROSSING,

July 21, 1867.

GENERAL: Brevet Major General Augur, commanding department of the Platte, directs me to say that he expects you to assume command of all the troops at or in the vicinity of this place, and also general supervision of all detachments engaged in escorting or protecting employes of the Union Pacific railroad as far east as Larren's Fork, and as far west as the crest of the Black Hills.

He wishes you to furnish such additional escort and protection to parties of employes, engineers, &c., as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of this work. He further instructs me to say that he wishes you to assume such necessary control over all the inhabitants of this country as will be needful to preserve good order and protect public and private property from depredation, and to take such measures and precautions as, in the absence of all civil law here, will preserve the peace and quiet of the community and secure them in the pursuit of their legitimate callings.

Until such time as the civil authorities may establish courts of law, and otherwise secure the legal rights of the people and public corporations at this place, he wishes you to protect the legal rights of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from infringements, and secure their property from illegal seizure and occupation.

In the discharge of these duties the general trusts you to exercise a sound discretion in so shaping your course as to avoid, as much as may be possible, the appearance of an assumption by the military of an improper control or exercise of authority over citizens, while he expects you at the same time to assume so much authority as will render life and property secure at this place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. D. STEVENSON,

Col. 30th U. S. Infantry, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.

Official:

WILLIAM H. BISBEE,

Captain, Aide-de-camp and A. A. A. G.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

Omaha, Nebraska, July 31, 1867.

GENERAL: Brevet Major General Augur instructs me to say to you that he directs you to assume command of all the troops in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick, and to take also general supervision and control of all detachments engaged in escorting or protecting employes of the Union Pacific railroad as far west as Larren's Fork, at which point General Stevenson's control begins.

He wishes you to furnish such additional escorts and protection to parties of employes, engineers, &c., as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of the work.

He further instructs me to say that he directs you to assume such necessary control over all the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of your command as may be needful to preserve good order and protect life and public and private property from injury, depredation, or illegal seizure and occupation; in the ab-

sence of all civil law to take such measures and precautions as will insure peace and quiet to the community, and secure them in the peaceful pursuit of their legitimate callings.

Until such time as the civil authorities may, by the establishment of courts of justice and otherwise, secure the legal rights of the people and public corporations in the country under your control, he wishes you to protect the legal rights of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from infringement, and secure their property from illegal seizure and occupation.

This task is rendered the easier and your remedies clearer by the fact that Julesburg railroad station, the point at which such crimes and misdemeanors are most likely to occur, is entirely within the military reservation of Fort Sedgwick, giving you unquestionable control of persons whom you may permit to occupy buildings or lands within the town site.

At this place particularly he expects you to enforce, either through the voluntary aid of the better class of citizens or other means, as your discretion may indicate best, such police regulations as will prevent crime and disorder.

In the discharge of these duties the general trusts you to exercise a sound discretion in so shaping your course as to avoid an unnecessary appearance of an assumption by the military of an improper control or exercise of authority over citizens, but at the same time expects that vigorous measures even will not be wanting to insure the successful accomplishment of the objects contemplated in these instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. LITCHFIELD,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. H. POTTER,

Commanding Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory

Official:

WILLIAM H. BISBEE,

Captain, Aide-de-camp, and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, September 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations within this department since January 23, the time I assumed command thereof.

The affair at Fort Philip Kearney, on the 21st December preceding, had made it necessary to strengthen the garrisons of some of the posts in that vicinity. This had been done by my predecessor, and the re-enforcements had reached their destinations about the time of my arrival. The supplies for these posts had been regulated on the basis of the then existing garrisons, and of course additional supplies had to be sent to them. This, in mid-winter, was an expensive, difficult, and perilous task, and involved a great loss of animals and material, and great suffering on the part of necessary escort. But it was done, and the troops supplied with everything but fresh beef and vegetables. The former was run off by Indians, and, with the vegetables, could not be replaced at that season. There was, in consequence, some suffering and a few deaths from scurvy.

The thirtieth infantry, which had been ordered to this department early in January, I found *en route* to Fort Laramie, suffering greatly from the severity of the weather. As there were no quarters for them at Laramie, or in fact at any point in the department, and as there seemed to be no present necessity for their services above, I determined to stop them at the first point where they could be supplied. This was at Fort Sedgwick. The regiment went into camp there,

and passed the entire winter—one of the severest known in this country—in their tents—men, officers, and many officers' families. Although it was the only thing to be done under the circumstances, I anticipated serious results from their exposure; but fortunately, and due mainly to the indefatigable exertions and good example of their commander, Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Potter, they came out in the spring, in spite of their hardships and sufferings, in quite as good health and discipline as any command in the department.

As early as February the Indians commenced a system of attacks upon small parties and trains along the Montana route, and, as the season advanced, extended them to all my lines, and have kept it up during the whole summer. This has constituted the Indian war in this department. It is more in the nature of disconnected raids for stealing animals and getting other plunder than of a systematic and permanent war. The raiding parties have been small, and scattered along the various lines of communication in the department.

This department embraces the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and the Territories of Utah and that part of Dakota west of the one hundred and fourth meridian. It embraces within it the Union Pacific railroad, in its various stages of location, construction, and completion, from Omaha to Salt Lake City, about eleven hundred miles; the overland mail route from North Platte, (now from Julesburg,) via Denver, to Salt Lake City; the two lines of overland telegraph; the overland emigrant roads between same points, and the route to Montana known as the Powder River route.

It has been my duty and my determination, as far as possible with the means at my disposal, to afford protection to all these various lines, regarding them not merely of local interest but of material importance to the whole country. But when you consider the great extent of these lines, the nature of the country through which they pass, and the character of the enemy against whose efforts they have to be guarded, the difficulties of the undertaking will be seen.

The Montana route alone, between Laramie and C. F. Smith, near the Yellowstone, has occupied two regiments of infantry (eighteenth and twenty-seventh) and half a regiment of cavalry, (second,) and they have merely maintained themselves upon it and kept it open for their own supplies. The troops at the posts upon it have to fight almost daily to secure their supplies of wood and hay. It has been unsafe as an emigrant road, though much required, and has not been used at all for that purpose.

The question of abandoning the posts on this line has been submitted to me for my opinion, and I have reported against it for the following reasons substantially: Were the question a new one, and arising as to whether they should now be established, I should regard it as unnecessary and unwise to do so until more satisfactory arrangements had been made with the tribes through whose country it passes, knowing how impossible it is to make any route through a hostile Indian country perfectly safe for purposes of emigration or traffic. But the question is not a new one. The posts are established, and large sums have been expended upon them for storehouses and quarters for troops. It cannot be supposed that the present Indian troubles along it can continue for any very great length of time. They will be terminated, either by treaty or the subjugation of the hostile tribes. When this time arrives, unless this country is abandoned to the Indians, this route substantially must become the great highway between Colorado, Nebraska, and Montana. Its proximity, in its whole extent, to what will undoubtedly become Indian country, will render necessary the very posts now existing along it.

If therefore these posts are now given up, it will be at a loss of all that has been expended upon them, and with almost a certainty that their re-establishment will be demanded in a few years. Aside from this view there is one of policy, arising from our present relations with the tribes claiming this country. That the establishment of these posts produced the exciting state of hostilities

in that country is undoubtedly true, and up to this time the Indians demand their abandonment as a *sine qua non* to any negotiation, even for that country. To yield to their demands would be regarded by them as evidence of our inability to hold them, and would, I fear, embolden them to enlarge the sphere of their hostilities, and diminish very materially the chances for a permanent peace with them.

Unless, therefore, it becomes the policy of the government to give up this whole country to the Indians, which is a different question entirely, I do not recommend the giving up of these posts.

The Union Pacific railroad, besides its great national importance, is very essential to the interests of the department, in the way of moving troops and supplies at a great saving of time and money. I have, therefore, endeavored in every way possible to assist in its construction, deeming its completion to the Black Hills even, in its effect upon Indian affairs, as equivalent to a successful campaign. The thirtieth infantry, part of the fourth, part of the thirty-sixth, four companies of cavalry, and four companies Pawnee scouts, have been occupied in its care during the entire summer, escorting engineers and commissioners and protecting grading and working parties.

The overland mail stages have required guards at their stations between Julesburg and Denver, and between Forts Sanders and Bridger, as also guards to their coaches on parts of their routes. Part of the fourth infantry and part of the thirty-sixth infantry are now occupied on that duty.

The telegraph lines have asked for guards at some of their most exposed stations and I have furnished them, as well as escorts for their repairers whenever required.

The surveyor general of Nebraska has also required escorts for some of his surveying parties, and I have furnished all I had to spare, a company and a half.

The extent and variety of the duties required of the troops has necessitated their separation into small commands, and their being scattered, as it were, over the country, a necessity very destructive in its results upon the discipline and instruction of both officers and men, though it enlarges their experience, develops individuality, and contributes very essentially to a correct knowledge of the country. As the winter approaches this separation will diminish, and the troops be collected at posts where quarters and supplies have been prepared for them, and where the winter can be devoted to their drill and instruction.

I have arranged that each regiment shall occupy adjacent posts, and the commanders will all be field officers, except in a few cases of detached companies. The fourth infantry will occupy Forts Sedgwick and Laramie; one company at Fort Morgan; the eighteenth infantry, Forts Fetterman and Reno; the twenty-seventh infantry, Forts Philip Kearney and O. F. Smith; the thirtieth infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, and three or four detached posts along the railroad; the thirty-sixth infantry, Forts Sanders, Bridger, and Camp Douglas, at Salt Lake City. Each regiment occupying, as it were, a district of its own, under its own commander.

The great expense of wintering cavalry at distant posts has determined me, as soon as the season for scouting passes, to bring all mounted troops and all animals not absolutely required at the posts to winter at posts along the line of railroad.

This will also enable me to make available quarters and stables already constructed at posts where few or no troops are required in summer, and save the construction of new ones at advanced posts.

The second cavalry will therefore come to Forts D. A. Russell and McPherson, except two companies at Laramie and one at Sanders.

The two hundred Indian scouts authorized for this department were all enlisted from the Pawnees, and organized into four companies of fifty each under Major North, an efficient officer, who had commanded a company of them dur-

ing the war. They were officered from men most of whom could speak their language, and mounted on common Indian ponies. I have never seen more obedient or better behaved troops, and they have done most excellent service.

Should it become necessary another year to carry on a war against the hostile tribes, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to permit me to organize three battalions of four hundred each, from the friendly tribes in this department. It opens to these people a useful career, renders them tractable and obedient, and educates and civilizes them more effectually than can be done in any other way. They are peculiarly qualified, too, for service on the plains. They are unequalled as riders, know the country thoroughly, are hardly ever sick, and never desert, and are careful of their horses. Moreover, I have never seen one under the influence of liquor, though they have had every opportunity of getting it. As the season for active operations closes they can be discharged to go home and look after their families for the winter. This they prefer. I propose to discharge my Pawnee scouts early in December.

You are familiar with the reasons which induced the abandonment of the contemplated expedition against the northern tribes: the lateness of the season, the great delay in getting supplies in readiness at Laramie, our starting point—there being no depot of any kind in the department—and more emphatically the inadequacy of my force to make a campaign as contemplated, and at the same time give sufficient protection to insure confidence along the railroad and other routes. All these were considered in concluding to postpone the expedition, and to put all my force on the various routes.

The want of a sufficient depot in the department was greatly felt during the past spring. One is now being established at Fort Davy Russell, and I respectfully urge that at least one year's supplies of everything required for troops be kept constantly on hand there. Another thing from which we experienced great inconvenience was the lateness of the season at which our contractors for freight got successfully at work. This was mainly due to the fact that the contracts were not let in Washington until in March. I respectfully recommend that in future these contracts be let on the first of January. This will enable the contractors to get their teams in readiness to commence their work as soon as the condition of the grass will permit.

The recent organization of a new pay district, under Brevet Brigadier General B. Alvord, with his headquarters in this city, has supplied a want hitherto much felt in arrangements for paying the troops. With the present organization there need be no apprehension that officers and men will not hereafter in this department be promptly and regularly paid.

The new breech-loading rifle (altered Springfield) issued this year to the troops in this department has increased their efficiency wonderfully. All reports concur in regarding this arm as nearly perfect for infantry, and the ammunition with it as the best ever furnished to troops.

The rapid extension of the Union Pacific railroad has opened up a new and attractive country, and towns spring up as if by magic along its route.

Many of these are beyond the limits of organized civil law, and of necessity depend upon the military authorities for the preservation of peace and order. Our power, in this respect, is limited to the arrest and confinement of offenders, or the sending them out of the country. It is a very delicate and unpleasant duty thus forced upon us, and one from which we would gladly be relieved by the establishment and enforcement of the civil laws. We have endeavored, however, so to regulate and limit our action in this matter as simply to give confidence and security to legitimate enterprises, and to repress disorders and crimes. I enclose, marked A, copies of my instructions to the commanding officers at Forts Sedgwick and D. A. Russell in reference to the exercise of this authority at their neighboring towns of Julesburg and Cheyenne.

Two new posts have been established in the department this year: Fort Fet-

terman where the Montana route crosses the North Platte, at the mouth of La Prele. This renders Fort Casper unnecessary, and it has been abandoned. Fort D. A. Russell has been located at the foot of the Black Hills, where the railroad crosses Crow creek. This will also be our depot for the department.

To the chiefs of the several staff departments at these headquarters—Brevet Brigadier General W. Myers, chief quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Barriger, chief commissary; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Litchfield, acting adjutant general; Brevet Captain C. Comly, chief ordnance officer; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Alexander, medical director; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Merrill, acting inspector general; Captain W. H. Bisbee, acting judge advocate; and Lieutenant R. W. Petriken, chief engineer—I am indebted for a faithful and efficient administration of their several departments.

In conclusion I am happy to state, from a personal examination of most of the troops in the department, that there is apparently an anxious desire on their part for increased professional proficiency and usefulness, and it is believed that when the recruits, now *en route*, shall have joined, and the whole command shall have received the instruction which the winter's leisure will afford opportunity to impart, they will be efficiently prepared for any work which the exigencies of another year may require of them.

While it would be difficult for any amount of force to prevent occasional depredations at some point of our extended lines, it has been impossible to prevent them altogether with my limited force. There is, too, abundant evidence to show that, in a majority of instances, when stock from private trains has been run off by Indians, it has been the result of gross neglect and carelessness on the part of those intrusted with guarding it. Travelling day after day, and seeing no signs of Indians, precautions are relaxed or abandoned altogether. Herders become careless, and soon comes the moment the Indians have followed and waited for, when the capture of the herd is an easy task, and one almost without peril.

Notwithstanding, I believe there has been no material interruption to their current business on any of these important routes.

I enclose list of casualties in the department during past year, and also list of skirmishes and engagements with Indians, in all of which the troops have behaved well; particularly in the attacks of the Indians upon the working parties at Philip Kearney, C. F. Smith, and Fort Reno. This does not embrace the many affairs of escorts to engineers and trains constantly out, and frequently engaged with raiding parties of Indians.

I enclose also a map, prepared by Lieutenant Petriken, of the engineers, showing the routes over which I have passed during the summer. It is believed to be the most correct one of this part of the country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

A. A. G., Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

Omaha, Nebraska, October 10, 1867.

GENERAL: In absence of the general commanding I have the honor to forward consolidated report of trains passing Fort Sedgwick, C. T., from February 1 to September 28, 1867, and to request that the same be forwarded for file

with the official report of military operations in the department, forwarded on the 1st instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. LITCHFIELD,

Brevet Lieut. Col., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the

Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1867.

This report of the number of trains passing Fort Sedgwick, C. T., is forwarded for the information of the general-in-chief; but it is not desired by me to make it a part of my annual report, recently rendered, unless it is deemed essential to illustrate the magnitude of commerce along that route.

W T. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 24, 1867.

Respectfully submitted to General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Consolidated report of trains passing Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, from February 1, 1867, to September 28, 1867.

Date of departure.		Name of captain.	No. of wagons.	Number of persons.			Number of animals.				Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Mules.	Oxen.	Horses.	Lead animals.	
1867.											
Feb.	1	M. M. Johnson.....	29	33	.....	.....	130	.....	2	.....	Merchandise.
	1	W. G. Smith.....	14	24	.....	.....	62	.....	6	.....	Empty.
	4	J. C. Bennett.....	6	28	5	12	8	.....	6	.....	Do.
	7	Charles Hecht.....	9	33	2	2	31	.....	13	.....	Do.
	12	Robert Twaddle.....	34	36	.....	.....	136	.....	3	.....	Government stores.
	14	James Beck.....	10	11	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	Quartermaster's stores.
	16	John W. Newbitt.....	15	31	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	Empty.
	18	Wm. Mittoncamp.....	19	40	.....	.....	110	.....	5	.....	Quartermaster's stores.
	19	John Atkinson.....	10	15	.....	.....	43	.....	1	.....	Merchandise.
	21	Michael Lery.....	13	16	.....	.....	10	.....	8	.....	Do.
	27	John W. Newbitt.....	11	11	.....	.....	22	.....	12	.....	Do.
March	22	Wm. Latridge*.....	13	14	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	To Denver City, C. T., for subsistence supplies for Fort Sedgwick, C. T.; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
	23	P. T. Brown.....	6	27	.....	.....	18	.....	2	2	Union Pacific Railroad surveying party; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
	29	Joseph Robinson.....	30	36	.....	.....	123	.....	1	.....	Going to Fort Laramie, D. T., loaded with government stores.
	29	— Paul.....	10	21	1	3	25	.....	10	.....	Going to North Platte.
	31	G. W. Stone.....	28	32	4	.....	152	.....	3	.....	Going to Denver City, C. T.
	31	— Maxwell.....	7	14	1	.....	10	.....	8	.....	.....
April	7	S. R. Childs.....	13	18	.....	.....	49	.....	4	3	Bound for North Platte empty.
	8	Wm. Dewey.....	6	9	.....	.....	6	.....	14	.....	Bound for Denver with merchandise.
	9	Wm. Cadwell.....	4	35	2	.....	6	.....	7	.....	Bound for Denver well armed and equipped.
	11	G. H. Piérpont.....	10	17	3	4	18	.....	14	1	Bound for Denver well armed and equipped.
	13	Elias Smith.....	12	20	.....	2	48	.....	.....	.....	Bound for North Platte.
	14	L. L. Hillst.....	3	16	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	Union Pacific R. R. surveying party.

* One non-commissioned officer and two privates of 36th infantry.

† One commissioned officer, 20 cavalry, and 30 infantry.

Consolidated report of trains passing Fort Sedgwick, &c.—Continued.

Date of departure.	Name of captain.	No. of wagons.	Number of persons.			Number of animals.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Mules.	Oxen.	Horses.	Lead animals.	
1867.										
April 14	Ellas Smith.....	10	12			44		4		Going to North Platte; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
18	F. W. Jones.....	13	26			33		4		Going to Cottonwood; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
18	J. Stadden.....	24	32			86		9		Going to Denver; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
19	P. P. Gomer.....	5	7			30		1		Going to Denver; allowed to proceed in obedience to telegram from department headquarters.
20	T. S. Dryman.....	13	31			25	24	2	1	Going to North Platte; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
20	W. W. Woods.....	15	30			61		9		Going to Fort Laramie; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
23	P. Smith.....	22	34	2		51		7		Going to North Platte; well armed and supplied with ammunition.
24	Peter Dennis.....	8	21	1	1	15		9		Going to Denver; allowed to pass in compliance with telegram from department headquarters.
25	John Neabitt.....	18	30			56		8		Going to Denver; armed and supplied with ammunition.
26	Geo. Hanchett.....	15	31			45		8		Going to North Platte; armed and supplied with ammunition.
27	L. Carmichael.....	12	78	1		43		5		Going to Black Hills; armed and supplied with ammunition.
29	J. G. Ross.....	7	30	8	10	18		4		Denver, C. T.
29	James Wood.....	9	24			38		2		North Platte, Neb.
May 2	C. P. Baldwin.....	2	7			2		2		Denver, C. T.; allowed to pass in compliance with telegram from headquarters.
2	F. McMahon.....	6	31			6		10		Denver, C. T.
4	L. A. Langdon.....	2	29	1	2	4		2		Do.
6	J. H. Jay.....	19	32	3	6	31		34		Denver, C. T.; armed and supplied with ammunition.
7	Elias Smith.....	20	53	1	1	71		2		Denver, C. T.; armed and supplied with ammunition.
8	H. B. Bearce.....	5	33	5	7	12		4		Denver, C. T.; armed and supplied with ammunition.
10	J. R. Childs.....	13	32			36		3		Denver, C. T.; armed and supplied with ammunition.
13	A. Knight.....	29	72	4	7	75		12	1	Virginia City, Neb.
13	H. F. Edwards.....	87	60			11	614	10	2	Platte City, Neb.
13	Wilson Huxley.....	22	32			94		3		Do.
18	Clark Howard.....	4	30	4	2	8		4		Denver City, C. T.
19	Charles Taggart.....	22	61	10	14	36		26		Do.
21	H. Tilden.....	61	50	2	2	214		7		Salt Lake, C. T.
21	William Dewey.....	18	42	4	6	30		21		Denver City, C. T.
22	R. H. Estrice.....	22	54	10	14	73		13		En route to Montana Territory.
22	Wm. Kerugan.....	28	30				130	4		En route to Platte City, Neb.
24	Buck Stanton.....	31	40	3		230		3		En route to Cottonwood, Neb.
June 1	Chas. H. Caton.....	23	48	8	15	32		4	36	En route to Denver City, C. T.
1	D. Faulkner.....	4	14			18				Do.
3	Give.....	13	31	6	17	16		11		En route to Fort Morgan in company with co. G., 4th infantry.
3	E. C. Jones.....	22	50	13	36	62		20		Salt Lake. Organized in accordance with G. O. 14, department headquarters, current series.
6	A. Halliday.....	36	53	2	1	100		16		North Platte. Organized in accordance with G. O. 14, department headquarters, current series.
6	J. K. Hines.....	37	37			3	330	4		Fort Laramie, D. T. Organized in accordance with G. O. 14, department headquarters, current series.
9	M. E. Metcalf.....	19	42	3	6	56		14	61	Denver, C. T.
11	John Campbell.....	32	46	47	47	56		33	1	Do.
11	Perman.....	25	48	16	20	40		40	2	Do.
12	A. J. Cook.....	26	46	13	28	48		28	6	Do.
12	Lemon.....	33	42	14	52	8		80	33	Do.
13	T. M. Sier.....	51	79	5	9	175			24	Do.
13	Ashcroft.....	34	40			1	263	7		Do.
16	Stapleton.....	19	30	2		54		15		Do.
16	Tidwell.....	45	62	64	37	83		60	45	Do.
18	Washburn.....	4	15					35		To join Capt. Tidwell.
21	Johnson.....	38	47	2	6	131		11	1	Denver City, C. T.
24	Christian.....	23	38	3		94		5		Do.
24	Wilson.....	43	75	16	29	22		170	10	Oregon.

Consolidated report of trains passing Fort Sedgwick, &c.—Continued.

Date of departure.	Name of captain.	No. of wagons.	Number of persons.			Number of animals.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Mules.	Oxen.	Horses.	Led animals.	
1867.										
June 25	C. A. Hall.....	26	31	5	4	4	184	14	150*	Denver, C. T.
26	— Green.....	42	45			1	290	6		Do.
27	— Copeland.....	20	34	4	5	58		17	2	East.
28	— Fugus.....	15	28	12	4	24		11		Denver, C. T.
28	— Smith.....	13	17			54				Do.
July 1	J. B. Doze.....	15	28	10	25	4	48	7	12	Do.
5	C. McEwen.....	36	45	8	23		210	17	6	Do.
8	— Leary.....	22	30	10	7	8	42	10	55	Do.
10	L. E. Ward.....	20	32			120		2	12	Do.
16	— Richards.....	38	60	8	12	4	298	21	299	En route to Montana.
16	L. E. Ward.....	27	30			88		7		En route to Fort Morgan.
22	William Burin.....	14	33	3		52		7		Denver, C. T.
27	William M. Allen.....	34	38			92	38	24		Do.
Aug. 1	D. Palmer.....	25	30			93		4		Do.
3	L. A. Hutchins.....	17	29			63			3	Do.
9	P. Webber.....	30	33				287	7	1	Salt Lake.
9	H. Tillett.....	33	41	8	13	6	214	14	4	Do.
11	T. Smith.....	31	49			115	72	8	1	En route to Denver, C. T.
11	N. Lepcoube.....	22	31	1		135	6	2		En route to Laramie, D. T.
11	— Edwards.....	24	30			6	248		4	Do.
11	— Walton.....	26	30				266	3		Do.
14	— Carlyle.....	20	30				200	4		En route to Laramie, mail station.
14	— Downing.....	27	32	1			216	4		En route to Laramie, D. T.
14	W. R. Smith.....	29	38	5	7	4	256	1	2	En route to Salt Lake City.
16	I. H. Hartman.....	28	34			5	228	5	2	En route to Laramie, D. T.
16	N. P. Gregg.....	28	33			1	292	4		Do.
17	L. G. Rice.....	57	165	170	75	18	265	8	12	En route to Salt Lake City.
18	I. C. Lobb.....	50	47			4	2	440	80	En route to Fort Philip Kearney.
20	C. C. Bovey.....	35	47	10	1	6	10	271	26	En route to Cheyenne City.
22	— Webster.....	35	28				3	188		En route to Fort Sanders.
23	— Palmer.....	30	57	2	2	98	15		2	En route to Cheyenne City.
24	— Coad.....	27	32			3	5	218	1	En route to Fort Sanders.
25	— Crawford.....	24	27			1	3	168		En route to Fort Fetterman, D. T.
26	— Taft.....	26	36	4	5	133	25		1	En route to Salt Lake.
27	I. Degan.....	25	25			99				En route to Denver.
30	T. Hatherly.....	20	27			2	4	168	1	Do.
Sept. 2	T. Johnson.....	26	31			18	5	198	1	Do.
3	M. Slytherly.....	35	44			165	1		6	En route to Fort Sanders.
4	S. Tate.....	30	35			121	2			En route to Salt Lake City.
4	R. Taylor.....	61	65			5	4	662	3	En route to Fort C. F. Smith.
7	M. Carlyle.....	29	33			4		290	4	Do.
7	W. Wetekamp.....	34	43			212	3		3	En route to Fort Laramie.
10	— Loback.....	51	60			48	6	212	2	Do.
12	W. D. Hickman.....	57	42			1	3	80	1	En route to Fort Fetterman.
13	F. Young.....	66	41	1	1	14	3	22	4	En route to Fort Philip Kearney.
15	W. T. Edwards.....	38	46			5	3	398		Do.
19	— Murphy.....	76	93			3	14	732	12	En route to Fort C. F. Smith.
19	— Pattersom.....	48	57	3	5	40	9	316	3	En route to Cheyenne City.
25	T. Mathews.....	46	51			10	8	342	5	En route to Fort Laramie.
28	E. A. Hull.....	28	28			4	1	208		En route to Fort Philip Kearney.
28	N. Tipakoin.....	27	32			150	1		4	En route to Fort Laramie.
28	M. Slathery.....	40	49			194	3			En route to Fort Fetterman.

* Sheep.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of trains.....	134
Number of wagons.....	3,074
Number of persons:	
Men.....	4,567
Women.....	556
Children.....	567
Number of animals:	
Mules.....	5,728
Oxen.....	11,046
Horses.....	1,082
Led animals.....	948

Respectfully submitted, in the absence of the general commanding:

H. G. LITCHFIELD,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Act'g Asst Adj't Gen'l

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of General N. B. Buford, special commissioner of Indian affairs, dated Washington, D. C., June 6, 1867, addressed to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and by him and General Grant referred to me for remarks.

There has been so much controversy concerning the matters embraced in this report that I deem it necessary to make my remarks fuller than would be called for merely in reply to the points made by General Buford, so as to present the whole question of Indian affairs on the plains as it now appears to my mind from facts that have fallen under my own observation, and the knowledge of which is derived from reliable sources.

Ever since the acquisition from Mexico of California and New Mexico our people have travelled across the plains, and since that time, rightfully or wrongfully, settlements of national importance have grown up both along the Pacific coast and along the Rocky mountains, for which the Congress of the United States has provided State and territorial governments; have surveyed public lands, and provided for stage, telegraph, and railroad lines, with either a direct or implied promise of protection.

The whole of this region, embracing more than half of our national limits, has been and still is occupied by the aboriginal Indians, whose right, in some manner or shape, has also been recognized, and treaties made, for which, I believe, we are solemnly bound; but what those treaties promise, or the reasons that influenced the treaty-making power, is not for me to say. Their binding force has never been questioned by me, or by any officer or soldier subject to my command.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding those treaties, constant and unceasing conflicts have existed and continue to exist between the Indians and our people on the frontier and in the distant settlements; and more especially have Indian attacks been made on the parties travelling, or engaged in staging, or in building the two Pacific railroads. All these people appeal to the military for help and protection, while our hands are tied in a measure by our inability to reach the real cause of these conflicts, and by being forced to confine our efforts to meet the scattered and endless attacks and collisions of the two hostile races.

General Buford is right in denouncing the too common habit of originating and giving too wide circulation to false and exaggerated reports, such as the Fort Buford and steamer Miner massacres, and in attributing much of the cause of the clamor of this spring to the changes made necessary along the Platte by the progress of the Pacific railroad, and consequent necessary abandonment of former stage stations and ranches.

The order for opening the new or Bozeman's route to Montana was first made by Major General John Pope, when commanding the department of Missouri, and I was never informed that it conflicted with any treaty with the Sioux; or that the treaty had been wrongfully exacted from self-created chiefs of that nation by the commissioners duly appointed. The road was called for by the growing settlements in Montana, it being several hundred miles shorter than the old road round by Salt Lake, or by Fort Hall, and the establishment of the new posts (Fort Reno, Philip Kearney, and C. F. Smith) was but the prolongation of a line long since established from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, and would anyhow have been necessary sooner or later. To abandon this road now, under pressure, would invite the whole Sioux nation down to the main Platte road, and would, in my judgment, increase our troubles.

The destruction of Colonel Fetterman's party, that sallied from Fort Philip Kearney in December last, was surely one result of the occupation of that road, as stated by the commissioner; but instead of talking with the Indians who did the deed, I would have preferred to have followed the savages to their own

country, and to have avenged the massacre in such a way that it would not have invited a repetition; but Congress, in its wisdom, with a full knowledge of all the facts, and all its connecting circumstances, has preferred to send out civil peace commissioners to confer with the perpetrators, and during such conference the military would not have been justified in adopting extreme measures. All that we have done or could do was to strengthen that line so as to form a base from which, in due season, we may avenge the death of Colonel Fetterman and his command when it becomes necessary; but the Sioux have not confined their efforts to resist the opening of that single road. They have carried war down several hundreds of miles south, and have killed our people and stolen our horses at Brady's Island, at Ash Hollow, on Lodge Pole, and even to the south of the South Platte. Some of these same Sioux are at this moment at open war, in combination with Cheyennes and Kiowas, as low down as the Smoky Hill, where I believe they never before claimed a right to go. It is barely possible that the main Sioux nation now desires peace, but the acts of the warriors do not look like it, and we, the military and the people, generally are compelled to take all the precaution necessary to a state of actual war, all the way from the North Platte to Utah and Montana, as well as on the Smoky Hill and New Mexico roads. But, to show the honorable Secretary of War that we, the military, are not disposed to precipitate matters, or to usurp any of the rights and privileges of the officers of the Indian bureau, I refer to my circular of instructions herewith, requiring all officers acting under me to respect all treaties and the rights of the civil agents intrusted with their execution, except when their hostility is undoubted.

The Commissioner General Buford also traces the cause of the outbreak this spring to Major General Hancock's expedition to Fort Larned, and to his burning the Indian camp on Pawnee Fork in April last. In this I am sure he is in error, for long before General Hancock had started, we had unmistakable signs of trouble and positive threats of warriors well known to us, that as soon as the grass grew, there would be a combined attack on all our roads by the Sioux of the north, and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas of the south. That such a combination was designed and partially concluded, is to me now demonstrated, and even at the time was clear to General Hancock. He was on the spot, and was better qualified to judge than others at a distance, who formed their opinions on Indian testimony alone. General Hancock has made to me a full and satisfactory report, which is now at your headquarters, and I believe his movements so early in the spring prevented a combination that might otherwise have been vastly more destructive than it has been. To talk of those people desiring to live at peace with us, is to all men on the plains absurd; we have not pushed our possessions this year at all, and have invaded no new Indian lands or hunting grounds, and yet they took the initiative, and Indian hostilities have prevailed from Minnesota to Texas. The cause of this coincidence lies far deeper than I fear General Buford has looked. The "report on the condition of the Indian tribes," 1867, by a special committee appointed under joint resolution of March 3, 1865, now before me, in my judgment far better sets forth the causes that have resulted in these troubles, and gives us a foundation of testimony on which we should build. I venture to express a hope that the Congress of the United States will again open this question and make some approximate solution of it, so that in time we may accomplish a definite result. So long as the two distinct races of people, with such diverse interests as subsist between the roving Indians of the plains and our own white settlers, remain together, so long will actual war exist; and if there be an earnest desire on the part of the law-making power of the government to save the weaker party from absolute annihilation, some provision must be made for separating these conflicting races. As long as Indians are allowed to hunt up to our very roads, there will be constant conflict and consequent murders. The territory indicated

by General Buford, between the Platte and Smoky Hill, with the longitudes of Plum creek and Pole creek, seems to have been chosen for the very purpose of continuing strife with the so-called friendly Sioux and Cheyennes.

If the Interior Department determine to locate these people in that place, I assert that I have not troops enough to prevent these constant outbreaks. The country to which these Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, and Navajos ought to be conducted and restricted, is the "Indian country" west of Arkansas; and if some form of government could be given them, with a pledge to keep out all railroads and all white settlers, there would be some hope that the tribes might survive some years, and assimilate with the Cherokees and Creeks. In like manner, if the Sioux can be prevailed on to keep north of Nebraska, west of the Missouri river, and east of say the parallel of the mouth of the Yellowstone, (Muscle Shell is too far to the west,) they would have a range as large as they ought to want, until necessity would force them to live on and cultivate the little strips of land that are fit for corn, along the banks of the Missouri river.

If some general plan of this sort can be agreed upon, and be made clear and specific by law, and not by the mere vague consent of the Indians, we can co-operate cheerfully with the efforts of whatever agents the general government may intrust with the execution of the plan; and, so far as I am personally and officially concerned, I wish to be understood as not wanting to have anything to do with Indian agencies, Indian trading, or making Indian treaties. It is an influence that might become as corrupting and mischievous to the military as it is generally believed to have been to the civil agents of government; only I would like to have some power to prevent the Indians with whom we are now at war or certain to become so, from being supplied (as was done last fall) with the very arms and munitions with which they have fought us. I would also like to have some check against making gratuitous presents to hostile Indians the same as to the friendly.

These roving tribes have no real chiefs, but they are a pure democracy; each man does as he pleases regardless of his so-called chief, and at this very moment, what we term their war parties are made up of every tribe, Sioux, Cheyennes, Camanches, and Kiowas, all fighting together in large or small bands. Their families are kept far away with the old and friendly chiefs who disclaim the war with all its attendant consequences, but stand ready to celebrate the dance over the scalps brought in by their more valorous and venturesome young braves, and ready to enjoy their share of the stolen horses, mules, and plunder. To deal therefore with these professedly friendly chiefs is but a mockery. The time is now opportune for declaring all treaties abrogated by reason of their hostile acts, and to prescribe by law terms binding on all alike, but just, liberal, and fair in their character, and then we, the military, will know exactly what to do and what to enforce. As the case now stands we are put to fearful expenses in maintaining troops and posts where the Indians are professedly peaceful, but who may at any moment break out in open war. Far better would it be at once to assume the fact that all Indians, not on fixed reservation, are at war, and when it is ended we can keep our troops in cheaper and more available localities, and soon save the costs of the war. Congress alone can do this, and it is a grievous wrong to force our soldiers into the unnatural attitude in which they now stand, when the people of the frontier universally declare the Indians to be at war, and the Indian commissioners and agents pronounce them at peace, leaving us in the gap to be abused by both parties.

The Secretary of War knows already what efforts have been made in Montana to involve us in war there; also how clamorous have been the civil authorities of Colorado to the same end, and lastly Kansas. Were I or the department commanders to send guards to every point where they are clamored for, we would need alone on the plains a hundred thousand men, mostly of cavalry. Each spot of every road, and each little settlement along our five thousand miles of

frontier, wants its regiment of cavalry or infantry to protect it against the combined power of all the Indians, because of the bare possibility of their being attacked by the combined force of all these Indians. This-war-making, I know, is an expensive matter, and it does not rest with me. I will not assume it by calling into service an unlimited number of volunteers, and compromising those who in their ignorance would respond, and learn too late that Congress alone can pay the bill. I do, however, urgently beg that some disposition be made of these questions by the rightful party, the Congress of the United States, that all parties interested may know where they are to look for safety. Until this is done, I must continue, as heretofore, to use the regular troops provided by law, and only to call for volunteer help when, in the language of General Grant, "it becomes necessary for the preservation of existing settlements and lines of travel."

I enclose herewith copies of despatches taken from a great mass on hand, many of which you have already seen, but which I think, taken in connection, will show whether the Indian troubles of this spring are caused by recent acts on our part, or have arisen from the inherent causes so fully and clearly set forth and described in the "Report of the Indian Committee" hereinbefore quoted, to which I beg to refer as containing a column of testimony dating long before a Pacific railroad was projected or General Hancock's expedition was dreamed of.

I also return herewith the report of General Buford, special commissioner, as it is an original paper for file in the War Department.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant General United States Army.

Colonel GEORGE K. LEE,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters Army of United States, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., September 18, 1867.

GENERAL: I transmit, for the information of the General-in-chief, my annual report of the affairs of this division.

The military division of the Pacific comprises the department of the Columbia, which is composed of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Idaho and Washington, and the department of California, which is composed of the States of California and Nevada, and the Territory of Arizona. The recently acquired possessions of Russian America have been organized into a separate military district, called Alaska, which for the present is attached to the department of California.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

California	159,000 square miles.
Oregon	100,000 square miles.
Nevada	100,000 square miles.
Arizona	130,000 square miles.
Idaho	96,000 square miles.
Washington	72,000 square miles.
Alaska, or Russian America	578,000 square miles.
Total	<u>1,235,000 square miles.</u>

Estimating the whole United States at 3,579,002 square miles, it will be seen that this division comprises *more than one-third* of our entire territory.

COAST-LINE.

The line of the sea-coast of the United States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, from Passamaquoddy bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with the islands, is 4,240 statute miles. Our coast-line on the Pacific coast and in this division, including bays and islands, is estimated at 12,750 statute miles, *more than three times* the length of our Atlantic sea-coast.

TRIBAL INDIANS.

The whole number of tribal Indians in the United States, including Alaska, is estimated at about 330,000. Of these there are about 130,000, or *more than one-third*, in the several States and Territories of this military division.

WHITE POPULATION.

The white, or civilized, population of this military division comprises about *one-sixtieth part* of the entire civilized population of the United States. They are scattered over an immense extent of country, a large part of them being engaged in agriculture and mining in the frontier States and Territories in the vicinity of hostile Indians, where they require and should receive military protection. Being much more exposed, they require much more protection than any corresponding number of people east of the Rocky mountains.

MILITARY FORCES.

The entire military force of the United States consists of ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, five regiments of artillery, and one battalion of engineer troops. Only the cavalry and infantry are available against Indians, the artillery and engineer troops being employed almost exclusively for coast defence. Of this force we have in this military division only two regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one company of engineer troops ordered, but not yet arrived. In other words, the troops on this coast compose *only about one-ninth* of our army as it is now organized.

UNEQUAL MILITARY PROTECTION.

As a summary of the above facts it may be stated that this division, with *more than one-third* of the entire area of the United States; with *more than one-third* of the tribal Indians of the whole United States; with a coast-line *three times* the length of our sea-coast on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and with a white population which, besides being proportionally much more exposed to Indian depredations, is only *one-sixtieth part* as strong for self-defence as that east of the Rocky mountains, has *only one-ninth* the military protection that the latter has !

It is not strange, therefore, that the people of the Pacific States and Territories complain that they do not receive the relative proportion of military protection which our military organization is capable of affording, and to which they are, in any view of the case, equitably entitled. The larger portion of the Indians in Arizona are bitterly hostile to the whites, and that country cannot be settled till these savages are thoroughly conquered or destroyed. There is also a considerable body of Indians in Idaho, southern Oregon, and northern Nevada, who have for years been robbing and murdering travellers and frontier settlers. In other parts of Nevada, in northern California, and in portions of Washington Territory peace can be maintained with the natives only by the presence of the military. These facts have been frequently represented to the authorities at Washington, and it is hoped that, with the large addition of territory and the pressure of Indian hostilities, and the vast extent of Indian country to be garrisoned and protected, the justice of the claims of this coast will be admitted, and that additional troops will be sent here at as early a date as may be practicable.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

Of the seventy-six companies which compose the seven regiments in this division, twenty-five are assigned to the department of the Columbia, forty-seven to the department of California, and four to the district of Alaska. Of the twenty-five companies in the department of the Columbia, five are serving in Washington Territory, two in Idaho, and eighteen in Oregon. Several of the latter, however, are stationed near the boundary line, and operate indiscriminately in Oregon and Idaho, as their services are required. Of the forty-seven companies in the department of California, eight are in Nevada, twenty eight in Arizona and on the Colorado river, and eleven are to serve in California. Two of these companies are mounted artillery, and unsuited for service against Indians or to garrison forts; they constitute the artillery school of practice. The engineer company, when it arrives, will be stationed at Fort Point as an engineer school of practice, and at the same time to garrison that fort. Of the four companies assigned to Alaska, two are sent to Sitka, the other two not yet being posted on account of the lateness of the season. Probably it will be necessary to send one or two additional companies next spring, making five or six in all.

MILITARY POSTS.

The present military posts in Washington Territory are San Juan island, Fort Steilacoom, Fort Colville, Fort Vancouver, and the fort at Cape Disappointment. The posts in Idaho are Fort Lapwai and Fort Boise. Camps Lyon and Winthrop, or Three-Forks-of-the-Owyhee, are near the western boundary, but on the Oregon side of the line. The other posts in Oregon are Fort Stevens, Fort Klamath, Camp Warner, Camp C. F. Smith, Camp Watson, Camp Logan, camp near Auburn, and Camp Harney, in Harney Lake valley. The posts in Nevada are Camp McGarry, Camp McDermitt, Camp Winfield Scott, Camp Halleck, Camp Ruby, Fort Churchill, and camp in Fish Lake valley. The posts in Arizona and near the Colorado river are Fort Yuma, Camp Mohave, Camp El Dorado Cañon, Fort Whipple, Camp Lincoln, Camp McPherson, Camp McDowell, Camp Goodwin, Camp Grant, Camp Bowie, Camp Wallen, Camp Cameron, Camp Lowell, and camp at Tubac. There is a detachment stationed at Maricopa Wells, and also two detachments in California, at Camps Cady and Rock Springs, on the road between San Bernardino and Camp Mohave. The other posts in California are Camp Independence, Camp Bidwell, Camp Gaston, Camp Lincoln, Camp Wright, and the forts in San Francisco harbor.

The positions of the aforementioned posts are marked on the accompanying map.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES, ETC.

Although some depredations have been committed upon white settlers, during the past year, in nearly every part of the military division, active military operations against Indians have been limited to Arizona and the district of country including southwestern Idaho, southeastern Oregon, and the northern portions of Nevada and California. This latter district includes the posts of Fort Boise, Camp Lyon, Camp Winthrop, or Three-Forks-of-the-Owyhee, Camp McDermitt, Camp Winfield Scott, Camp McGarry, Camp C. F. Smith, Camp Warner, Camp Bidwell, Camp Harney, Camp Watson, and Camp Logan. Most of the troops engaged in hostile operations in this district have been under the command of Brevet Major General George Crook, of the 23d infantry, who has exhibited skill, bravery, and the most untiring energy. For the details of these operations I respectfully refer to the official report of Brevet Major General Steele, commanding the department of the Columbia, which is transmitted herewith, and marked A.

HOSTILE INDIANS IN IDAHO, OREGON, AND NEVADA.

The hostile Indians in this district of country are mostly Pah-utes, Shoshones, Snakes, Bannacks, and independent bands or fragments of other tribes. These Indians have no general chief whom they all obey, and most of the bands act entirely independently of each other. It is therefore not possible to make any formal treaty with them, even if such negotiations were desirable. The small communities or families into which they are divided have no fixed abodes, and are scattered over an immense extent of country, including the head waters of the Snake, Owyhee, Little Humboldt, and Quin rivers, and the tributaries of Malheur, Harney, Warner, and Surprise Valley lakes. The white population of the same district is very sparse, and composed mostly of miners and small farmers who have recently settled in the country. The Indians have been in the habit, at certain seasons, of visiting these lakes, rivers, and valleys, to catch fish, kill water-fowl, dig roots, and gather seeds of grass and wild grain. At other times they go to the mountains to kill game and collect nuts from the trees. They are most miserable and degraded savages. As a general thing they cultivate no land and build no houses. Their only shelter, even in the rainy season and winter, is a miserable hut, covered with willow twigs, sage brush, or straw. They have only a few skins or the cast-off garments of the whites, for clothing. The men are lazy and shiftless, leaving all manual labor to be performed by their women. They, however, are not without courage or indisposed to fight when attacked, or there is a chance for plunder. They have very few domestic animals, and these are chiefly limited to the horses and cattle which they have stolen from travellers and settlers.

It is evident, from the character and nomadic habits of these Indians, that to obtain the means of subsistence they must range over a very large extent of country, where they can get supplies of fish, wild fowl, game, nuts, grass seed, roots, &c. The rapid advance of white settlements into Nevada, Idaho, and eastern Oregon, has greatly limited the sources of these supplies, and the Indians, both the friendly and hostile bands, are often reduced to the verge of starvation. All the good lands in the valleys and on the borders of the lakes and streams being taken up by farmers, they can no longer gather grass seed, catch fish, or kill wild fowl in the places where they formerly obtained a large portion of their food. Our hunters have driven most of the deer and other wild animals from the mountains. Mines are opened in the ravines, and mills established for crushing and reducing the ores. For constructing houses, fences, sluices, bridges, tunnels, mills, &c., a large amount of timber and fuel is required, in a country where there are but few trees, and these only in small and distant patches. By the occupation or spoliation of these woodlands, the Indians are deprived of the oak groves and clusters of nut-bearing pines which formerly supplied a considerable part of their food, and almost their only means of subsistence now are fish and the few rabbits, quails, and small birds and grasshoppers, which they can find upon the barren sage-brush plains and deserts. And even here, when met by parties of travellers or emigrants, they are pretty certain to be shot down without notice or inquiry as to their friendly or hostile character.

Hence these Indians are almost forced into collisions and hostilities with the whites, and from their shiftless habits in regard to subsistence, they have scarcely any other alternative than to *rob* or *starve*. The frequent robberies and murders committed by these savages, and the retaliatory measures of the settlers, have inaugurated a war of extermination in portions of that country which will be ended only with the removal or entire destruction of the Indians.

INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA AND SOUTHERN NEVADA.

Although no actual hostilities have occurred during the past year with the Indians in northern California except near Camp Bidwell, those of them near

Camps Gaston and Lincoln have been quite restless, and are restrained only by the presence of troops. The same remark applies to the Indians in Owen's River valley and southwestern Nevada.

ARIZONA INDIANS.

As stated in my last annual report, the Apaches and cognate tribes in Arizona and northern Sonora are the natural and hereditary enemies of the whites, of whatsoever nation or character. They have successfully expelled from that territory the Aztecs, the Spaniards, and the Mexicans, and they will yield to our people only when compelled to do so by the rifle and the revolver. They probably resemble the African Bedouins more than any other people, and murder and robbery constitute almost the sole occupation of the Apache. These Indians do not fight in masses, like most of the tribes east of the Rocky mountains, but move stealthily in small bands over the greater portion of Arizona and the northern parts of Sonora and Chihuahua, waylaying and murdering travellers on the roads, and plundering and destroying unprotected agricultural and mining settlements.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ARIZONA.

This mode of warfare, combined with the rough and desert character of the country, and the want of practicable roads, renders it very difficult to operate successfully against them, or to give adequate protection to the small and scattered settlements in that extensive but sparsely populated Territory. Military operations would probably be more effective in reducing these hostile Indians if the troops could be concentrated in larger posts, so as to have available a greater number for active campaigning in the country where they leave their families and obtain most of their supplies; but for this to be done with the forces at our command, it would be necessary to withdraw all protection to many small settlements which have heretofore been often broken up, but are now in a more flourishing condition. It has, undoubtedly, been an increased expense to the government, supporting and supplying so many separate and distinct military posts; but this expense has been more than compensated for in the reduced cost of transportation and supplies caused by the increased local agricultural products. Thus, most of the military supplies last year were transported from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, and thence to the several posts, at from 14 to 21 cents per pound—these high prices of transportation resulting from the cost of forage for teams on the road. This year, forage and commissary stores have been contracted for at the several posts and on the roads at greatly reduced rates, and transportation, in many instances, has been obtained at less than one-third of former charges. And the same or a greater reduction in the prices of supplies and transportation has been obtained by private individuals, who have heretofore drawn most of their provisions and other necessities from the Pacific coast. It has, therefore, been found that local military protection to the small agricultural districts in Arizona has not only reduced the government expenses in such districts, but has had a most beneficial effect upon the Territory generally.

Under these circumstances, I have not felt myself justified in interfering with General McDowell's protective dispositions by ordering a greater concentration of troops. With an additional force of, say, one regiment of cavalry and one or two regiments of infantry in that country, which are really required there, we would be able to accomplish the double object of affording local protection, and, at the same time, of penetrating into the mountain homes of these savages. In giving local protection to settlements, it has not been proposed to guard particular ranches, mines, or mills from Indian depredations. To attempt this would absorb and paralyze our whole force without accomplishing any result; for it is well known that these Indians will steal stock, even before the eyes of

the sentinels who guard it, and pursuit in such cases is seldom successful. The only plan which has given any valuable results, is that of establishing posts in the vicinity of settlements, and from these posts sending secret expeditions of small parties into known Indian haunts. Large parties are not required, and are never successful, for the Indians discover their approach and hide themselves in the mountains. They can be reached only by the utmost secrecy and rapidity of movement.

On the question of concentrating the troops in that country in a few posts only, I respectfully refer to the report of Lieutenant Colonel Roger Jones, and the accompanying remarks of Brevet Major General McDowell, transmitted herewith and marked B.

It is useless to negotiate with these Apache Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements, or truces. With them, there is no alternative but active and vigorous war till they are completely destroyed, or forced to surrender as prisoners of war.

The tribes which inhabit the lower Colorado and the lower Gila rivers are of a different character from the Apaches, and with them it might have been possible to maintain friendly relations had it not been for hostile acts on the part of the settlers and local military authorities. This subject is fully discussed in the papers submitted herewith, marked C. These papers show how difficult it is to obtain proper co-operation between Indian agents and military officers, and furnish another proof of the necessity of having these two branches of the public service under one common head.

Although, from various causes, operations against the Apaches and other hostile tribes in Arizona, during the past year, have not been as active and successful as were expected, considerable progress has been made in breaking up their haunts and punishing their depredations. The details of these operations will be found in the accompanying report of General McDowell, marked D.

DESERTIONS.

Some of the principal causes alleged for neglect, at certain of the posts, to make frequent scouts, are the want of officers and the reduced condition of the companies by desertion. Returns show that the number of desertions during the past year has been very great. This is attributed, first, to the present inadequate punishment; and second, to the want of officers with the companies. Under General Orders No. 14, of January 14, 1867, desertions cannot be prevented; and, in the opinion of officers on this coast, that order should be revoked. Again, at many of the interior posts there is frequently only one officer to a company; and, in quite a number of instances, it has been necessary to detail company commanders from other regiments. As stated in my letter of January 13, there were wanted about one hundred officers to fill the regiments on this coast. Nearly every company of the eighth cavalry is still deficient an officer, although the regiment has been organized nearly a year. As to the second artillery, two of its field officers have never joined since it came to this coast, and seven of its captains are absent in the eastern States. Other regiments have been equally in want of officers during the past year. Most of the troops on this coast are virtually in the field, and the presence of their officers is absolutely necessary to their discipline and efficiency.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

In this connection, I respectfully call attention to the use of Indian scouts. The law authorizes the employment of one thousand, but of this number only two hundred were allotted to this division. Although these, equally divided between the two departments, are very few, their services have proved of the greatest value. The officers are unanimous in favor of greatly increasing the

number. As guides and scouts, they are almost indispensable. On this subject I refer to the remarks of Generals McDowell and Steele, and the commanders who have used them in the field. I hope the number will be greatly increased. We could employ at least one thousand on this coast, with advantage and economy. They would save the more valuable lives of many white men.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Indian prisoners of war have become quite numerous at many of the interior posts, and are a matter of serious embarrassment. The agents of the Indian bureau will not, as a general rule, receive them on the reservations. If released, they return to their haunts and resume hostilities. If kept at military posts, they must be guarded by the soldiers and fed by the commissary department. This costs a large sum of money, and requires the services of many of our troops, who otherwise could operate in the field. To keep them in idleness, as simply prisoners, is demoralizing both to the Indians and the men who guard them. To employ them in cultivating land for their own support will require agricultural implements, seed, clothing, agents, and superintendents—in fine, a system of reservations and farms under military authority, precisely like that now under the Indian bureau. Again, some of the more friendly tribes have offered to remove to reservations, provided they are furnished with provisions the first year, and properly protected by the troops. But the military have no authority to feed Indians, other than those held as prisoners of war; nor can they establish and organize Indian reservations, as they have no appropriations of money which can be employed for such purposes.

REMARKS ON OUR INDIAN SYSTEM.

Whatever may have been, or may now be, the effect of our Indian system east of the Rocky mountains, where the Indians are organized into large tribes and governed by powerful chiefs, it has proved worse than useless on this coast, where they live in small bands, with no well recognized and responsible head. The farce of Indian *treaties* should be entirely abandoned, and these savages be taught that they are not *independent nations*, but the *subjects* of our government; and that, while they are amenable to our laws, they are entitled to receive our protection.

It is useless to expect the whites and Indians to live together in peace. In revenge for savage barbarities, the frontier settlers kill the Indians without regard to their individual innocence or guilt. The military are powerless to prevent this, and the civil courts will not punish a white man for killing an Indian. Consequently, the Indians retaliate by murdering innocent whites, without regard to sex or age.

The only way in which this murderous frontier war can be terminated within a limited period, is to remove the Indians to some large and well-defined reservations, placed entirely under military authority, and to exclude all white settlers therefrom. It may take years to collect all the tribal Indians on these reservations, but it can be done in time, and thus entirely remove both the cause of, and incentive to, Indian wars.

In condemning our present system as worse than useless, I cast no reflections upon the present officers of the Indian bureau in this division. So far as they are individually concerned, I believe they have endeavored to do as much good as possible with their limited means. The fault is in the system itself, and no efficient remedy can be applied so long as that system is continued. In my opinion, the public interests on this coast imperiously demand a radical change. And this necessity has been made still more imperative by the addition of some forty or fifty thousand tribal and uncivilized natives in Russian America. It is

true that these natives now are, and have been for a long time, at peace with the whites; but these peaceful relations will soon be interrupted if our Indian system, with all its corruptions, should be introduced in that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

Major General, Commanding Division.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Enclosures to foregoing letter.

Map showing the positions of military posts in division of the Pacific.

A—I. General Steele's annual report of military operations in department of the Columbia, dated August 20, 1867.

A—II. Statement to accompany the above.

B—I. Colonel Roger Jones's report of affairs in Arizona, dated July 15, 1867.

B—II. General McDowell's remarks on ditto, dated August 14, 1867.

B—III. General Mason's report on the state of the service in Arizona, dated April 29, 1866.

B—IV. Colonel Jones's report of June 5, 1867, referred to in B—II.

B—IV.—*a.* Remarks of depot quartermaster, dated June 29, 1867, on Colonel Jones's report of inspection of Camp Grant.

B—IV.—*b.* Letter from Lieutenant Winters, second cavalry, to Colonel Jones, in reference to deficiency of hay at Camp Grant, dated Tubac, May 23, 1867.

B—IV.—*c.* Letter from depot commissary, dated July 30, 1867, to A. A. G. Sherburne, in reference to payment of indebtedness at Camp Grant.

B—IV.—*d.* Indorsement by General McDowell, dated August 8, 1867, on B—IV.

C. Letter from General McDowell, dated September 13, 1867, transmitting—

C—I. Letter from Superintendent Whiting, dated May 25, 1867, enclosing:

C—I.—*a.* Convention between Superintendent Dent and chiefs of the Mohaves and Chemehuevis, dated March 21, 1867.

C—II. Letter from Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, of May 9, 1867, transmitting copy of letter of May 8, from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and copy of a report from Superintendent Dent giving an account of Indian outrages in Arizona, marked respectively C—2—*a* and C—2—*b*.

C—III. Package comprising—

1st. District General Order No. 3, of April 23, 1867, naming the Indians considered hostile.

2d. District General Order No. 4, of April 24, 1867, disregarding passes issued by Indian agents.

3d. A. A. G. Sherburne's letter to General Gregg, of May 18, 1867, ordering above to be modified.

4th. A. A. G. Sherburne's letter to General Gregg, of May 18, 1867, containing general instructions.

5th. District General Order No. 12, modifying district General Orders Nos. 3 and 4.

6th. Department Special Order No. 143, of July 1, 1867.

7th. Letter from General Gregg, of June 10, 1867, in reply to letter from A. A. G., of May 18, 1867.

8th. Department Special Order No. 16, of January 23, 1867.

9th. Department General Order No. 40, of November 1, 1866.

10th. Department General Order No. 54, of December 13, 1866.

11th. Letter from A. A. G. Sherburne, of July 1, 1867, acknowledging receipt of reply to letter of May 18, 1867.

D. General McDowell's annual report of military operations in the department of California, dated September 14, 1867, enclosing—

D—I. Department General Orders Nos. 33, 35, and 49, series of 1867.

D—II. Abstract of Indian combats in department of California in 1866 and 1867.

D—III. Captain Sanford's report, dated October 8, 1866.

D—IV. Lieutenant Small's report, dated October 30, 1866.

D—V. Lieutenant Winter's report, dated December 18, 1866.

D—VI. Lieutenant Lafferty's report, dated January 22, 1867.

D—VII. Lieutenant Lafferty's report, dated February 17, 1867.

D—VIII. Captain Munson's report, dated February 20, 1867.

D—IX. Colonel Devin's report, dated March 18, 1867.

D—X. Captain Williams's report, dated April 27, 1867.

D—XI. Colonel Ilges' report, dated April 30, 1867.

D—XII. Captain Vanderslice's report, dated May 10, 1867.

D—XIII. Colonel Price's report, dated June 16, 1867.

D—XIV. Captain Williams's report, dated June 19, 1867.

D—XV. Lieutenant Harrington's report, dated June 24, 1867.

D—XVI. Major Bowman's report, dated August 26, 1867.

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A—I.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Portland, Oregon, August 20, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a synopsis of operations in this department during the past year, viz:

On September 15, 1866, Captain D. Perry, with fifty-three men of company F, 1st United States cavalry, started in pursuit of Indians to Owyhee river, from Fort Boisé, Indian territory, destroying their fisheries on Snake river.

On the 5th of October, 1866, Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, 1st Oregon infantry, with ten (10) wounded men of company I, same regiment, started from Fort Klamath, Oregon, in pursuit of Indians to Sprague river, killing four (4.)

Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, with thirty-nine men of his company I, 1st cavalry, and six (6) Indian scouts, left Camp Watson, Oregon, October 8, 1866, in the direction of Beaver creek to Silvie's river, capturing several bucks, eight (8) horses, two (2) mules, several bushels of fish, and destroying a large quantity of other provisions. Number of Indians killed not ascertained.

On October 13, 1866, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. F. O'Beirne, with forty mounted men of Company E, 23d infantry, left Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, in the direction of Camp Alvord and Dunder and Blixen creek, killed two (2) and wounded three (3) Indians, captured one (1) buck, three (3) squaws, and four (4) children; also thirty (30) horses, two (2) mules, one (1) ox, and a large quantity of ammunition, destroyed their camp. Our loss one (1) enlisted man, and one (1) citizen employé wounded.

Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, with twenty-two (22) men of company I, 1st Oregon infantry, in conjunction with troops from Camp Bidwell, California, left Fort Klamath, Oregon, October 15, 1866, for the valley of the Chena-kan, killed fourteen (14) Indians, and wounded from twenty to thirty, (20 to 30.) Our loss one (1) enlisted man, and one (1) Indian wounded.

October 20; ten or twelve (10 or 12) Indians visited the granary at Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, and stole several sacks of grain, two (2) old tents, and some tools. Captain J. H. Walker, 23d infantry, with what men he could collect, gave chase, killing four (4) and wounding three, (3,) recapturing all the stolen property, besides skins, seeds, &c.

On November 5, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Marshall, 23d infantry, commanding district of Owyhee, was directed to establish a camp near head waters of Burnt Powder and north fork of Malheur rivers.

November 7, company F, 23d infantry, was ordered to Camp Watson, Oregon and Fort Lapwai, Indian territory, reoccupied by company E, 8th United States cavalry.

November 15, Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, was ordered reoccupied by company D, 8th United States cavalry.

Brevet Captain John Barry, with ten men of company I, 1st cavalry, left Camp Watson, November 16, 1866, and engaged the Indians near John Day's river. Killed three, (3,) wounded one, (1,) destroyed all their camp equipage and provisions, ammunition, trinkets, &c.

Indian interpreters McKay and Darragh, with their detachment of Indian scouts, left Warm Springs reservation, December 9, 1866, on a scout to Des Chutes river and Wind mountains. No result.

On the 10th of December, 1866, Sergeant Thomas Connor, with nineteen men of company I, 1st United States cavalry, attacked a band of Indians in the vicinity of the Cañon City road, killed fourteen (14) Indians, and captured five, (5,) also seventeen (17) mules, and eleven (11) horses.

December 18, 1866, Brevet Major General Crook, commanding district of Boise, with Captain Perry, and forty men of company F, 1st cavalry, ten (10) Indians and two (2) citizen guides, went up the Owyhee river, attacked the Indians, chastising them severely, and capturing all their stock. Our loss, Sergeant O'Toole, company F, 1st cavalry, mortally wounded.

On the 13th of July, 1866, Captain Hunt, with company M, 1st cavalry, left Camp Lyon in the direction of Stein's mountain, killing a number of warriors.

January 23, 1867, Brevet Major General Crook, with Captain Perry's company F, 1st cavalry, and eighteen (18) Indian scouts, left mouth of Boise river, on a scout against the Indians on the Malheur river. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground no attack was made. Several Indians delivered themselves up with their arms, &c., and consented to go to Fort Boise.

January 4, Messrs. McKay and Darragh, with their detachments of Indian scouts, made a scout to Crooked river, killed twenty-six (26) Indians, captured eight (8) children, two (2) mules, and (1) horse. Our loss one (1) Indian wounded, and two (2) horses killed in the fight.

Brevet Major General G. Crook, with company M, 1st cavalry, twelve (12) Indians and four (4) white scouts, left Camp Lyon on the 21st of January, 1867, for Owyhee river and Stein's mountain, attacked Indians, killed sixty, (60,) captured twenty-seven (27) prisoners, only one (1) buck, and two (2) squaws escaping. Our loss one (1) citizen killed, one (1) wounded, and three (3) soldiers wounded. General Crook was subsequently joined by (6) citizens, who had some horses stolen; again attacked the Indians, killing one, (1,) capturing all the squaws and children, and twelve (12) horses. General Crook was informed that this was the last of the band.

February 22, Brevet Major General Crook, with companies H and M, 1st cavalry, left Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, on a scout around Pueblo mountain, killing two (2) warriors, and capturing their women and children. Owing to the difficulties of marching through the snow, no further results were obtained.

Left February 1, 1867, to settle difficulties between the respective commanding officers of San Juan islands.

February 22, Brevet Major General George Crook made a trip to Harney lake, for the purpose of establishing a depot.

March 19, Lieutenant C. B. Western, 14th infantry, with seven men of company F, 8th cavalry, left Camp Logan, Oregon, for south fork of John Day's river, captured eight (8) horses, three (3) head of cattle, destroyed the wick-i-ups of the Indians, and two thousand (2,000) pounds of jerked beef.

Brevet Major General Crook, with company H, 1st cavalry, left Camp Warner, March 19, for Dunder and Blixen creek. Twenty-five or thirty (25 or 30) Indians got into the herd unperceived by the guard, and stampeded the animals. Owing to the small number composing the expedition he could not give chase, but managed to return to camp without abandoning anything.

Fort Dalles, Oregon, was reoccupied March 29, 1867, by Captain Seth Weldy's company I, 23d infantry.

Brevet Captain John Barry, with a detachment of company I, 1st cavalry, left Camp Watson on a scout. After being out for sixteen (16) days, failed to come across any Indians. Reports condition of country almost impassable at that season of the year.

April 20, Lieutenant C. B. Western, 14th infantry, with thirteen men of company F, 8th cavalry, left Camp Logan for the Cañon City road in pursuit of Indians, attacked them, killed six (6) or more, wounded several. Captured thirty-two (32) head of horses, destroyed all their camp equipage, and one and one-half (1½) ton of camas root.

Brevet Major General Crook, with detachment of Indian scouts, left Camp Warner, May 1, in the direction of Camp McGarry and Queen river, but only found some eight (8) bucks, all the rest having gone west of Stein's mountains. No result.

Captain Seth Weldy's company I, 23d infantry, left Fort Dalles, Oregon May 22, to establish temporary camp on Willow creek, Oregon.

On May 22, company D, 8th cavalry, was ordered to establish a temporary camp near Washoe ferry, on Snake river.

On same date the detachments of Indian scouts, under Messrs. McKay and Darragh, were ordered to Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, to report to Brevet Major General George Crook, commanding district of the Owyhee.

Also, on same date company K, 23d infantry, was ordered to Camp Wright, Oregon, subject to orders from commanding officer district of the Owyhee.

June 20, General Crook's chief scout, Archie McIntosh, with fourteen (14) Indians, left Camp C. F. Smith for Alvord creek, attacked the Indians, killed twelve, (12,) wounded one, (1,) whom they supposed was drowned, and captured ten prisoners.

Brevet Major General Crook, with companies F and M, 1st cavalry, and Darragh's Indian scouts and his own, made a scout on Dunder and Blixen creek July 5, attacked the Indians, killed five (5) and captured three, (3.)

On the 6th of July Lieutenant W. F. Rice, with sixteen (16) men of company K, 23d infantry, left Camp Wright, Oregon, for Rattlesnake creek, after Indians, found none, and returned.

July 19, Lieutenant G. A. Goodale, with seventeen (17) men of company K, 23d infantry, mounted on mules, started from Camp Wright, Oregon, around Harney lake, killed five (5) Indians, took two (2) prisoners, captured one (1) United States mule and three (3) horses. Our loss, one (1) Warm Spring Indian killed.

July 30, Captain Kelly's company, (C,) 8th cavalry, left Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, via Willamette valley, Eugene City, Fort Klamath, Sprague river, and Goose lake, for Camp Warner.

Captain Barry reports that Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Baker, 1st cavalry, made a very successful scout from Camp Watson, of which no official report has been received, it having miscarried probably.

I was prevented from taking the field in person this season—first, by being ordered to San Francisco, as a witness before a retiring board, and afterwards by the order for General Rousseau to relieve me in command of the department any time before the 1st of November.

The hostile Indians have been pursued so vigorously and punished so severely

during the past year that an officer with ten or fifteen good men might visit any spot in this department with impunity.

The Indian scouts have done most valuable service. Being armed, mounted, and supplied, and backed by troops, they cheerfully lead the way into the middle of their enemies. In the late expeditions, they have done most of the fighting and killing. They have also proved themselves very efficient when acting alone; they are very useful as guides and spies and in destroying the spies of the enemy. It is my opinion that one hundred, in addition to those now employed, would exterminate the hostile bands before next spring, with troops enough in the settlements to prevent their getting supplies from that source.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.*

Official :

JAMES B. FRY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

A—II.

Statement of campaigns, expeditions, and scouts made in the department of the Columbia, to accompany annual report for 1867.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, *Portland, Oregon, 1867.*

A party was sent out from Fort Klamath, Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, 1st Oregon infantry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st Oregon volunteers, mounted. Officer, one; enlisted men, fourteen; Indians, four. Departed October 5, 1866, returned October 8, 1866. Passed through Sprague River valley. Travelled a distance of seventy miles. Operated against the Snake and Mosen Kaska tribes. Killed two. Prisoners—men, three; women, two. The Indians were killed in endeavoring to escape from the guard. Prisoners captured by friendly Indians.

A party was sent out from Three Forks of the Owyhee, I. T., commanded by Captain David Perry, 1st cavalry, composed of a detachment of company F, 1st United States cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men, fifty-three. Departed September 15, 1866, returned October 22, 1866. Passed through north, south, and middle forks of Malheur river to its source, thence to Siboris and Blunt rivers. Travelled a distance of five hundred miles. Operated against the Snakes. Property destroyed, fishing on the Owyhee river. No results. Lost four horses.

A party was sent out from Fort Klamath, Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, 1st Oregon infantry, afterwards by Lieutenant J. F. Small, 1st United States cavalry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st Oregon infantry volunteers, mounted. Officer, one; enlisted men, twenty-two; Indians, four. Departed October 15, 1866, returned October 20, 1866. Passed through Klamath to Camp Bidwell, thence to Warren's Basin, thence to Honey creek, thence across Sierra Nevada mountains to Lake Abert. Travelled a distance of three hundred and eighty-one miles. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, fourteen; wounded, twenty to thirty. Property destroyed, all their winter supplies. Our losses—enlisted men, one; Indians, one. The probability is, that a larger number of Indians were killed and wounded than is here reported, as it was impossible to judge of the exact number from the celerity displayed in removing their dead and wounded to a place of safety.

A party was sent out from Camp Bidwell, California, commanded by Lieutenant J. F. Small, 1st United States cavalry, composed of a detachment of company A, 1st United States cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men; twenty-five. Joined Lieutenant Oatman's party October 22, 1866; return not known. Passed through Klamath to Camp Bidwell, thence to Warren's Basin, thence to Honey creek, thence across Sierra Nevada mountains to Lake Abert. Operated against the Snake tribe.

A party was sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant John Barry, 1st United States cavalry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st United States cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men, ten. Departed November 16, 1866, returned November 24, 1866. Passed through John Day's river and Strawberry valley. Travelled about three hundred miles. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, three; wounded, one. Property destroyed, bows and arrows and winter supplies. Had to return to camp owing to barefooted condition of his horses, and having received a despatch to pursue a party of Indians who had made a raid on a party of miners on Cañon creek, but who escaped owing to the depth of snow and the exhausted condition of his animals.

A party was sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, commanded by Sergeant Thos. Connor, company I, 1st cavalry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st United States cavalry. Enlisted men, nineteen. Departed December 1, 1866, returned December 8, 1866. Passed through the vicinity of Camp Watson, Oregon. Travelled a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, fourteen. Prisoners—women, two; children, three. Captured seventeen horses and eleven mules. Destroyed all their equipments and provisions. The sergeant reported the Indians well armed with sporting rifles, Yagers, Colt's pistols, and bows and arrows. The party of Indians numbered nineteen, well mounted, by the result showing a complete victory.

A party was sent out from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, commanded by Captain J. H. Walker, 14th infantry, composed of a detachment of company C, 2d battalion, 14th infantry. Officer, one; enlisted men, twenty-six, all told. Departed October 20, 1866. Passed through vicinity of Camp C. F. Smith. Operated against the Putes from Green river. Indians killed, four; wounded, three. Property captured—skins, iron, and a lot of seeds. This was a night attack by Indians on Camp C. F. Smith; they stole from the granery several sacks of grain, two old tents, and some tools, all of which were retaken. Owing to the smallness of the command a more effective lesson was not taught them.

A party was sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, commanded by Brevet Lieut. Col. E. M. Baker, 1st United States cavalry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st United States cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men, thirty-nine; Indians, six. Departed October 8, 1866, returned October 28, 1866. Passed through a southwesterly direction from Camp Watson. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, not known; wounded, not known. Prisoners—men, three. Property captured, eight horses, two mules, several bushels of fish, and a large quantity of provisions. Our loss, one man wounded. Chased fourteen Indians to Harney lake without catching them, and would have crossed between the two lakes but for the high stage of the water.

A party was sent out from Camp Winthrop, I. T., commanded by Brevet Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 14th infantry, composed of a detachment of company E, 2d battalion, 14th infantry, mounted. Officer, one; enlisted men, forty. Departed October 13, 1866, returned November 5, 1866. Passed through Malheur country. Distance travelled not reported. Operated against the Snakes. Result not known. Prisoners—men, one; women, three; children, four. Property captured, thirty-eight horses, two mules, one ox, a great lot of ammunition, provisions, and property. Property destroyed, their camp. Our losses, one enlisted man and one Indian wounded. A greater number of Indians would have been

killed had his command been better equipped, having nothing but Springfield rifles. Their use was wholly unserviceable mounted.

A party was sent out from Fort Boisé, I. T., commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of company F, 1st cavalry, (forty men.) Officers, two; enlisted men, forty; Indians, two; citizens, two. Departed December 18, 1866, returned January 2, 1867. Passed up Owyhee river. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snakes. Indians killed and wounded not stated. Captured all their stock. Our loss, one man killed. The Indians were severely chastised; their loss could not be ascertained.

A party was sent out from the mouth of Boisé river, I. T., commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of company F, 1st cavalry. Officers, two; enlisted men, sixty; Indians, eighteen. Departed January 3, 1867, returned January 20, 1867. Passed up Malheur river. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. About thirty Indians captured.

A party was sent out from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of companies H and M, 1st cavalry. Officers, three; enlisted men, one hundred and thirty. Departure not stated, returned February 22, 1867. Passed the Pueblo mountain. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, two; some captured, number not stated.

A party was sent out from Camp Lyon, I. T., commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of company M, 1st cavalry. Officers, two; enlisted men, eighty; Indians, twelve; citizens, four. Departed January 21, 1867, returned February 10, 1867. Passed the Owyhee river. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, sixty. Prisoners, twenty-seven in all. Property captured, twelve horses. Our losses, one citizen killed, three enlisted men and one citizen wounded.

A party was sent out from Camp Steele, on Crooked river, commanded by Messrs. McKay and Darragh, Indian interpreters, composed of a detachment of Indian scouts. Indians, seventy-four; citizens, two. Departed January 6, 1867, returned January 31, 1867. Passed Crooked river. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, twenty-six. Prisoners, eight. Property captured, two mules, one horse, one rifle and ammunition. Our loss—Indians, one.

A party was sent out from camp on Wamus lake, Oregon, commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of detachments of 1st cavalry and 23d infantry. Strength of command not stated. Departed March 19, 1867, return not stated. Passed Stein's mountain. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. No result.

A party was sent out from Camp Logan, Oregon, commanded by Lieut. C. B. Western, 14th infantry, composed of a detachment of company F, 8th cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men, seven. Departed March 19, 1867, returned April 2, 1867. Passed John Day's river, south fork. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Property captured, eleven horses. Property destroyed, 2,000 pounds of jerked beef and burned all their wick-i-ups.

A party was sent out from Camp Logan, Oregon, commanded by Lieut. C. B. Western, 14th infantry, composed of a detachment of company F, 8th cavalry. Officer, one; enlisted men, thirteen. Departed April 20, 1867, returned May 4, 1867. Passed Cañon City road. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, six; wounded not known. Prisoners, one child. Property captured, thirty-two horses. Property destroyed, one and a half tons of camas root and all their camp equipage. Seven horses were shot en route to camp, being unable to travel; four were also left at ranches on the road, being unable to travel. A larger number of Indians were killed, including their

chief, than is reported, as the bodies were carried off the ground as soon as they fell.

A party was sent out from Camp Watson, Oregon, commanded by Brevet Captain John Barry, first lieutenant 1st United States cavalry, composed of a detachment of company I, 1st cavalry. Strength of command not stated. Departed April 6, 1867, returned April 22, 1867. Passed west of Camp Watson, Oregon. Distance travelled, three hundred and ninety-six miles. Operated against the Snake tribe. No result. Private Snell, company I, 1st cavalry, drowned.

A party was sent out from Camp C. F. Smith Oregon, commanded by Archie McIntosh, chief scout of Brevet Maj. Gen. Crook, composed of a detachment of Indian scouts. Indians, fourteen. Departed June 19, 1867, return not stated. Passed Alvord creek, Stein's mountain. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, twelve; wounded, one. Prisoners—men, two.

A party was sent out from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, lieutenant colonel 23d infantry, composed of companies F and M, 1st cavalry, and a detachment of Indian scouts. Officers, three; enlisted men, one hundred and forty-seven; Indians, thirty-eight. Departed July 5, 1867, return not stated. Passed Stein's mountain. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, six; wounded, not known. Prisoners—men, three; children, one.

A party was sent out from Camp Wright, Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant W. F. Rice, 23d infantry, composed of a detachment of company K, 23d infantry. Officer, one; enlisted men, sixteen. Departed July 6, 1867, returned July 10, 1867. Passed Rattlesnake creek. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe.

A party was sent out from Camp Wright, Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant G. A. Goodale, 23d infantry, composed of a detachment of company K, 23d infantry. Officer, one; enlisted men, seventeen; Indians, thirty-five. Departed July 15, 1867, returned July 19, 1867. Passed the south fork of the Malheur river. Distance travelled not stated. Operated against the Snake tribe. Indians killed, six; wounded, one. Prisoners—men, two. Property captured, one United States mule and three horses. Our loss, one Indian.

RICHARD P. STRONG,

First Lt. 7th Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. A. General.

F. STEELE,

Brevet Maj. Gen., Commanding Department.

Official:

JAMES B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

B—I.

[Confidential.]

WILMINGTON, CAL., July 15, 1867.

GENERAL: In reporting that I have completed the duty of inspecting the posts in Arizona and southern California, I respectfully submit for consideration some general remarks and recommendations which I consider should constitute a separate and distinct report.

In compliance with the order directing me to make this tour, I have from time to time, as occasion offered, forwarded reports of each post visited, and in them have set forth the state of affairs as revealed by my inspections.

These reports exhibiting an unsatisfactory condition of affairs throughout a considerable portion of Arizona, my duty would be but partially discharged if I failed or omitted to show how or in what manner matters may in my judgment be improved, which is my *sole* object in addressing you this communication.

Leaving here on the 20th of April, the journey has occupied me eighty-four (84) days from this point, during which time I visited every post within the country designated, and travelled with government transportation over twenty-one hundred (2,100) miles.

The first and most important change which is deemed absolutely essential to any lasting improvement in the general condition of affairs in Arizona, is the organization of the Territory into a separate military department with a commander residing at some central point.

The distance travelled, and the length of time it has taken me to make this tour, show very clearly that it is not in the power of a commander residing in San Francisco to make frequent or even annual visits to Arizona. As further evidence on this point, reference is made to the fact that General McDowell has been able to make but one tour through the country in the three years it has been under his command.

This remoteness of the department commander affects everything wherein his action is necessary, and during the past winter, at some of the remote posts, it required *three* months and upwards to communicate with, and receive answers from, department headquarters. In fact, in point of time, St. Louis is quite as near as San Francisco to Prescott and Tucson, if not nearer; papers and letters from St. Louis reaching those points as a rule in from eighteen to twenty-one days. The rains of next winter may produce the like interruptions to the mails as was experienced last winter.

The following is a case in point illustrating the inconvenience and detriment to the service arising from the department commander being stationed in San Francisco:

On the 16th of April he ordered two companies from camp McDowell to Camp Grant, and two from the latter camp to the former. On receiving the order Colonel Ilges applied to his quartermaster for transportation; the latter replying that he had none available. Colonel Ilges forwarded his application to the commanding officer at Fort Yuma, who sent it to Colonel Crittenden at Tucson, nearly three hundred miles distant.

Not having any wagons at hand, and Colonel Ilges not being at that time under his command, Colonel Crittenden submitted the matter to me; and thus, but for my presence and the authority vested in me by General Halleck, this move would probably not have been made without referring the matter to department headquarters.

It is immaterial whether these movements required promptness or not; the delay in making them fairly illustrates the inconvenience and injury the service in Arizona unavoidably sustains in consequence of it not being a military department *per se*.

Another serious injury resulting from this remoteness of the department commander is the length of time soldiers have been kept in the guard-house awaiting trial. To remedy this General McDowell has ordered the release of prisoners who had been confined several months.

In San Francisco, without telegraphic communication, and with unreliable weekly or semi-weekly mails, it is impossible for the department commander to know of any particular transaction in Arizona until long after it has transpired, and matters are constantly arising which can neither be foreseen nor provided for, concerning which the best interests of the service demand prompt if not immediate action.

The division of the Territory and districts has not and cannot yield results at all satisfactory, nor can it atone for the evils which are a necessary accompaniment of Arizona being attached to the department of California.

In a word, there is scarcely a measure taken in San Francisco in regard to affairs in Arizona that could not be better and more intelligently ordered by a commander residing in the Territory, where he could from personal observation

learn its wants, resources, geographical features, and the wants and condition of the troops and supply departments.

This change, under a judicious commander, should lead to a reduction of expenses, and to increased efficiency in all branches of the service.

The public interest, the interest of the Territory, the credit of the service, and welfare of the soldier, alike require that Arizona be made a separate military department.

Sacaton, on the Gila, about ninety (90) miles this side of Tucson, would be, on account of its *central position*, the most eligible point for department headquarters.

I come now to the consideration of the policy that has been followed in assigning troops to stations in Arizona.

The effort has evidently been to cover or occupy a vast extent of country with comparatively a small number of troops.

To accomplish this it became necessary to establish a number of posts, garrisoned by one and two companies.

The evils of these petty commands are too well known to require special enumeration, but among the most prominent is the large number of men rendered non-effective, from the necessity of employing them in performing ordinary routine duties, the proportion being much greater in commands of one and two companies than in garrisons of five and six companies strong.

In this way the efficiency of troops is much impaired, discipline seriously injured, and the non-effective force greatly increased, in consequence of the necessity of leaving in camp a large proportion of a command for the protection of public property, &c., whenever it takes the field.

This policy also multiplies places for incompetent commanders and disbursing officers, besides greatly increasing the expense of the military establishment.

As an offset to the grave objections which are incident to, and indeed are part and inseparable from, the policy itself, it will be asked what are the results, and is life and property rendered comparatively secure by this scattering of the troops into small commands and detachments?

Would that I could reply in the affirmative; but when it is known that men were killed on the road, a few miles ahead of and behind me, that animals have been killed and driven off from a corral, not fifty yards distant from a detachment of seven men specially designed for their protection, and that the safety of the detachment itself is probably due to the timely and accidental arrival of fifteen or twenty soldiers, it will be seen that neither life nor property are very secure at this time in Arizona.

Indeed, it may well be doubted if they have ever been less so, and certainly, since travelling through the Territory in 1857 and 1859, I have never known the roads so dangerous as they are now.

The remedy for this condition of things I conceive to be the adoption of the opposite policy from that now in existence in Arizona, viz: in the concentration of troops.

I do not expect or look for any immediate improvement in the state of affairs in the event of concentration becoming the policy for the future, but its adoption would give at all times a large force for operations against Indians, and from several points. As matters now are and have been this is proved to be impracticable.

Certainly many of the grave evils of the existing policy, set forth above, which officers on the frontier know, feel, and complain of, should and probably would not be found if the troops were concentrated at several large posts.

In the Prescott district the only change that seems to me necessary is to concentrate the six companies at one post, within from twenty to thirty miles of Prescott, maintaining outposts at the settlements, if necessary.

South of the Gila, the only point which I think it necessary or advisable to occupy are Camps Goodwin and Bowie, and a point adjoining the site of old

Fort Buchanan, which is exceedingly favorable for a large force, especially for cavalry.

If supplies are to be sent to the posts south of the Gila, through Sonora, Buchanan is the point for the depot.

At Sacaton, one company would be needed if it became the headquarters of the department.

The third point demanding attention is the want of more mounted men. There seems to me to be but one way of bringing about this result, and that is to mount infantry. This will render them available in the pursuit of Indians, and will be a strong addition to the effective force in the Territory. As footmen they are of but little service in Indian warfare.

Eight or ten companies of infantry mounted and armed with a carbine, preferably with Spencer's, would be ample.

This done, the troops concentrated, and the Territory organized into a military department, and it will not be long before a marked improvement becomes manifest in the general condition of military affairs in Arizona.

Infantry companies employed mainly on escort duty need a carbine and pistol. Men of the company at Camp Cady, which is thus engaged, have provided themselves with revolvers at their own expense.

The introduction of the Spencer carbine throughout the service will more than treble our effective strength.

Having very recently reported in regard to abandoning El Dorado Cañon, it is unnecessary to say more on the subject.

The subject of providing storehouses, hospitals, and quarters for troops in Arizona is one also meriting attention.

Quarters are promised the recruit when he enlists, money is annually appropriated by Congress for this purpose, and, I may add, is continually squandered by being placed in the hands of unpractical and incompetent officers for expenditure.

The contentment, comfort, health, welfare, and efficiency of the soldier are so intimately connected with this subject of quarters when in garrison that they cannot be denied them as a rule without creating discontent with the service.

There are to-day many suffering soldiers in Arizona, soldiers who are suffering unnecessarily, who are exposed to the weather, as the negro of the south or the peasant of Ireland has never been, and this in a climate where the heat is greater and more oppressive than I ever experienced in Texas, the tropics, or elsewhere, where the thermometer ranges every day for several months from 95° to 115° and 120° in the coolest places.

If a large post and depot should be located near old Fort Buchanan or elsewhere, the building of it should be committed to a regular quartermaster, and not to inexperienced young officers, as I found to be the case at Camp Goodwin.

This is one of the duties of the quartermasters' department that should, as far as possible, be discharged by officers of the department. Under their superintendency better and cheaper buildings will, as a rule, be erected.

The views above set forth, whether sound or not, are my convictions, and, as I interpret my duty as inspector of the division, I feel bound to express them for the consideration of the major general commanding.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER JONES,

Major and Assistant Inspector General,

Inspector General Military Division Pacific.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,

Adjutant General Middle Division of the Pacific,

San Francisco, California.

Official:

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

Remarks of General McDowell, on the report of Colonel Roger Jones.

B—II.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, August 14, 1867.

Respectfully returned with the following remarks :

The state of affairs which the assistant inspector general noticed in Arizona has been well known to me, and has not ceased to engage my attention from the first. But it is not, in my judgment, due to the causes he supposes, and is not to be corrected by the measures he suggests.

His remedy consists mainly in,

1st. The creation of Arizona into a separate command, with its commander at some central station, as at Sacaton, for instance.

2d. In the concentration of the troops in large commands, as, for instance, the six companies in the district of Prescott, into one post, within from twenty to thirty miles of Prescott, maintaining outposts at the settlements, if necessary, and south of the Gila, having only Camps Goodwin and Bowie, one post near old Fort Buchanan, and a company at Sacaton.

Had the assistant inspector general been out here for the last two and a half years, he might have been able to discuss this question more satisfactorily with reference to the remedies he proposes, *for they have both been tried*, and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs he has noticed in the course of his inspection, and *which existed when his proposed measures were in force*, would have to be accounted for otherwise than he suggests.

When I came to the command of the department of the Pacific, in July, 1864, Arizona formed part of the district of New Mexico, and when it was added to my command, its inhabitants were greatly rejoiced. It was a claim to their consideration to have been prominent in having had the change effected. At first I had been averse to having the Territory, but yielded to the desire of others, when I came to see that it drew its supplies from this place, and that I had, in fact, to care for it, without having the authority to control it.

On its being placed under me, I made of it a *district*; appointed a general officer to command it; sent him more than a brigade of troops, (at one time thirty-six companies,) more men, and better men for the purpose, and, with some exception, better officers, than are there now.

He had full authority in the matter of distributing his troops, in making contracts and purchases for their supply; was furnished with everything he asked for, that had to come from here; had authority to institute courts-martial; and in short had all the authority, in every particular, that I, as department commander, at this moment possess.

His posts were larger than the assistant inspector general suggests, for he appreciated, as I most fully do, all the evils of small commands.

Near old Fort Buchanan, which is one of the points the assistant inspector general recommends, he had a post of seven companies, four companies at Fort Grant, five companies at Goodwin, four companies at Fort Whipple, at one time six, and six companies at Camp McDowell.

His headquarters were at Yuma, Prescott, and at the very place suggested by the assistant inspector general, Sacaton.

His men were of the best; they were self-reliant, intelligent, hardy, quick to take care of themselves wherever sent. He had two successors, who had their headquarters at Sacaton.

Did this command, as thus ordered, and these large posts, give that absolute security to the people and property all over Arizona, without which affairs may be properly said to be unsatisfactory? Were men suffered by the Indians to go alone within their reach, unmolested? Were cattle always safe even under the fire of a sentinel? No.

The assistant inspector general, speaking of what he calls the results of the *present policy*, says that men were even killed a few miles ahead of and behind him, and that animals were killed and driven off from a corral not fifty yards from a detachment of seven men specially designed for their protection! Well, the same was done under the state of affairs which he thinks would prove a remedy.

It is to be well borne in mind, in considering matters in Arizona:

1st. That the Apache kills and robs as a means of livelihood. It is his normal condition. He has been at it for forty-seven years; if not, indeed, for centuries.

2d. That there is no confederation or alliance between the several tribes, frequently none between the bands of the same tribe.*

3d. That the hostile Indians all live in the most remote and inaccessible parts of the Territory, to which it is difficult for the whites, under the most favorable circumstances, to penetrate.

4th. That the portions of the Territory (with few exceptions) inhabited by the whites, are seamed with mountain ridges, which, like the plains between them, are bare of trees, and from which the roads and the settlements are as plain to the sight of the stealthy Apache, as is the pit of a theatre to a spectator in the gallery.

5th. That this physical condition of the face of the country enables the Apache to make a sure calculation what to do, and what to avoid. He can, from his secure lookout in the mountain side or top, see for miles off exactly how many persons are moving on the road, and how they are moving; he knows exactly where they must pass, where only they can get a drink of water; he never has occasion to take any risk, and it is his law never to take any.

6th. That having been at this business for years, and having an exact knowledge of every ridge, every pass and ravine, and being entirely unencumbered with any luggage, camp or garrison equipage, and being able to go for days on an amount of food on which a white man would sink from exhaustion, he can strike and escape before any one but the one stricken has knowledge of his presence; and if he is too hard pressed to carry off his booty, he has only to abandon it and gain one of the inevitable mountain ridges, and he is safe from any pursuit that a white man, either on foot or horseback, can make.

Bearing these facts in mind, it is easy to be seen that a large post will not prevent an assassination or a theft. Witness what was done last month, near one of the largest posts in Arizona, where there are five companies, and near which two men were killed while fishing; and what occurred a few days ago in Nevada, where a man, who was fishing near the post, was shot in the head by an Indian concealed behind a rock. Neither large posts nor small posts will prevent these things, so long as the Indians are in a state of hostility, any more than murder and robbery will not be committed in the vicinity of a large city. This is well illustrated by the following slip from to-day's paper, August 14, giving an account of a raid in the vicinity of Prescott, Arizona Territory.

"On Thursday, at noon, a band of Indians jumped the herd kept by Mr. A. G. Dunn, and at the time grazing within half a mile east of the centre of the town of Prescott. An alarm was immediately given and our citizens turned out in force, but being mostly on foot they gave up the chase. In an hour Lieutenant Purdy and twenty-five cavalrymen from Whipple were on the track, with several citizens, well mounted; but after an absence of twenty-four hours they returned, having been unable to follow the trail. In the herd were five horses belonging to O. Allen, one to Sheriff Rourke, one to Ben. Block, and one to the governor, making some five or six valuable saddle animals the Indians have taken from him within three years. This is a great country. Yesterday the Indians ran off the stock from Bowers's ranche, at the Point of Rocks, seven miles from Prescott, but they were pursued and the stock recovered."

* Or, if there has been, it has been of no practical importance.

But it may be urged large posts are not for defensive purposes; they are to enable large bodies (see report on Camp Grant) to move into the mountain fastnesses and homes of the hostile.

The celerity and, above all, the secrecy of movement of a body decreases with its size. These large posts, established as indicated by the assistant inspector general, would be at a long distance from those mountain fastnesses, and long before the large body, encumbered by its pack train, could gain them, the Indians would know of the movement, and would have fled only to be seen making insulting gestures from a distant mountain ridge, or found hanging on the rear and shooting, from some secure hiding place, on the pack train as it wound through some gorge or cañon.

The reports of expeditions carried on in the way suggested have almost invariably ended with the statement that, after leaving their camp and marching for several days over a barren country, meeting no one, they finally saw smoke from distant hills or mountain ridges answered by other smokes, and after pushing on with their command over almost inaccessible mountains and impassable cañons, they found their rations would only last them long enough to get back to camp, and so they returned with the men and horses shoeless and used up, their promenade having no other effect than to embolden rather than to subdue the enemy.

This is illustrated by the following account, taken from to-day's paper, (August 14,) of a scout in the Verde district, Arizona Territory:

"On the ninth day their track got very fresh, and we ambushed in some willow brush until night. We had been obliged to travel in the day-time, owing to dark nights and the roughness of the country. We were across Salt river, in what is known as the Salt River country. Just about sunset we started, and we had not travelled above one hour when we were fired upon from the top of a very steep-sided mountain. In fact, it was almost impossible for a man to climb it at all. The first notice we had of them was a volley of balls and arrows. They did not use their guns after the fire, but kept up a cloud of arrows with a perfect looseness, as though 'twas no trouble to make them. None of our men were hit. We returned the fire, but were unable to determine how many, if any, were hit, as at each volley the Indians would drop down to the ground. They danced, shouted, and called us all the pet names their vocabulary affords, I presume. We prospected around the mountain and found there was no way to get up to it without the sacrifice of many valuable lives; and then the Indians could run from us, and having been discovered, and many signal smokes having been sent up, we gave it up as a bad job and returned to the post."

In other words, to place the troops in large bodies involves, *with the limited number at command, few posts at a great distance apart, and these posts, as proposed, nearer the whites than the Indians.*

This, in a country like Arizona, would neither protect the settlers nor punish their enemies.

It may be asked if it is not necessary, for safety as well as efficiency, that a force going after these Indians should be large in order to effect anything. Such does not seem to be the opinion of two of the best commanders in Arizona.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding the district of the upper Colorado, reports that in his expeditions after the Indians, he has ascertained "that the Haulapais are a very cowardly race, and that ~~ten~~ good cavalymen could probably disperse the whole tribe if they could be caught on the plain; but they are very fleet runners, and have a large tract of country to range over.

"The most hostile band is led by Chief Cherun, in the Corbet range. They have committed nearly all the murders and depredations.

"They are well acquainted with the ways and manners of the white man, and many of them are armed with superior weapons, which they well know

how to use from behind rocks and safe places. The officers from Prescott say they would prefer fighting five Apaches to one Haulapais!"

In southern Arizona a detachment of forty officers and men sent out from Camp Wallen, a two-company post, were judged sufficient by one of our most celebrated Indian fighters, Colonel McGarry, to penetrate the haunts of Cochese, which they did successfully, destroying one of his rancherias and putting his men to flight.

That more was not done was due, the colonel states, not to the want of numbers, but to the broken-down condition of the horses when they came up with the Indians.

With the exception of the troops in the district of the Verde, when it fell into the hands of an officer unsuited to this duty, there has not been a party sent out from a post in Arizona that has not driven the Indians wherever they could come up with them, or find them. One company of cavalry from the district of Prescott, last month, dispersed and drove what is reported to be a combination of the Haulapais tribe and the Piutes. (See recent reports of General Gregg and Colonel Price.)

Take, for instance, the expeditions sent out from Camps Wallen, McDowell, and Whipple.

It is, I think, beyond a question that the defect is not in the quantity, but in the quality of the force. It is not so much a large body, but an active one that is wanted—one moving without any baggage, and led by *active, zealous* officers, who really wish to accomplish something, and who are able to endure *fatigue*, and *willing to undergo great personal privations*.

I grant the existence of all the evils named by the assistant inspector general, as incident to small posts, and were it possible I would never have the garrison of a post less than a regiment; and if obliged to make detachments, never have one less than two companies, and never suffer these companies to be absent for more than a few months at a time. I would also never send raw recruits into the field, never have artillery act as infantry, or the latter as cavalry. The question with me, however, has been one of necessity, not of choice, or, at least, but a choice of evils.

The assistant inspector general thinks a better state of affairs would follow if all the six companies in the district of Prescott were concentrated at one camp near the town, (within twenty to thirty miles of it,) with outposts at the settlements, if necessary. Has he calculated the number of these outposts? If he commenced with sending a few men to this ranch or that mill, other ranches and other mills would ask and have a claim for as much; and then, when all the defensive arrangements were made, some succeeding inspector would have the opportunity of repeating his report, "that animals have been driven off from a corral not fifty yards distant from a detachment of seven men, specially designed for their protection." And then, how would protection be given the road from La Paz to Prescott, over which the supplies have to be hauled? By a detachment from the large camp? How protect the road from Maricopa and Wickenburg, over which the mail is carried between southern and northern Arizona? By another detachment? Thus much for the defensive arrangements. The offensive movements against the Apaches would have to be carried on as far as beyond the Verde, beyond Grief hill.

The arrangement I have made in Special Order No. 16, herewith, I think *better effects all that can be done, with the number of men now in that district*, than the one proposed.

I do not think it well to protect the road from the river, and from the Gila to Prescott, by troops stationed at the latter place. Supplies would have to be hauled to Prescott, and then hauled back over the road. It is a question if the camp at McPherson had not better be at La Paz, where, on the application of the superintendent of Indian affairs, another post will have to be made; and

there would be no question, if it were not that the road from the Gila, coming into the La Paz road near McPherson, also needs protection.

The offensive force given by the ten companies of cavalry is, as has been proven, large enough to go anywhere into Arizona, and the post on the Verde is near enough the haunts of the Indians for the infantry there to accomplish something if they had a commanding officer suited to the service.

As the assistant inspector general does not mention the district of the Verde, I will not now refer to it.

As to the arrangement of troops south of the Gila, I find the only change that is suggested is that the posts of Camps Wallen and Tubac should be consolidated into one post at old Fort Buchanan; that the posts at Tucson and Grant should be abandoned. As to the first, it is with General Crittenden and Colonel McGarry to do so or not, as they with their experience may judge best. The company at Tucson is necessary for escorting trains, &c., from the depot to the surrounding posts, and this duty can be better done by detachments from a company there than by drawing one from the more distant camps, and can be maintained at a less cost. I have tried in vain to do away with Camp Grant, and once had issued the order for it to be abandoned, but was obliged, by the representations of the commanders and the inhabitants, to re-establish it.

I come now to the assertion made by the assistant inspector general, "that indeed it may well be doubted if life and property have ever been less secure in Arizona than at this time." He adds, "and certainly, since travelling through the Territory in 1857 and 1849, I have never known the roads so dangerous as they are now." In justice to myself and the service in Arizona the following facts are to be borne in mind:

1st. That when the whites first came into Arizona the Apaches were friendly to them. The following extracts are from the journals of Emory and Johnstone of their march to California under General Kearney in 1846:

"October 20. * * * The general sent word to the Apaches he would not start till 9 or 10; this gave them time to come in, headed by their chief, Red Sleeve. They swore eternal friendship to the whites and everlasting hatred to the Mexicans. The order, quickness, and quietude of our movements seemed to impress them. One of the chiefs, (Apache,) after eyeing the general with apparent admiration, broke out in a vehement manner: 'You have taken New Mexico, and will soon take California; go then and take Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora—we will help you. You fight for land—we care nothing for land. We fight for the laws of Montezuma and for food. The Mexicans are rascals; we hate and will kill them all.' * * *

"November 4. * * * The Apaches gave us to understand that a marauding party of their people were in Sonora. The broad, fresh trail of cattle and horses leading up the Aroya induces us to believe that they have returned, successful, of course.

"November 5. * * * The bed of this creek was deeply cut, and turned at short angles, forming a zigzag like the boyaux laid by sappers in approaching a fortress, each turn of which (and they were invulnerable) formed a strong defensive position. The Apache, once in possession of them, is secure from pursuit or invasion from the Mexican. * * *

"Nature has done her utmost to favor a condition of things which has enabled a savage and uncivilized tribe, armed with the bow and lance, to hold as tributary powers three fertile and once flourishing States: Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango, peopled by a Christian race, countrymen of the immortal Cortez. These States were at one time flourishing, but such has been the devastation and alarm spread by these children of the mountains that they are now losing population, commerce, and manufactures at a rate which, if not soon arrested, must leave them uninhabited."

Captain Johnstone says :

"October 28. * * * Around the southeast base of this is a broad trail leading towards Sonora, where the Apaches go to steal.

"October 29. * * * About five miles from camp we fell upon the great stealing road of the Apaches. It was hard beaten and, in places, many yards wide, filled with horse, mule, and cattle tracks, the latter all going one way from Sonora.

"October 31. * * * Captain Moore and Carson shook hands with them, (Gila Apaches,) but they would not be induced to come into camp. They had been dealt with by Americans in the employment of Chihuahua, who had hunted them at \$50 a scalp, as one would hunt wolves, and one American decoyed a large number of their brethren in rear of a wagon to trade, and fired a field piece among them.

"November 2. * * * Some Apaches (Piñoleros) showed themselves on a hilltop early this morning. * * * The high peaks afford fine points for lookouts, upon one of which is always seated one of their number, like a sentinel crow on the highest limb of the adjacent tree, watching over the safety of his thieving fraternity. Their wigwams scarce peep above the low brushwood of the country, being not more than four feet high, slightly dug out in the centre, and the dirt thrown around the twigs which are rudely woven into an oven shape as a canopy to the house. A tenement of a few hours' work is the home of a family for years or a day; like wolves, they are ever wandering.

"November 4. * * * Here we fell into another Indian trail, larger than that we were upon; both were fresh, signs of cattle lately driven from Sonora. These Indians have now been seventeen years living by the plunder of Sonora; when they are required to stop it will require either money or powder to make them obey." * * *

2d. That they so remained as a general thing until the breaking out of the rebellion.

3d. That at the time referred to by the assistant inspector general there were, I think, but two posts in the country now known as Arizona—Forts Buchanan and Breckenridge.

4th. That all the country north of the Gila was unsettled and almost totally unknown by the whites. Prescott, and the farms and mines near, and the roads leading to it, and all the settlements north of the Gila, were established since the breaking out of the rebellion.

5th. That if life and property were more secure in 1857 and 1859, it was not because of the existence of a better policy then than is now pursued; not because the one post in southern Arizona gave more protection than do many posts now established, some of which have been much larger than the one referred to. It was due, not to better protection against Indian hostilities, but to the fact that there were fewer hostilities to guard against, and fewer, much fewer, points to guard. The Indians who used to prey on Sonora and Chihuahua now find men and property to murder and steal near their haunts. Instead of the long, broad trails to Sonora mentioned by Johnstone, they now make short and narrow ones to the roads and property of the whites in Arizona. All that mountainous country running from northwestern to southeastern Arizona is infested by different bands of hostile Indians, who now have to be guarded against and who gave no insecurity to the whites in 1857 and 1859. Even in southern Arizona, Cochese's band, which is the only one whose raids we have now to guard against, was friendly.

The comparison is therefore in every way unjust. A fair one would be between the state of the country as it was when I first took charge, and what it is since "my policy" has been in operation. The condition of the country

when I received it was fully described in my report of March 23, 1866, as follows :

" Their (the Apaches) murdering and marauding forays have been carried on from sixty miles north of Prescott to the Sonora line, all along the valley of the Hassiyump, the Verde, the Fria, the Gila, the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, Sonoita, Arivapa, and Arrivaca, in Skull valley, on all the roads leading to Prescott and to Wickenburg, and from the Pimos to Fort McDowell—everywhere, in fact, where there was life or property to be taken. The Territory was reduced to so low a point for want of troops, at the time of its being transferred to my command, that it was fast being abandoned. Tubac was entirely abandoned. All the farms in the upper Santa Cruz and in the vicinity of Tucson, on the Sonoita and the San Pedro, were abandoned. Valuable mines were given up, as no one could venture to go into the valley to either cultivate the land or herd the stock, so that the country produced no food."

It has so far recovered under the measures I have taken that I was justified in saying in that same report as follows :

" The valley of the Santa Cruz is again peopled and planted. Every house in Tubac and every farm in its vicinity is occupied. Tucson, I was told by those who were to be believed, had improved two hundred per cent.

" The establishment of Fort McDowell and the raising of two companies of Pimos and Maricopas have given heart to central Arizona."

A most convincing proof of the protection given is in the fact that the flour, beans, and forage raised in Arizona are now sufficient for the citizens and for the troops, and purchased by open competition for the latter at prices one-half, one-third, and one-fourth of what has hitherto been paid.

Flour is now as cheap in central Arizona as in New York.

That part of Arizona between the Pimos and Fort Yuma, which was once the scene of some horrible atrocities committed by the Apaches, is now safely travelled without escorts.

The assistant inspector general refers to my having been able to make but one tour through the country in the three years it has been under my command.

Arizona was placed under my command in the spring of 1865, and has been under me a little over two years. I visited it as soon as I was able, and I believe I have seen more of it than any department commander ever has ; more, I venture to say, than the commander of the department of Missouri has of New Mexico, or the commander of the department of the Gulf has of Texas, or than either of them is likely to see of those countries in the next five years.

I do not concur in the idea thrown out that I am to visit every post in my department, once a year, if not oftener ; I think I have done more of this than is usual ; I would do more of it than I do, if I consulted merely my personal inclinations ; but I find my presence is more needed, constantly, at headquarters than at any one post of my command. If I am absent my adjutant general or aid must do much in my name, without being able to consult me. It should be as little expected of me as that the division commander should visit all the division every two years.

As an argument for having Arizona under one commander, he refers to the time it took him to make an inspection of the posts in that country, eighty-four days. Of this time but ten to fourteen days were necessary to reach Arizona, and as many to reach this place from that country. It was the very fact he mentions, the time it takes to go from one end of Arizona to the other, and the bad results that came of having a commander, even in a central point like Sacaton, who was to control points, places, and frontiers he could not readily communicate with, that caused the making of several smaller districts, within each of

which the commander could be free to act at once, without the necessity of referring to any one on any matter connected with his active field operations.

This is entirely practicable in Arizona, where no concert of action of any moment exists or is likely to arise on the part of the Indians, who are dispersed over a large extent of broken country, and there is nothing more required of the commander than activity and energy in his movements, and a thorough study of the country and the habits of hostile Indians.

The district commanders *have no restriction placed on them by me* in any matter concerning their movements against those hostile Indians. Their contracts have to come here for my approval, as they would have to do in any case for that of the division commander. Administrative questions connected with the care of public property, money and accounts, have to come here for the same reason.

Courts are not assembled often in Arizona for the same reason that they are not in Nevada and northern California—the want of officers. The remedy for this is not with me, and would not be with a commander at Sacaton.

So, at one time since I have had command, there was no mail communication whatever between Arizona and New Mexico, and letters between the Territories went by way of Denver and Utah.

As to the suggestion made, of mounting infantry, I will not repeat here what I have already said on that subject.

The assistant inspector general writes with much emphasis as to the necessity of providing storehouses, hospitals, and quarters for troops in Arizona. He has specially referred to this subject in each of his reports, and he is sustained in his general proposition, that increased protection in the way of buildings for men and property should be given, by the recommendation of General Crittenden, and in fact most if not all the district commanders in the Territory. General Crittenden says as follows in an indorsement on estimate of the commander of Camp Wallen :

“I am perfectly convinced, since my arrival in the district, that the troops at all posts in this district should be quartered in adobe buildings, for both the health of the troops and as a matter of economy to the government. Indeed I think it is impossible for the troops to retain their health while in tents, especially during the summer season.”

With respect to this I transcribe the following from the instructions to Colonel Lovell, of November 8, 1866, in answer to a letter from the commanding officer of Camp Wallen, recommending the erection of buildings at that place, the one concerning which General Crittenden makes the recommendation I have quoted:

“By orders of April 23, 1866, (Special Orders No. 80,) the troops ordered to the upper San Pedro were directed to go into camp, or provide themselves with such shelters as can be made with the means at hand by the labor of the men

“The camp was established May 10, and yet up to September nothing seems to have been done by any one in Arizona towards providing these shelters for the men, such as have been made hitherto throughout this country, from Washington Territory to the Sonora line.

“The troops, wherever sent, have always soon made themselves comfortable by their officers’ direction, and by their own labor, and huddled themselves in the same way prospecting miners have done, and are continually doing, by the use of either stone, wood, adobes, poles placed upright and filled in with clay, turf sods, reeds, willows, &c., and this in places more destitute than at Camp Wallen.

* * * * *

“You will order that, in making these shelters, the commanding officer shall

put them up in the order of time prescribed in General Orders No. 39* for the huts to be built at the camp to be established northeast from Fort McDowell, (Camp Reno.) The same provisions as to extra pay to the enlisted men, therein made, will apply in the case of the new camp."

I have not authorized more permanent quarters than those which the men could make by their own labor, with the materials at hand, because it was not known, nor could it be ascertained at once where permanent posts would be required.

The population in this country is so fluctuating, (on account of the uncertainty of mining operations,) that it frequently happens that before a permanent post is finished, the necessity for it has ceased.

Moreover, in southern Arizona the title to much of the land is in private hands, and permanent buildings could not be erected on them; such was the case at Calabasas, and such is the case at Wallen, where the camp is on the Spanish or Mexican grant of Babecomeri. The huts that I have authorized, where the officers have had energy to build them, I think, are as much as the nature of the service required, and as much as is allowed by the existing orders from division headquarters.

The trouble is not, I think, with the lack of authority to build adobe or any other kind of shelters, as it is with the wish of the officers that shelters shall be built *for* their men, not *by* them. I notice that the assistant inspector general even recommends the post he suggests shall be built by a *regular* quartermaster. I have in Arizona three officers of the quartermasters' department: one at the main depot, at Fort Yuma, who cannot be spared from there a day; one at the depot at Tucson, and one at the depot of Fort Whipple; both constantly necessary at their stations. I have places for two more of the department in Arizona, which are now filled by officers who should be at their appropriate duties, and which are much more important than building adobe shelters at any post in the Territory.

* [General Orders No. 39.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1866.

I. The troops heretofore at Fort Grant, and, since the flood there, at the site of Old Fort Breckenridge, will be withdrawn from those places, and the stations there abandoned. The public property and stores will be sent, under the direction of the district commander, to such other stations as may be best for the service. The troops will be sent to Fort McDowell, and thence will proceed to establish themselves, as soon as practicable, at the most eligible point beyond the Sierra Ancha, in what has been called Meadow Valley, about eighty-five miles northeast from Fort McDowell. This place is reported to have good water, an abundance of grass, oak, and pine wood, and some arable land. It is in the midst of the hostile Apaches, and is at present inaccessible to wagons. The district commander is specially charged with the duty of seeing that timely supplies of quartermasters', subsistence, and medical stores and ordnance are sent to Fort McDowell, and afterwards to the new post, for this command.

II. Preliminary to establishing themselves as above, the companies will proceed to make a good trail from Fort McDowell to their new station, to be improved as far and as soon as possible into a wagon road.

III. The huts and shelters at the camp will be made by the labor of the enlisted men from the materials at hand, and in the following order, viz:

First. The shelter huts for the men and company landresses, including the mess-rooms: nothing else in the way of building to be commenced until they are finished and occupied.

Second. Shelter hospital.

Third. Shelter storehouses.

Fourth. Shelter huts for officers.

Fifth. Shelters for horses.

Dimensions of the huts for officers will be furnished the commanding officer by Colonel Babbitt, and these dimensions will not be exceeded.

IV. Whilst working more than ten days continuously on the trail and wagon road, and on the huts and shelters at the standing camp for themselves and their supplies, the enlisted men will be allowed the extra pay provided by the act approved July 13, 1866. Care will be taken to see that the provisions of that act are fully complied with.

The assistant inspector general is very decided in his language as to the insufficiency of the shelters provided in Arizona, and I submit that, in view of his condemnation of the hospitals at Tucson, Whipple, McDowell, Mohave, &c., which were all found good by the medical director—the building used at Whipple is the finest one in Arizona—his opinion should be received with some allowance. It depends on the standard of comparison whether these shelters merit the condemnation with which he visits them. I know nothing of the huts in Ireland; but I have seen plenty of negro cabins that were very comfortable as compared with a tent, and this is the comparison to make. I lived ten years in Mexico, most all the time in a *tent*, and found the Mexican *hacal* comfortable in comparison.

If the officers and men, like at Camp Wallen, prefer to suffer rather than exert themselves, as those before them have done, and had rather live under a shelter tent than to make themselves comfortable, as they have been authorized and ordered to do, their discomfort merits reproaches rather than sympathy. It is seen, from recent reports, that the commanding officer of the camp is now making the shelters which he should have made long ago.

I sent a saw-mill to southern Arizona, to be used in the pinery to get out lumber for quarters, but it was *never set up*, and not long since a report of a board of survey came to me condemning the mill as old and worn out, or *useless*. No one took the trouble to see about it. It was a *new* mill which *never* had been used.

One of the causes of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Arizona, and which has not been touched upon by the assistant inspector general, is, that of the few officers whom it has been possible to get there with their companies, many are not yet suited to the particular kind of service required in that country, and of these many show but a feeble disposition to adapt themselves to it. Coming out of a war of immense proportions, in which many of them have borne a prominent and distinguished part, having passed through all the excitement which it created, they want rest, and the service in Arizona is peculiarly fatiguing and disagreeable. Many look upon the very *act* of being sent there as a punishment. Again, many have married since the war, or have but rejoined their families since peace was made, and they have their families with them, under circumstances of great privations to those of whom they are naturally most solicitous; many times with young children and no servants. They do not want to live the life of *Indian-trackers*, and accommodate themselves to that kind of service which only can insure success. Of course there are many exceptions, but this will apply to a large number with whom the personal comfort of their families and themselves is the most prominent question, and to which all else has to yield.

I passed an officer, going to his post, carried in an ambulance drawn by four mules, with a six-mule team carrying his baggage, and that of his infantry escort, who were scattered along the road, with their muskets in the wagon. Though cautioned about the danger of moving in this way, he was soon afterwards attacked and killed by the Apaches.

I met another officer going along with his company, encumbered with his family in such a way as to destroy his efficiency. This was shown when the officer above referred to was attacked, and, when the latter was ordered to go in pursuit, he pleaded that he could not leave his wife alone. He has since resigned.

In saying what I have, I do not wish to be understood as questioning the gallantry and intelligence of the officers in Arizona, but only as stating that the life and service there is one for which their antecedents have not qualified them.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Official:

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

B—III.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Camp on the Rio Gila, Sacaton, April 29, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this district since I assumed command of the same in May last.

Before leaving San Francisco, neither the general commanding the department nor myself could learn anything definite as to the actual number of troops in the Territory, their status, nor the state of their supplies; but we were assured there were small garrisons at Fort Whipple, near Prescott; Fort Goodwin, on the Upper Gila; Fort Bowie, at Apache Pass, and at Tubac.

The seventh California infantry volunteers, four companies of native California cavalry volunteers, and one company of the first California cavalry volunteers, were assigned to duty in the district. They commenced leaving San Francisco in April, and the last arrived in September. Supplies for six months, for the troops destined for service south of the Gila and east of Tucson, were sent to Guayamas, to be hauled through Sonora to the depot to be established at Tubac. Three months' supplies for the post at Fort Yuma, and those north of the Gila, were sent direct to Fort Yuma by water. It was understood before I left San Francisco that the companies of the seventh infantry would be distributed as follows: one company at Fort Mojave; two at Fort Yuma; four at Calabassas, or at some point near the site of old Fort Buchanan, and three at Fort McDowell, a post to be established north of the Gila, and near the country of the Tonto Apaches. The four companies of native cavalry were to be stationed at the post near Fort Buchanan, and the company of the first California cavalry at my headquarters, which we then supposed would be at Prescott. On my arrival at Drum barracks, learning that the garrison at Prescott was weak, I sent one of the companies intended for Fort Yuma to that point. On my arrival at Fort Yuma, on May —, a deputation of citizens of La Paz, a town on the Colorado river, about midway between Fort Yuma and Mohave, waited upon me with an urgent request for troops at that point, informing me that the mails, and, in fact, all intercourse with the interior was entirely cut off; that Prescott and Wickenburg were surrounded by bands of hostile Indians, out of supplies; that all the farmers had left their farms, and the whole road was deserted, and the garrison was too small to render any assistance. I ordered a company of infantry to proceed at once by steamer to La Paz, with orders to proceed to a point on Date creek, and establish a camp. I enclose a copy of instructions given to the officer in command, marked A. The stores shipped via Guayamas were not permitted to land at that point. The vessel brought them to Fort Yuma, and we were compelled to haul them from there to their destination. Much difficulty and delay was experienced on account of the very limited amount of transportation in the Territory. My want of knowledge of the nature or extent of the Territory, of the number of hostile Indians and their haunts and habits, and the fact that I could find no person who knew much more on the subject than I did, determined me to visit as much of the district as I possibly could before either going to Prescott, the capital, or establishing my headquarters at any point.

Governor John Goodwin accompanied me on this tour. On our arrival at the Pima villages, he made arrangements to raise two companies of Pima and Maricopa Indians for the Arizona volunteers; also, for a company of Mexicans at Tucson, and one at Tubac for the same regiment. The result of observations on my tour led me to the following conclusions: That the country bordering on the Colorado river was inhabited by the Yuma, Chemehauvies, Mojave and Pinto tribes or nations of Indians, *at peace with the whites*. Between these tribes and Prescott and Wickenburg were the Hualapais, on the north, and the Yavapais south; both wild—Indians who had seen but little of the

whites, and who would not hesitate to attack small parties, although overtures for peace had been made by them.

The country east of Prescott, to the eastern line of the Territory, and north of the Gila, is inhabited by the Tonto, Pinal, Sierra, Blanca, and Coyotero Apaches; in fact, most of the hostile Indians dwell north of the Gila river, or in the mountains contiguous to that stream, and east of the Rio Verde. One small but very hostile band, probably the very worst Indians on the continent—the Cochises band—dwell in the Chericua and Hautchute ranges of mountains.

At the time of my arrival in the district, I believe every ranch had been deserted south of the Gila. The town of Tubac was entirely deserted, and the town of Tucson had but about two hundred souls. North of the Gila, the roads were completely blockaded; the ranches, with but one or two exceptions, abandoned, and most of the settlements were threatened with either abandonment or annihilation. The mere establishment of posts in the vicinity of the settlements is of no practical importance. The Apaches, differing from almost all other Indians, in consequence of the difficulty of subsisting large parties, or of finding sufficient water, make their forages in small parties, joining forces at such points as they may have agreed on beforehand, then separating again after an attack. The nature of the country is such that from the isolated mountains in the midst of extended plains they can watch the approach of any party, and as, from the great scarcity of water, they can always prepare an ambuscade, they seldom or never attack parties who are prepared or watchful, but depend entirely upon a surprise. If they fail in this they give up the fight. They are the most expert thieves in the world, having stolen from the people of Sonora for generations. They can come in small parties and steal stock almost in sight of the posts. To pursue them is useless. Soon they reach the rugged mountains, scatter into small parties, and can then defy either our infantry or cavalry; consequently I concluded that the only true way to obtain a peace was to push into the country where they lived, where they had their wives and children, and their winter's supply of provisions, and by destroying their rancherias and provisions in midwinter compel them to sue for peace. With this idea in view I issued a general order for a united and vigorous campaign.

Colonel Wright, with eight small companies of his regiment, arrived in October last. Colonel Wright, with five companies, was sent to reoccupy old Fort Breckenridge, now known as Fort Grant; and Colonel Pollock, with the remaining companies, was sent to Fort Goodwin. Both posts have done a great deal for their sections of the Territory, being admirably located with reference to hostile Apaches. The post at Fort Grant will enable settlers to come in on the rich valley of the San Pedro. That at Fort Goodwin protects such Indians as may give themselves up and come to terms. The troops were at their stations, and the increase of expense to keep them on the move but trifling. Owing to several causes the results have not been as great as anticipated: the great difficulty in bringing up supplies; the disinclination of some of the volunteer troops, who expected hourly to be ordered home, to make long scouts in midwinter; the extreme severity of the winter itself, the thermometer ranging as low as 14° below zero for days; the snow at a depth of twenty inches; and, finally, the withdrawal of volunteers and substitution of regulars at a time that broke into the campaign, when we expected the most success—using that time in making the transfer instead of scouting—all have tended to prevent great results; yet something has been done. A few days ago I forwarded a synopsis of the scouts made, and a map of the country showing the stations of the troops.

I am satisfied that the only true policy is that at present adopted. By pressing the Indians from all points, and giving them a reservation where they can be protected and fed, we will succeed in the end. Already we have near nine

hundred Indians on the reservation at Fort Goodwin, and they are reported as coming in daily. The Yavapais during the year have been induced to abandon their country and come in with the Mohaves. The Haulapais are desirous of doing the same thing, unless the late report of their murder by whites be considered a cause for renewal of hostilities. Numbers of the Tonto Apaches are moving down into the junction of the Gila and Colorado with the Yuma. The different valleys have been reoccupied, many new settlements have been started, and the year promises much for the development of the Territory. The troops now here are inadequate for the service. The district is immensely large, the distance over which supplies have to be hauled very great, requiring strong escorts to guard the trains, and with the very small number of men in the different companies, and but one officer with each company, most of the posts, for the present, can do but little more than hold their posts and escort their supply trains.

Efforts are being made to throw in a grass supply at once, which will enable us to dispense with many escorts. The different posts now occupied are mere cantonments, no money having been expended in their erection, so that should it be deemed advisable to abandon any of them and curtail operations in the district, there would be but very little actual loss to the government. I would recommend that authority be given to raise two or three companies of mounted scouts from the men who have been raised on the Sonora frontier, and have been fighting Apaches for years—men who are accustomed to travel for days with a little pino'la and dried beef, and who can follow a trail with the certainty of an Indian. Such companies would, in my judgment, do more efficient service than thrice the number of regulars.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers, Commanding District of Arizona.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. DRUM,

A. A. G., Department of California, San Francisco.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, *A. A. G.*

Official:

JAMES B. FRY, *A. A. G.*

B—IV.

RICHARDS'S MILL, PIMO VILLAGES, ARIZONA,
June 5, 1867.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of my inspection of Camp Grant, made on the 2d and 3d instant:

It is in latitude $32^{\circ} 45'$ north, longitude $110^{\circ} 36'$ west, on the east bank of the San Pedro, on the north bank of the Amiyra at its junction with the San Pedro, and from fifteen to twenty miles from the Gila.

A military reservation has been laid off, extending from the flagstaff one mile north, two miles east, one and a half mile south, and one mile west. On the 6th of September, 1866, the district commander, in an order, confirmed the action of the post commander in defining the limits of the reservation.

The site of the camp is identical with that of old Fort Breckenridge, and is in a nearly due north direction, fifty-eight miles from Tucson, and eighty-three and a half east of this point. There is no wagon road directly connecting it with Camp Goodwin, but, by a trail, it is estimated at being seventy-five miles from Goodwin.

The garrison, commanded by First Lieutenant Camp, thirty-second infantry.

consists of his company, I, and company K, thirty-second infantry, Lieutenant Shepherd commanding.

The strength of the command was as follows: Present at inspection company I, one officer and forty-nine enlisted men; present at inspection company K, one officer and forty-seven enlisted men; present for duty, likewise at inspection, sixteen enlisted men; present sick, likewise at inspection, eighteen enlisted men; present in confinement, likewise at inspection, seven enlisted men; total present, two officers and one hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men. Absent: on detached service, six enlisted men; sick, two enlisted men. Aggregate present and absent, two officers and one hundred and forty-five enlisted men. Number of recruits required in company I, nine; number of recruit required in company K, twelve. Number of desertions from company I since organization, eighteen, and from company K, in same period, fifteen. The companies were formed at Governor's island, New York harbor, in November last.

Arms: Kind, Springfield rifled musket, calibre .58; deficient, twenty-one—twelve in company I, nine in company K; condition of arms, clean; ammunition, rounds on hand, six thousand seven hundred, infantry; condition of ammunition, good; condition of accoutrements, good; condition of clothing, good; military bearing and appearance, soldierly; discipline, good; men instructed in drill, imperfectly; officers, efficient; morning reports, made regularly; post and company books and records, generally complete; company and other officers accounts for public property, regularly; orders, duly received, and with regularity in past six or seven months; hospital department, supplied well, as a general rule, amount of quinine furnished being rather inadequate for a sickly post; accommodations for sick, bad and inadequate; police of camp and post, good; personal cleanliness, neat; troops paid to include April 30, 1867.

From the number reported sick, it will be inferred Camp Grant is not a healthy place. Such is the opinion of the medical officer of the post, Dr. Palmer, a contract physician, who thinks there will be a great deal of sickness as the season advances, after the summer rains have fallen.

Company K is in shelter tents, protected by a shed. Company I occupy a set of Jaqual quarters, a warm, badly-ventilated building, and are putting up an adobe building, which, when finished, will be comfortable, and suitable to the climate, which is very hot in the day and cold at night, the difference or variation being, while I was at the post, as much as 40°—from 98° to 58°.

The officers occupy a house of two rooms, eighteen feet square.

The hospital has a kitchen, dispensary, and one ward that will accommodate about eight patients.

Quartermaster's department.—The duties of this department are discharged by Lieutenant Shepherd, of the thirty-second infantry. The funds for which he is responsible are deposited with the assistant treasurer in San Francisco, and amount to \$11,620 71.

Citizens employed: One expressman, at \$100 per month; one interpreter, at \$100 per month.

Number of soldiers on extra duty, eight.

Outstanding indebtedness is \$42,588 37. Some of these accounts extend back as far as July, 1865.

Means of transportation consist of five wagons, in bad condition, six horses, and thirty mules.

There is but a small amount of forage at the post, less than 3,000 pounds of wheat, which costs six and four-fifth cents per pound in coin.

In a previous report I alluded to a deficiency of hay at Camp Grant. From a communication submitted to me by Lieutenant Winters, first cavalry, the predecessor of the present quartermaster, it appears that the total deficiency is 353,356 pounds, which, at three cents per pound, amounts to \$10,600 68.

Lieutenant Winters's papers show him to be responsible for 187,356 pounds, the money value of which is \$5,620 68.

For the balance Lieutenant Burgoyne, late of the fourteenth infantry, the officer who purchased and received the hay, amounting to 166,000 pounds, and valued at \$4,980, is, by his papers, responsible.

Such an enormous deficiency is due either to a gross neglect of duty on the part of the receiving quartermaster, or, what is worse, to a collusion with the contractor, Mr. Whitlow, and in the perpetration of the fraud, material assistance was rendered the parties by the fact of their being no scales with which to weigh the hay.

A continuance of this method of doing business will surely entail more losses on the government in the future, and is a great injustice to the officers who may be compelled to discharge the duties of quartermaster, and I cannot, in this connection, too strongly urge the necessity of providing hay scales at all military posts. For the want of them, many thousands of dollars were lost by the government last year, and what has taken place may occur again.

Of course, I do not assert that these losses would not have occurred if there had been means of weighing the hay; but had the proper means been furnished, the government could have held its agents responsible for the losses. Now, I take it, it must exonerate Lieutenant Winters, and it is difficult, if not impracticable, to reach Lieutenant Burgoyne, who, I understand, has resigned.

As to the contractor, I presume there is no means of reaching him, as it is likely he has long since been paid for the hay; but it might be well to prohibit the payment of all accounts in his name, and also all officers from entering into any contract with him in the future.

From the best information attainable, I think Lieutenant Winters is not justly responsible for the deficiency standing against him. His action in the premises is set forth in the accompanying letter, submitted with this report.

Of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, there is an abundant supply of most articles, sufficient to last the command a year.

Subsistence department.—The duties of this department devolved upon Lieutenant Shepherd on the cavalry company, under Major Veil, being ordered from the post.

There is an ample supply of provisions on hand, sufficient to last the present command until August. A greater amount cannot be taken care of advantageously. These stores are well arranged, and everything about the building indicates that they are well cared for.

The funds on hand were counted and verified. He has in his possession—

In currency.....	\$293 14
Check for.....	81 25
Deposited with assistant treasurer, San Francisco.....	2, 592 15
Total.....	<u>2, 966 54</u>

Two citizens are employed as herders at \$35 in coin per month, each.

The outstanding indebtedness of the department is \$5,330. Among the accounts are three for hay, in name of Mr. Whitlow, dated December 1, 1865, January 31, 1866, and February 28, 1866, amounting in the aggregate to \$933 75.

On the 9th ultimo, among other articles invoiced by Lieutenant Winters, is 120,000 pounds of hay, and for which Lieutenant Shepherd gave his official receipt. There is now a deficiency of this amount of hay in the subsistence department. Lieutenant Shepherd says, in explanation, that he made an inventory of all the provisions in the storehouse before giving his receipt for them; that, knowing there was no hay at the post, he did not expect to find any invoiced to him, and did not examine the invoices and receipts as carefully as he

should have done. The consequence of this neglect is, he has made himself responsible for 120,000 pounds of hay which could not have been transferred to him in fact, the value of which is \$3,600—or rather, that is what it cost the government. There is no hay at this post, save, perhaps, a ton of rotten stuff. Lieutenant Shepherd thinks the invoicing of this hay was not intended by Lieutenant Winters, and believes he will not hesitate to acknowledge his error.

I find Camp Grant is supplied from Tucson. The road from Tucson is much worse than the road from Sacaton to Grant, and so long as Tucson is supplied from Yuma it will save transportation to supply Grant from the same place.

From Sacaton to Grant direct is 72 miles; from Sacaton to Grant via Tucson is 139 miles; difference in favor of direct route, 67 miles, and over a better road.

The Indians in and around Camp Grant are the Mescal, Arayripa, Penal, and Tonto Apaches, the latter living north of the Gila. They are all hostile, and within the last fortnight three men have been killed between Tucson and the post, and one wounded within two miles of it. This is going on constantly in all that portion of the Territory east of Tucson. The troops seem unable to prevent it—in fact, at some of the posts they make almost nightly visits to them.

Large commands must be organized to pursue the Indians to their strongholds and mountain homes. Scattered as the troops are, it is more than difficult to do this at present. Several radical changes are absolutely necessary to reduce the Indians to submission. Not being well, I will reserve my remarks on this point for a future report.

To-morrow I go to Camp McDowell, where I will be able to ascertain and report what progress has been made towards moving Colonel Ilges's command to Camp Grant.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER JONES,

Major and Ass't Inspec. Gen'l, Inspec. Gen'l Mil. Div. Pacific.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,

*Adjutant General Military Division of Pacific,
San Francisco, California.*

Official:

JAMES B. FRY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, *June 24, 1867.*

Respectfully referred to the chief quartermaster, department of California, for report on so much as concerns his department.

By command of General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, *July 2, 1867.*

Respectfully referred to chief commissary of subsistence, department of California, for report on so much as concerns his department.

By command of General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, August 8, 1867.

Respectfully returned, with the remark that in the reply from this office, of July 3, I omitted to touch on the matter of deficiency in hay at Camp Grant, thinking it was quartermaster hay. This case will now be referred to Lieutenant Winters for report, before further action by the subsistence department.

SAMUEL A. FOSTER,

Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistence.

B—IV—a.

Remarks upon inspection report of Major R. Jones, inspector general at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 29, 1867.

The outstanding indebtedness, instead of being \$42,588 37, is little or nothing. All the vouchers extending back to July, 1865, have been paid. Most of them have been paid here, and the acting assistant quartermaster notified at the end of each month. The money to the credit of the acting assistant quartermaster is available for paying cash for future disbursements.

The wagons reported in bad condition are ordered to be exchanged by Captain Smith at the depot. As the transportation from the depot is to be done by contract, there will be wagons to spare, and Captain Smith has been directed to retain in his district the best ones, and send in to Yuma those requiring repairs.

Captain Smith has already attended to supplying the camp with forage. Regarding the deficiency of hay, there was gross neglect on the part of Lieutenant Burgoyne, who received and paid for it. Possibly there was collusion between Lieutenant Burgoyne and the contractor, for even without scales no such discrepancy could occur without criminality.

The subject was brought to my notice some time since, having received the proceedings of the board which fixed the amount on hand when Lieutenant Winters receipted to Lieutenant Burgoyne, and the proceedings of the board which relieved Lieutenant Winters. I made the following indorsement on the latter proceedings:

"JUNE 4, 1867.—The board of survey relieves Lieutenant Winters of the responsibility of the deficiency, but does not say who is responsible for it; the proceedings are not complete. R. W. Kirkham, brevet brigadier general and deputy quartermaster general"—

and forwarded to department headquarters.

Lieutenant Burgoyne is out of the service, and has left the coast. The criminality rests upon him, but I see no way of reaching him. I applied to Paymaster General Leonard to have his pay stopped, but he made no application for his pay when he passed through this city. I recommend that hay scales, say two or three sets, be forwarded to Tucson, to be furnished to such camps as may most require them.

The contractor has been paid for all the hay he has or ought to have delivered; and as for prohibiting all officers from entering into any contract with him in the future, I can hardly assent. It might not be for the interest of the department to do so.

By the new contract, it will be economy to supply Grant via Tucson. The contract price is seven (7) cents per pound for stores received in this city and delivered at Tucson. Stores are received at Tucson and delivered at Grant at one and eight-tenths (1.8) cents per pound per one hundred (100) miles.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l and Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.
JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

Official:

B—IV—b.

TUBAC, ARIZONA TERRITORY, *May 23, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following statement regarding the deficiency of hay at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory:

On the 1st of February, 1867, I was ordered to relieve First Lieutenant E.

Burgoyne, fourteenth United States infantry, in the duties of acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Grant.

In taking an inventory of the stores for which I was to receipt, a question arose in reference to the quantity of hay. Lieutenant Burgoyne's invoice showing 496,000 pounds, and there being no scales or means for weighing the hay, I declined to receipt for that quantity, believing there was not that amount on hand. A statement being made of the matter to Lieutenant Colonel Ilges, fourteenth United States infantry, then in command of the post, he convened a board of survey to examine and determine the quantity of hay for which I should receipt. The board of survey decided that I should receipt to Lieutenant Burgoyne for 330,000 pounds of hay, and for want of scales to ascertain the exact quantity, I believed the action of the board of survey to be sufficient authority to warrant my receiving the hay, and accordingly gave official receipts to Lieutenant Burgoyne for 330,000 pounds.

During the months of February, March, and April the hay was issued to the cavalry company and fed to the public animals under my direction, at the allowance of fourteen pounds per day to each animal, and at the end of April all the hay was consumed although my return for the month ending April 30, 1867, showed 187,356 pounds remaining on hand. During the period for which hay was issued, great care was exercised in issuing it, and in no instance was more than the regulation allowance of fourteen pounds per day fed. My returns and reports exhibit the expenditures of hay and that they were properly made.

It became evident, as early as the close of March, that the hay was short of the quantity for which I had receipted and was thus responsible for; but it was deemed best to wait the entire consumption of the hay in order to ascertain the actual deficiency. On the 28th day of April I made application to the commanding officer of Camp Grant for a board of survey to investigate the deficiency and determine the responsibility, and I am still bearing the amount of 187,000 pounds upon my return of quartermasters' stores, and will have to continue to do so until some authority can be obtained for dropping the same.

The actual deficiency in hay, as known to me, is as follows:
Difference between Lieutenant Burgoyne's invoice and the amount

receipted to him for February 1	166,000 lbs.
Deficiency, April 30	187,356 "
Total	<u>353,356 "</u>

The hay at Camp Grant was received by Lieutenant E Burgoyne, fourteenth United States infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, from Mr. Whitlow, on contract made by Lieutenant Burgoyne, at sixty dollars (\$60) per ton, currency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WINTERS,

Second Lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry.

Major ROGER JONES,

Assistant Inspector General U. S. A.

Inspector General Mil. Div. of the Pacific.

Official:

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

B—IV—c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

San Francisco, California, July 30, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to Major Roger Jones's (assistant inspector general) report of inspection of subsistence department at Camp Grant,

that the indebtedness, amounting to \$933 75, will be paid on the certified vouchers issued, upon their presentation in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. FOSTER,

Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major J. P. SHERBURNE,

Ass't Adj't Gen., Department of California.

Official :

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

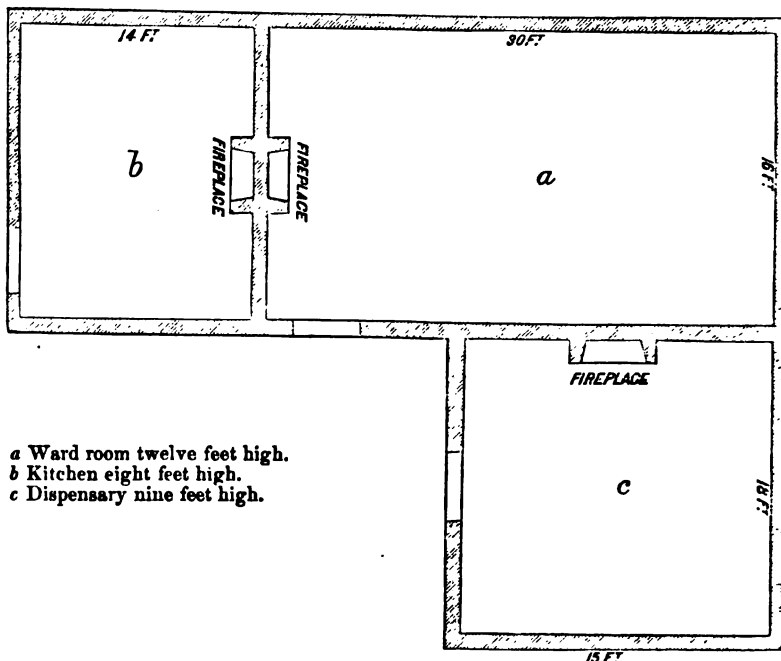
B—IV—d.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, August 8, 1867.

Respectfully returned with the following remarks :

1. Accommodation for the sick reported bad and inadequate. I copy the following from the medical director's report : "The hospital is an adobe building containing twelve beds."

HOSPITAL, CAMP GRANT.



a Ward room twelve feet high.

b Kitchen eight feet high.

c Dispensary nine feet high.

2. Deficiency of hay in quartermaster's department, means and routes of transportation. Please see General Kirkham's report herewith. With the proceedings of the board of survey, which have just been returned, completed, is an affidavit of the acting quartermaster sergeant, which sets forth that there were at the post, at the time the hay was delivered by the contractor, some steelyards, and that the hay was brought in two wagons of the same capacity ; that the hay in one was weighed with these steelyards, and the capacity of one wagon thereby determined, and that the number of wagon-loads thus determined sufficient to fill the contract was received, and the hay as received was well cured and in good order. If he is to be believed, this would go to fix on Lieutenant Burgoyne the responsibility for the deficiency. I have approved of the revised

proceedings of the board of survey exculpating Lieutenant Winters. The manner of receiving hay, by weighing a load, is the common one throughout this country ; and where men look after their own interests, as Lieutenant Burgoyne has evidently *not* looked after those of the United States, there is no difficulty in receiving and issuing hay with a pair of steelyards. It is not necessary to send hay-scales to every camp and station in this extensive command. I have instructed the chief quartermaster to see that steelyards are sent ; with faithful officers they will suffice.

3. Deficiency of hay in subsistence department will be investigated.

4. As to the remark that large commands must be organized to pursue the Indians to their strongholds and mountain homes, and as to the radical changes necessary to reduce the Indians to submission, I will report on these points in my remarks on Lieutenant Colonel Jones's report, made at Wilmington, where they are more fully discussed.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Official :

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, *San Francisco, September 13, 1867.*

GENERAL : I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Mr. G. W. Dent, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, to Hon. L. V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated La Paz, March 5, 1867, and referred to me from division headquarters for report.

In connection with this subject I send herewith copies of letters and orders from my headquarters, and from those of Brevet Brigadier General J. Irvin Gregg, commanding one of the districts in Arizona, concerning that officer's course toward Indians, not in hostility with the whites.

General Gregg, yielding, it is thought, to the sentiment of hostility which he found among most of the settlers towards Indians, most injudiciously issued a general order declaring on what Indians in his command war should be waged, and at the same time ordered the acts of the officers of the Indian bureau to be disregarded.

Some of the Indians in question were openly hostile, some "purported to be friendly," and some were unquestionably peaceable, inoffensive, unarmed, and were useful, even. But in order to remove all doubt, as he expressed it, on the subject, General Gregg declared them all hostile, except when acting with the troops, as guides or otherwise, and except when found on the Indian reservation on the Colorado river. As this reservation was not then, even if it is now, in a condition to receive the Indians referred to—for as late as August 9, General Gregg reports that Mr. Dent has not informed him he is ready to receive any Indians—his declaration of hostilities virtually embraced all the Indians in the districts of Prescott and Upper Colorado under his command.

He certainly simplified the question as to what Indians were to be fought, but at the same time complicated and greatly extended the military operations necessary to be carried on to fight them.

His course was, however, very popular in the Territory, and this I am forced to believe was the motive that induced it ; for on purely military grounds, as well as on those of humanity, the order is one that should not have been issued, and this is proven by the fact that there is now a large number of Indians who were, and still continue to be, friendly.

The papers herewith will give all the details necessary to a more complete understanding of this subject.

As connected with it I send herewith a letter received from Mr. Whiting,

superintendent of Indian affairs for California, as one of the tribes included in General Gregg's order—the Chemehuevis—is in California.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,

Assistant Adjutant General Military Division

of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

C—I.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

San Francisco, California, May 25, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your correspondence with General Gregg, concerning that officer's General Orders Nos. 3 and 4, and copies of the same. Please accept my sincere thanks for this and other valuable information concerning military movements which are, in any manner, calculated to interrupt the proper administration of Indian affairs under my charge.

I exceedingly regret that General Gregg has seen fit in his Order No. 3, declaring hostilities against the Indians in his district, to include the Mohaves, occupying the left bank of the Colorado river, and the Chemehuevis, occupying the right bank. These two tribes are now friendly towards each other, and especially so towards the whites. The former are within Mr. Dent's superintendency, and the latter within my own; and we are both exceedingly desirous of maintaining peace between them and the whites, and also between the two tribes. On the 21st day of March last a *pro forma* treaty was made with them, of which the enclosed is a copy, and in accordance with the stipulations of that treaty Mr. Dent informs me he has furnished the Mohaves with supplies, seeds for planting, &c. And I have furnished the Chemehuevis with seeds and provisions, by the aid of which I am informed they were likely to raise a bountiful crop the present season. I have every reason to believe that if they were unmolested they would provide well for themselves the coming season, and give the whites and Indian department no further trouble.

General Gregg's Order No. 4 is still more objectionable in disregarding the passes and permits given by the Indian superintendents and agents to trusty Indians to leave reservations on business or for purposes of hunting game. If General Gregg has found a written permit on a hostile Indian, it is an extraordinary and not a common occurrence, and perhaps an investigation might prove that it was surreptitiously obtained from a trusty and useful Indian servant of some officer of the Indian department. At all the Indian reservations under my charge, the utmost caution has been observed in the issuance of permits to Indians.

Permit me to congratulate you upon your good sense displayed in your letter to General Gregg of the 18th instant. Your humane and officer-like comprehension of the whole subject-matter of that official correspondence is deserving of the highest commendation.

Most respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

B. C. WHITING,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

General IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding the Military Department of California.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER,

Aide-de-Camp.

C—I—a.

At a convention held at the office of the Arizona superintendency at La Paz on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, in the presidency of G. W. Dent, superintendent of Indian affairs, between delegations of the Mohave tribe of Indians and the Chemehuevis tribe of Indians, for the purpose of concluding peace between these two bands, and restoring and confirming amity :

The Chemehuevis were personally present by Pan Coyer, their head chief, and certain of his captains and head men, and the Mohaves were personally present by Iretaba, their head chief, and certain of his captains and head men, and after full conference the two bands agreed upon the following terms, to wit :

1st. All hostilities heretofore existing between Mohaves and Chemehuevis cease on and after this day, and perpetual amity shall exist between the two bands.

2d. The Mohaves shall occupy and cultivate the lands on the left bank of the Colorado river, and the Chemehuevis the lands on the right bank of the Colorado river; provided, that Indians of either band may freely visit and travel over either country, and shall not be molested therein either in their persons or their property.

3d. It is also agreed between the parties to this agreement that they will use their best exertions to prevent the members of either of the tribes from committing any depredations upon the persons or property of American citizens in the country occupied by them, and should any such depredations be committed that they will endeavor to recover property taken and bring the offenders and deliver them to the superintendent of Indian affairs at La Paz.

In testimony of the above agreement we have set our hands and our seals at La Paz, Arizona, on the day and year first written.

IRETABA, his + mark. [SEAL.]

Head Chief of Mohaves.

PAN COYER, his + mark. [SEAL.]

Head Chief of the Chemehuevis.

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

G. W. DENT,

Special Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

CHARLES HUTCHINS.

Official :

JOHN H. COSTER,

Aid-de-camp.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., May 8th, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Superintendent Dent, of Arizona, giving an account of certain outrages by Indians in that Territory, and stating his apprehensions of an attack by the whites upon the friendly Indians in retaliation therefor, and suggest that the information contained in the superintendent's letter may be communicated to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,

Acting Secretary of Interior.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
La Paz, March 5, 1867.

SIR: I have to report to your office another melancholy massacre of American citizens by the Apaches of Central Arizona.

On the 2d instant, two teams belonging to a resident of La Paz, returning from Prescott in charge of two drivers and accompanied by five other men, were fired into with guns by a party of about forty Apaches, at a place in the open country sparsely covered with sage brush, and the two drivers and one traveller killed. The scene of this casualty was about eight miles on the La Paz side of Date creek. Two of the travellers were wounded and escaped, and the two remaining escaped unhurt. The Indians destroyed part of the harness of the teams, rifled the wagons and ran off the stock, consisting of eighteen mules and four horses.

About three hours after the occurrence another train of wagons came up, and being prepared attempted to recover the stock. They followed them to a cañon in the mountains to the north of the road, when they were charged by the Indians and repulsed, and the Indians thus made off with the entire booty. After burying the dead by the roadside they proceeded to town and reported the foregoing.

This depredation occurred on a part of the road heretofore regarded as safe against the hostiles, and is additional proof of the increasing boldness of the Apaches. By recent order of the military commanding officer a military patrol will be stationed between here and Date creek, and the efficiency of the troops will be tested.

It is somewhat believed here, but I cannot report it officially, that some of the young men of the Yavipais and Mohaves join with the Apaches in their depredations. Such is the strength of sentiment and belief that should a reasonable proof be made of such coalition, the whites would retaliate on the friendly river Indians and sacrifice them mercilessly. I have steadily aimed to keep down this spirit, while the real proof is pending; but if, as I say, proof should be had of such joining with the Apaches, no force, either the influence of the Indian department, the check of the truly friendly chiefs, or the military arm, can prevent a general massacre of the river bands. It is to be hoped that the presence of a company of troops soon to be placed on the road where the late depredation was committed, with orders adequate to the occasion, will check and prevent any coalition of the bands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. DENT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, N. T.

Hon. L. V. BOGGS,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

C—II.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1867.

SIR: For your information I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 8th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the copy of a report that accompanied it, from Superintendent Dent, of Arizona, giving accounts of Indian outrages committed in that Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

C—III.

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
Camp Whipple, A. T., April 23, 1867.

The increasing number of Indian depredations committed throughout this district renders it necessary, in order to remove doubt, to announce what tribes are considered hostile and against whom hostilities may be carried on.

The following tribes are announced hostile, viz: The Hualapais, the Chemehuevis, the Tonto, the Apache Tonto and the Apache Mohave, and all other tribes or parts of tribes within the limits of this district, including the Mohaves and other Indians, purporting to be friendly, except when the latter are found within the limits of the reservations on the Colorado river, or when acting in conjunction with the troops as guides or otherwise.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg:

A. E. HOOKER,
First Lieut. and Adjutant 8th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, *A. D. C.*

. [General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
Camp Whipple, A. T., April 24, 1867.

It having been brought to the notice of the brevet brigadier general commanding this military district that passes or permits are granted to Indians living upon reservations to pass beyond the limits of the same for the purpose of hunting, and that passes or permits signed by the Indian agent have been found upon the persons of Indians killed in hostile attacks on trains, it is hereby announced that hereafter, until further orders, no such passes or permits will be recognized within the limits of this district.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg:

A. E. HOOKER,
First Lieut. and Adjutant 8th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, *A. D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, May 18, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded by you on the 24th of April, being—

1st. A report of a general meeting of all the miners and settlers at Planet, Great Central, and Springfield mining companies, Bill Williams Fork, Arizona, held April 8, 1867.

2d. A letter from C. W. C. Rowell and others, dated Aubrey City, February 22.

3d. Copies of your General Orders Nos. 3 and 4, current series.

I am instructed by the department commander to say in reference to those orders that, as he is at present informed, and so far as he can at this distance judge of them, it seems to him you have declared war on many Indians with whom it might be possible to continue friendly relations. You unquestionably "remove doubt," as you express it, but you have given the doubt in favor of hostilities against tribes of all kinds whatsoever who may not be on the Indian reservation.

With respect to that reservation the following is from the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"*Arizona.*— * * Plans to colonize the tribes known as the River Indians, the Yavapais, Hualapais, &c., upon a reservation on the Colorado river, set apart for them by Congress two years ago, have been considered and presented to the department, but for want of necessary funds nothing of a permanent character has been done. Nevertheless, the superintendent and Agent Feudge, who was more directly in charge of the enterprise, succeeded in inducing a considerable number of the Mohaves and of the tribes above named to commence planting. By the August report it appeared that the tribes, many of the members of which had been disposed to hostility, were peacefully at work, and that for the first time in months trains were moving between the river and Prescott, the capital of the Territory, without interruption. The first crops planted by the Indians were swept away by a flood in the river, and another rise had also occurred, the effect being so to saturate the ground as to assure the Indians of a successful crop."

The foregoing extract (given in full) shows that there is but one reservation on the river for all the tribes named in your general order. This is understood to be below Williams Fork, and therefore beyond the limits of either of the districts (Upper Colorado and Prescott) now under your command. This reservation, though set apart by Congress, is not yet established, and the Indian department is not in a condition at this time to support these Indians on it. Yet, by your general order, if the Indians whom the agent has succeeded in drawing to the reservation are found away from it for the purpose of hunting, under a condition of things where they must hunt or starve, you order that the permit of the agent shall not be regarded, and the Indians shall be declared hostile.

Many of the Mohaves and the Hualapais have hitherto been living quietly in the vicinity of Fort Mohave and on the bottom lands along the Colorado river, raising food for themselves and for sale, and procuring wood for the steamers plying on the river, transporting the supplies for the government, and the miners and other settlers in the Territory. By your General Order No. 3 these Indians are declared hostile, and war is to be waged on them.

Thus far the Indians complained of have, as is alleged, confined themselves to stealing stock, and it must be said that if the government has as yet made no provision for them in the one reservation set apart for them, and you forbid their being allowed to go hunting because some of them have abused the privilege, they have some excuse to plead also, as the whites have done, having acted upon one of the first great laws of nature.

The general commanding is quite sure you cannot have fully considered the effect of your two general orders, and he directs you to reconsider and modify them, and make no war on Indians not in hostility with the settlers, and that you aid the Indian department as far as possible in co-operating with its agents. That Indians steal when they find property on which they can lay their hands is not surprising, under the state of affairs now existing in Arizona. This, of course, is much to be regretted, but it is not a matter for which the military authorities are responsible, and the general is not disposed to authorize an indiscriminate warfare on whole tribes on a suspicion that some of their members, or some of another tribe, perhaps, have committed theft.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. I. GREGG,
*Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg Districts of
Prescott and Upper Colorado, Fort Whipple, A. T.*

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1867.

GENERAL: * * * * *

Second. You speak of the great extent of the country you are expected to guard; of the necessity of keeping your force all in active service; of the inaccessible hills and cañons, from which the enemy is to be driven, &c., &c.

The department commander is fully aware of all these facts, and does not expect more from you than you can reasonably be asked to perform. But as you have a large extent of country, and but a small force to operate with—and *have all that can be sent to you*—considerations of good policy alone should cause you not to undertake more wars than you are actually forced to carry on. Even if they merited your declaration, it would have been better for you had you solved your doubts the other way, and assumed that the River Indians intended peace, and endeavored to confirm them in it as far as you could, and thus not to have war to the west as well as to the east at the same time.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. I. GREGG,
*Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg Districts of
Prescott and Upper Colorado, Fort Whipple, A. T.*

[General Orders No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
Camp Whipple, A. T., June 11, 1867.

In accordance with instructions from the department commander, General Orders Nos. 3 and 4 from these headquarters, dated April 23 and 24, 1867, are hereby modified as follows:

I. The various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3 as hostile are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads and in attacks upon the settlements. Attacks upon trains and travellers and the stealing of stock by individual or small parties of Indians cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens.

II. All passes or permits to Indians from the Indian agent at La Paz will be respected.

III. Indians will not be molested while engaged in hunting or pursuing other peaceful avocations.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg.

CHARLES HOBART,
First Lieutenant 8th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

[Special Orders No. 143.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1867.

The following has been issued by the commander of the district of Prescott:

[General Orders No. 12.]

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
"Camp Whipple, A. T., June 11, 1867.

"In accordance with instructions from the department commander, General Orders Nos. 3 and 4 from these headquarters, dated April 23 and 24, 1867, are hereby modified as follows:

"I. The various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3 as hostile are to be

assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads and in attacks upon the settlements. Attacks upon trains and travellers and the stealing of stock by individual or small parties of Indians cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens.

"II. All passes or permits to Indians from the Indian agent at La Paz will be respected.

"III. Indians will not be molested while engaged in hunting or pursuing other peaceful avocations.

"By order of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg.

"CHARLES HOBART,

"First Lieutenant 8th Cavalry, A. A. G."

The second paragraph only of the above order is, without qualification, in "accordance with instructions from the department commander."

As to paragraph third, whether or not Indians are to "be molested while engaged in hunting or pursuing other peaceful avocations," will depend on *who*, and largely *where*, the Indians are. Hostile tribes will not be protected from military operations simply because, at the time they are met, they may be engaged in hunting, or in anything else. The mere act of hunting is neither to make a friend of a hostile Apache nor an enemy of a peaceful Mohave, nor of an Indian leaving the Indian reservation on a permit from the Indian agent.

Paragraph first of General Gregg's order is not in accordance with any instructions given him by the department commander. The statement "*that attacks upon trains and travellers and the stealing of stock by individual or small parties of Indians cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens,*" is, so far as the department commander knows, original with General Gregg, and with whatever motive—if any—it is introduced as coming from department headquarters, is hurtful to the service and disquieting to the citizens living in, or having occasion to go to or from, General Gregg's district. Equally is he without warrant for saying that it is in accordance with instructions from department headquarters that "*the various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3 [from his district headquarters] are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes or confederate tribes in obstructing the roads and in attacks upon the settlements.*"

The explicit orders heretofore given General Gregg and his predecessors, to carry on the most active operations against the *hostile* Indians in Arizona, have been, and are, in full force.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
Camp Whipple, A. T., June 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in reply to my endorsement on the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens residing in the vicinity of Bill Williams's Fork, a letter from the principal business men of Aubrey City, and my General Orders Nos. 3 and 4.

I regret exceedingly that my views and actions do not meet the approbation of the department commander, so far as regards the Indians west of this point, for I can see no reason for changing my views, but, on the contrary, another month's experience has served to confirm them.

It is patent to every one in this vicinity that all the depredations committed on the Mohave and La Paz roads are by River Indians, who have been recognized and identified, and in the attack on the train in Skull valley, in August, 1866,

in which a number of Indians were killed, many of them had upon their persons certificates from the late agent stating that they were good Indians.

I have no disposition to wage a war of extermination upon the Indians; my object was so to conduct operations against them as to compel them to respect the power of the government, and to convince them that their only security was in submission; to harass them until they sued for peace.

So far as the Mohaves are concerned, it seems to me the department commander misconstrues my order. The valley they occupy has long been considered as belonging to them, and at the time the order was issued I was under the impression that it was a reservation.

It is true the depredations of the Indians are mostly thefts, the running off of stock by night being attended with less risk and more profit than the attacking of armed settlers.

The Indians do not only steal when they happen to find property in their way, but they systematically plan the stealing of it, travel long distances, and watch patiently for days, and do not hesitate to kill any unfortunate citizen who may be rash enough to attempt to defend his property.

There is this difference, at least, between even the white citizen of Arizona and the Indian: the one occupies and cultivates the soil, makes improvements, subsists upon its products, and has a surplus to contribute to the general wealth; builds school-houses and churches, and introduces civilization and refinement; the other ranges over miles of territory, subsists on the animals he can kill, and upon roots and berries that grow spontaneously; he produces nothing, and is a drone in the human hive; he adopts all that is bad in civilization, and rejects all that is good.

I have modified General Orders Nos. 3 and 4 in accordance with the instructions of the department commander, in opposition to my own deliberate opinion based upon actual observation and information.

With great respect for the opinion of the brevet major general commanding the department, I confess my inability to reconcile the sentiments of the letter now before me and paragraphs 8 and 9, General Orders No. 16, department headquarters, and General Orders No. 40, department headquarters, November 1, 1866, and General Orders No. 54, department headquarters, December 13, 1866.

In future I shall conduct the operations in this district in accordance with the views of the department commander as contained in your letter of the 18th ultimo, and require the most indisputable evidence that the Indians mean hostilities before I undertake any operations against them.

I shall, in obedience to instructions, put myself in communication with the agent of the Indian department at La Paz, and render him all the assistance in my power in the conduct of his multifarious operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRWIN GREGG,

Brev. Brig. Gen. and Col. 8th U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg District.

Major JOHN P. SHERBURN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, *A. D. C.*

[Special Orders No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, California, January 23, 1867.

I. In addition to the district of Prescott, Brevet Brigadier General John I. Gregg, colonel 8th cavalry, will, on his arrival at Camp Mohave, assume con-

mand of the district of the Upper Colorado, making his headquarters at Fort Whipple, where he will also establish the headquarters of his regiment.

II. The company of the 8th cavalry now at Camp Cady and Fort Rock Spring will be relieved at those stations by one of the two companies of the 14th infantry, now at the presidio, under orders to proceed with General Gregg to Arizona. General Gregg will designate the company, and will take it with him to the posts above named, and will take the cavalry company of his regiment thus relieved to Camp Mohave.

III. As soon after its arrival at Drum barracks as it can be prepared for the march, General Gregg will order the other company of the 14th infantry to La Paz, ultimately to go into camp at some healthy position on Date creek, as near as may be to the La Paz and Wickenburg roads. This camp will be known as Camp McPherson.

IV. As soon as possible after his arrival in the district of Prescott, General Gregg will order the company at Fort Whipple to join the company at Camp Lincoln on the Verde, and the company at Skull Valley to Camp McPherson.

V. General Gregg will give the necessary orders and instructions to require the companies at Camp McPherson to protect themselves, as heretofore ordered, at the various temporary stations throughout the department, by the erection of such shades and shelters as may be made by the labor of the men, with such materials as the immediate country may afford. General Orders No. 19, headquarters of the division of the Pacific, directs that "hereafter no buildings, except such as may be constructed by the soldiers themselves, will be erected at any military post without special authority, and any money so expended without authority will be charged to the officer making or ordering the expenditure." This order is in effect the same as the instructions from department headquarters of the 4th of March previous. General Gregg will not only see that this order and these instructions are enforced in future, but he will examine and report with respect to each of the stations in his command, as to what extent (if at all) they have been neglected or violated in the past; and in case they have been, he will, in conformity to General Orders No. 30, headquarters military division of the Pacific, require a careful estimate to be made of the cost and expenditure incurred, with the name of the officer, that the amount "may be charged against him in the proper accounting and auditing bureaus at Washington."

VI. The companies at Camp Mohave will be charged with the protection of the Mohave and Prescott road; those at Camp McPherson with the protection of the La Paz and Wickenburg roads; and the district commander will, as required in the instructions from department headquarters of March 4, 1866, "give such directions as will force the troops to be kept as much as possible on the move, * * * merely coming to their post to refit and for supplies."

VII. Fort Whipple, being near a large settlement, is no longer needed save as a depot, and will only be regarded as such and as the district headquarters. No troops will be stationed there, save the few extra duty men required in the quartermasters' and commissary departments, or a few mounted men for escort duty.

VIII. The two companies at Camp Lincoln, on the Verde, will be kept actively employed in offensive operations after the hostile Indians. In this connection paragraphs two and three of department Special Orders No. 172, of last August, are republished, and special attention called to the fact that the Arizona volunteer infantry companies stationed on the Verde accomplished much against the Apaches during their term of service at that place:

"2. The commander of the regular companies detailed to relieve the volunteers is authorized to hire a suitable number of guides—if any can be found in the companies [of Arizona volunteers] who may be willing to be engaged—for the

service of the camp, so that every party he shall send out may have with it two persons well acquainted with the country in which it has to operate.

"3. The attention of all officers in Arizona is called to the necessity of a careful study of the country, as well as of the character and habits of the hostile Indians who infest it, that they may take such measures in their operations as shall insure some practical results, and preclude any unfavorable comparison between what they may do, or leave undone, and what has been accomplished by those whose places they have now to fill."

If these companies do not accomplish as much as their predecessors, the volunteers, General Gregg will examine and report the cause of the failure.

IX. The two companies of the 8th cavalry which General Gregg takes with him into Arizona will be kept in constant active service where they may be most needed, and wherever they can be most likely to meet the hostile Indians. To accomplish this he will, as directed in the instructions of March 4, 1866, economize in every possible way the means of public transportation, that they may be applied to active military operations; officers travelling with troops to be restricted to the minimum of transportation; no tents to be carried as part of any baggage train; they may be sent forward with the supply trains, to be used at posts and stations, but not to be taken by the troops in the field.

X. The district commander will see that the estimates called for in department General Orders No. 44, series of 1866, are forwarded without delay, and before he either orders the establishment of Camp McPherson or an additional company to Camp Lincoln, and he will see that the necessary supplies are either at the posts or are sent there with the troops.

XI. The quartermasters' and commissary departments will see that the necessary transportation and subsistence is provided for the movements herein ordered.

XII. Second Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, company A, 1st United States cavalry, having reported at these headquarters in conformity with paragraph I, Special Orders No. 14, current series, military division of the Pacific, will report to the commanding officer of Benicia barracks, California, for temporary duty with the 8th United States cavalry.

XIII. Captain S. B. M. Young, company K, eighth United States cavalry, and Second Lieutenant E. G. Fechet, Company I, eighth United States cavalry, will report to Brevet Brigadier General J. Irvin Gregg, colonel eighth United States cavalry, for duty with their companies, to join these companies on their arrival in the city of San Francisco, on the 25th instant.

XIV. In conformity with orders from the military division of the Pacific, the recruits recently arrived from New York for the second United States artillery will be assigned to companies of the regiment. Those assigned to companies in the department of the Columbia will be held on Alcatraz island until further orders. Brevet Brigadier General William H. French, lieutenant colonel second United States artillery, will cause the assignments to be made as directed.

XV. Brevet Brigadier General Gregg is authorized to enlist nine friendly Indians as scouts, for service in his command, to receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry soldiers. They will be enlisted for one year, or such less time as in the judgment of the department commander their services may be needed. Brevet Brigadier General W. Seawell will furnish the necessary blanks, and give the necessary instructions to carry this into effect.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 40.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, November 1, 1866.

The department commander has received, with the liveliest satisfaction, the report of Captain George Sanford, first United States cavalry, of his recent expedition from Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, against hostile Apaches.

The captain's command, consisting of parts of companies E and C, first cavalry, and B, D and F, first battalion fourteenth infantry, in all ninety-one enlisted men, left the fort on the evening of the 27th of September last, and by marching mostly by night, succeeded in penetrating some ninety miles into the Apache country before they were discovered, and then, by rapid march and headlong charge down the side of a mountain, over rocks and among trees and bushes, and through "places which would seem impossible to pass on foot," they succeeded in completely routing the enemy, killing fifteen, taking nine prisoners, and capturing a large quantity of Indian stores.

The captain commends all the officers and enlisted men for "the activity, energy and zeal displayed by them in this expedition. Although," he says, "this kind of campaigning was new to them, and performed under great disadvantages, they evinced a disposition to do their duty to the utmost extent of their power. Mr. Thomas Ewing, guide, (late of the Arizona volunteers,) was of the greatest assistance, and contributed in a great measure to the success of the expedition, both during the fight and on the march. Chiriguís, the Maricopa Indian, also rendered very valuable aid."

The officers in the expedition were:

Captain George B. Sanford, first United States cavalry.
First Lieutenant C. C. Carr, first United States cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. H. Winters, first United States cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Albert S. Forse, first United States cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart.

The enlisted men named by their commanders are:

Sergeant Hanson, company E, first United States cavalry.
Corporal Lemons, company E, first United States cavalry.
Corporal Garican, company E, first United States cavalry.
Private Koche, first United States cavalry.
Private Bickerton, company E, first United States cavalry.
Private Roche, company C, first United States cavalry.
Private Doherty, company C, first United States cavalry.
Private Dinks, company C, first United States cavalry.
Bugler Reinhardt, company C, first United States cavalry.
Sergeant Fling, company E, first United States cavalry.

The success obtained by Captain Sanford is most opportune. It disproves the assertion made, and which was fast being credited in all quarters, that the regular army, however gallant and effective in civilized warfare, was unequal to the duty of irregular Indian hostilities in such a country as Arizona. It shows that whenever intelligent officers apply themselves to learn the particular kind of warfare required to insure success in the work intrusted them, the men will soon be found equal to the emergency; and, when skilfully directed and gallantly led, they will faithfully and gallantly follow.

Captain Sanford has rendered a signal service to the army in this department, and is entitled to the highest commendation.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

E. R. PLATT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

[General Orders No. 54.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, December 13, 1866.

The following report of Captain George B. Sanford, first United States cavalry, of his second successful and highly creditable expedition this season against the hostile Apaches, is published for the information of all who may have similar duty to perform:

HEADQUARTERS FORT McDOWELL,
Arizona Territory, November 20, 1866.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition against the hostile Apaches, made in compliance with Special Orders No. 119, dated Headquarters, Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, November 10, 1866:

The expedition was composed as follows:

Captain George B. Sanford, company E, first United States cavalry, commanding.

First Lieutenant Camillio C. Carr, company E, first United States cavalry. Company E, first United States cavalry, (47 enlisted men.)

One enlisted man of company B, fourteenth United States infantry, accompanied the command, as acting hospital steward.

Mr. Max Strobel accompanied the expedition as a volunteer.

Eight (8) Maricopa and five (5) Pima Indians also volunteered for the expedition.

Mr. Thomas Ewing acted as guide. Total, sixty-five (65.)

The rations consisted of pinola, jerked beef and coffee, which were carried by the men on their saddles. Four pack-mules were taken, but they were so lightly loaded that they were able to keep up with the command at a gallop. None of them carried one hundred pounds, and they might have been dispensed with entirely, but I wished to have some extra animals along in case any of the soldiers' horses should break down or be wounded.

Wednesday, November 14.—The expedition left Fort McDowell just as the sun was setting. Crossed the Rio Verde, and marched on the Pima trail to a small valley on Sycamore (or, as it is sometimes called, Cañon) creek, where we camped. The camp was reached at 10 p. m. Distance from the fort, twenty-five (25) miles; direction, northeast. Wood, water and grass in abundance. The valley was so situated that it was almost impossible for the Apaches to discover us, without coming right into the camp.

November 15.—Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals. At sunset saddled up and marched through Sunflower valley, and over the Mazatsal mountains, crossing the ridge by the pass at the North Mazatsal. Camped at 11.15 p. m. in a cañon about two (2) miles from Tonto creek. Distance from last camp, twenty-one (21) miles. Water and grass good.

November 16.—At daylight two of the Indians were sent down to the creek to look for Apache signs. They returned in a few hours with information that, on the day before, two horses and one Indian had crossed the creek and gone in the direction of the Sierra Ancho mountains. At 1 p. m. saddled up and started on the track of these two horses. The Apache had followed no trail, but kept as much as possible in the bushes, evidently hoping to conceal his track. About six (6) p. m. we followed the track on to an old Apache trail, and shortly after came upon the sign of a mule and a burro. About seven (7) p. m. we commenced to cross the Sierra Ancho range, and at ten (10) p. m. had reached the summit. The moon was obscured by clouds a good deal of the night, which rendered tracking a very difficult operation; but the Indians stuck to it with the tenacity of bloodhounds, and about midnight they reported that they were pretty certain we were near a rancheria. After some attempts to get into the

cañon, we were obliged to give up all thoughts of getting on to it that night. The rocks were so steep that a man could not walk at the mouth of the cañon on foot. At one (1) p. m. we lay down by the horses and waited for daylight. Distance, about thirty (30) miles. This march was a very hard one, as we were continually winding round the mountains, and over them, down into deep cañons, and through rocks and boulders. Although the night was very cold, we built no fires, for fear of alarming the Apaches.

November 17.—At daylight we started right over the mountain, and after travelling up it for about half an hour, we discovered the rancharia at the head of the cañon. The men and Indians charged immediately down the rocks and into the rancharia, and, leaping from their horses, pursued the flying Apaches over the hills and across the cañons in the most gallant manner. Many of the men got bad falls among the rocks and precipices, but they kept on without any regard for anything but the Apaches. Six (6) were killed, five (5) were taken prisoners, and two (2) horses captured. The mule and burro had been killed, and were being roasted on the fire.

There was a very large amount of winter stores in this rancharia, which were all destroyed and the rancharia burned. Among the articles found were two tin canteens, such as are issued by government, a portion of an English copy of the New Testament, some mail straps and pieces of a saddle, a gun lock and brass plates belonging to a gun, and baskets such as are used for carrying grain, &c., in great numbers. They had a great abundance of seeds, nuts, acorns, buckskins, serapes, and other articles used by the Indians, and the destruction of these just as winter is setting in will be a great blow to them.

This was evidently an old established rancharia, and one which they considered very safe. Words cannot do justice to the place. It was as nearly inaccessible as possible. The huts were situated just at the head of the cañon, and back of them the rocks rose almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet. On each side the slope was more gradual, but still it was terrific. A little stream issued from the rocks, and flowed through the cañon, and some fine oak trees grew along the banks. From this circumstance I called the place Oak Cañon.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, (the guide,) who has had much experience in Indian fighting, informs me that it was the worst place to get into that he ever saw.

As soon as the fight was over, and the rancharia destroyed, we started after some cattle which one of the prisoners (an Apache squaw) informed us were in Greenback valley. Coming upon some fresh signs of Indians, we took the gallop again, and charged across Greenback valley, which was about five miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of them. We crossed another range of mountains, and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more fresh tracks, and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians, who were gathering seeds. They managed to escape us, however, by concealing themselves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were brought to a stand-still in another cañon, out of which there appeared to be no means of exit whatever for any animal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas had never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly turned round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped about two (2) p. m.

The Apaches in the meantime had put up signal smokes, and alarmed the country.

We grazed the animals all the rest of the day and during the night. Distance travelled this day, I should think, was about twenty-five (25) miles. As most of the time we were on the run, and travelling backwards and forwards among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

November 18.—Saddled up at daylight, and marched to Tonto creek, where

we grazed the animals two (2) hours, and then crossed the North Mazateal on the old trail, and camped in Sunflower valley. Distance thirty-two (32) miles.

November 19.—Saddled up at daylight, and marched to a grazing place on Sycamore creek, where we remained two (2) hours, and then moved, on reaching Fort McDowell about five (5) p. m.

Not a man or animal was lost in this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I expected when I started that this expedition would be a very hard one, and my expectations were fully realized; but success has amply repaid us.

To Lieutenant Carr and the enlisted men concerned in this campaign, I am exceedingly indebted for the activity and energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was gallant in the extreme. Their success in the previous expedition had given them confidence in themselves, and every man exerted himself to the utmost to make the campaign a success. The long preserved reputation of the first cavalry will never suffer in the hands of these men.

I am also very much indebted to Mr. Thomas Ewing and Mr. Strobel. Mr. Ewing displayed his usual gallantry and energy. His knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Apaches is very extensive, and his services are exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Max Strobel, who is a topographical engineer by profession, kindly undertook to make a map of the country, and to him I am indebted for the map which accompanies this report. He exercised the greatest care in taking the distances, directions, &c., and I think he has succeeded in making the most correct map I have seen of that section of the country.

I cannot close without acknowledging my thanks to the Pimas and Maricopas who accompanied me. These splendid Indians performed their part in the most admirable manner, and were of the greatest service during the whole trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. SANFORD,

Captain 1st U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, California, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I am instructed by the department commander to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 18th of May, and enclosing a copy of your General Orders No. 12 of June 11, and on this subject, in addition to what is contained in department Special Orders No. 143, (herewith,) to say to you as follows:

You say that whilst you regret your views are not approved by the department commander, another month's experience has served but to confirm you in them, and you proceed to refer to an act with which you had no experience at all—the affair of Skull valley—which occurred before you went to Arizona, and concerning which there is another account than the one you give.

You say, "So far as the Mohaves are concerned," it seems to you "that the department commander has misconstrued your order." It is not seen wherein he has done so, if he has. You name the Mohaves as of those Indians to be considered as hostile if not found on an Indian reservation, (except when with the troops;) and whatever *may have been* your understanding as to their being on

a reservation whilst "*in the valley they occupy*," you were informed by my letter of May 18, containing an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that *they were not*; that there was but one Indian reservation on the Colorado river, and that this reservation was understood to be below Bill Williams's Fork. The knowledge of this fact is a part of your month's information, and yet you say that this month's experience confirms you in your views.

The terms of your order implied doubt in your own mind as to whether some of the Indians on whom you declared war were friendly or hostile; some of them, as you were informed in the instructions from department headquarters to which you refer, "had been for a long time living quietly on the bottom lands along the Colorado river, in the vicinity of Camp Mohave, raising food for themselves and for sale, procuring wood for the steamers plying on the river, transporting the supplies for the government and the miners and other settlers in the Territory."

You had declared war on these and others (except when acting in conjunction with the troops) unless they confined themselves to the Indian reservation, which, you were told, it was believed was, for want of funds, not at the time in a condition to maintain them.

You were therefore directed to reconsider and modify your orders, and not war "*on Indians not in hostility with the settlers*;" and further, that instead of opposing, as you had done, the acts of another branch of the government to whom the law had intrusted the care of the friendly Indians, you were directed "to aid the Indian department, as far as possible, in co-operating with its agents." But you were nowhere told to declare any tribe or tribes of Indians as being either at peace or at war, only that you were not to make war on those who were friendly. You were nowhere instructed as to what acts *should be* considered hostile; but only that leaving the reservation to hunt on a permit from the Indian agent, and cutting wood for the steamboats and cultivating land on the Colorado river bottom, *should not be*.

What you say about the forethought of Indians in planning depredations on property of the settlers is all true, and has not been questioned. You were simply informed that while it was much to be regretted that Indians should steal, the department commander "was not disposed," because some of them did, "to authorize an indiscriminate warfare on whole tribes on a suspicion, merely, that some of their numbers, or some of another tribe, perhaps, have committed theft."

You refer, at some length, to the difference between "even the white citizens of Arizona and the Indians;" that "the one cultivates the soil, makes improvements, subsists upon its products, and has a surplus to contribute to the general wealth; builds school-houses, churches, and introduces civilization and refinement; the other ranges over miles of territory," &c.

This is as true as it is trite. You cannot suppose you are giving any information to any one who may have to read your letter, and your discussion seems out of place in a military despatch. Your duty as a soldier is simply to put down those who are *hostile*, and not make war on those who are *not*, be they good or bad.

You say you are unable to reconcile the instructions of the 18th of May with the following orders from these headquarters, paragraphs 8 and 9, Special Orders No. 16, and General Orders No. 40, of November, 1866, and 54, of December 13, 1866.

Paragraph 8 directs you to keep the two companies at Camp Lincoln, on the Verde, actively employed in offensive operations against "the *hostile* Indians in Arizona."

Paragraph 9 directs you to keep the two companies of the 8th cavalry in constant active service where most needed, and where they can be most likely to meet "*hostile* Indians."

General Orders Nos. 40 and 54, of 1866, commend the conduct of Captain Sanford for his successful expeditions against "the *hostile Apaches*."

All these orders refer to operations undertaken, or to be undertaken, against "*hostile Indians in Arizona*."

The instructions which you say you are unable to reconcile with the order simply forbid you to make war on Indians *not* hostile, and direct you to recognize the acts of the Indian department in the matter of those who are friendly.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. I. GREGG, U. S. A.,
Commanding District of Prescott, Camp Whipple, A. T.

Official :

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, September 10, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of August 12 and 17, relating to Indians living in the vicinity of Bradshaw mountain, and in answer thereto am instructed by the department commander to say that the subject has been duly submitted to the major general commanding the division, who decides as follows :

"If these Indians are willing to come in and submit to military authority, they should be so received and provided for.

"If they will not so submit to military authority they will continue to be treated as hostile.

"This question is plain and simple, and should be kept clear of all complication."

You will therefore, unless the superintendent of Indian affairs can take them on his reservation, receive these Indians and provide for them to the best of your ability.

Where they shall be kept is a question you are to determine. If you cannot provide for them near any of the military posts in your district, and cannot induce them to go to Camp McDowell, which you are authorized to propose to them, you will then make a detachment from your camps to guard them in the locality you may select. Let this locality be one not settled upon by the whites, and immediately lay off there a suitable military reservation and establish these Indians upon it until such time as the Indian department may be in a condition to receive them.

2. In providing for them, issue a restricted ration, to be composed of such articles of food as you are best able to spare. Grain can be given instead of flour, and broken-down horses or mules, when you have any condemned as unfit for issue, can be given to them instead of beef, of which but a restricted allowance should be issued. Some additional beef cattle will be sent you from Camp Mohave.

3. Should any other Indians be found willing to submit to military authority, they will be dealt with as herein ordered for those now in question.

4. The general notices, that though you say these Apache Mohave Indians "have manifested a friendly disposition," that though you are "convinced they have behaved well," and you are "inclined to regard them as peaceable and inoffensive people," and though they are "poor creatures" concerning whose welfare you are now solicitous, they are of "those" whom, in your General

Orders No. 3, of this year, you declared, though "purporting to be friendly," should be "considered hostile."

And though now properly anxious lest they should be "driven to commit depredations on the settlements, and soon be in open hostilities," you therein, as if you had not enough on your hands, declared they should have hostilities waged against them by the troops under your command.

It was only after receiving the orders of the general commanding to "make no war on Indians not in hostility with the settlers," that you directed they should not be molested.

The care of these Indians is one justifying the remark in my letter of the 3d, that "the general remains of the opinion that you did most unnecessarily declare war on some Indians with whom it was possible to maintain friendly relations, and with whom friendly relations still continue to be maintained."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General J. IRVIN GREGG,

*Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding District of Prescott,
Camp Whipple, Arizona Territory.*

Official :

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, September 14, 1867.

GENERAL: I have to report as follows concerning the department of California, since the date of my last annual report in October last:

CALIFORNIA.

1. *District of Humboldt*—Fort Humboldt, Humboldt bay; Camp Lincoln, near Smith River Indian reservation; Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley Indian reservation.—The company of artillery having been transferred from Fort Humboldt, that post has been abandoned even as a depot, it having been found more economical with the limited force now in the district to send supplies from San Francisco direct to Fort Gaston.

The settlers in the district have been alarmed several times during the year and have asked for more troops; but, fortunately, thus far peace has been maintained. The only violence committed by the Indians was by the individual act of an Indian named Frank, who killed the Indian agent, Mr. Stockton, and three of his employes while they were endeavoring to arrest him for horse-stealing. After committing the deed, Frank fled to the hills, and the tribe to which he belonged, fearing retaliation from the whites for his acts, also fled from the reservation, and for awhile serious trouble was imminent; but it was averted by the good management of the district commander, Major Bowman, ninth infantry.

The number of Indians in this mountainous district, and the feeling engendered by the wars heretofore carried on against them, keep the inhabitants in an uneasy state of mind, and in constant apprehension of some outbreak.

I send herewith a letter from the district commander making certain suggestions which he considers necessary to be adopted to preserve peace. I ask a favorable consideration of his recommendation for an increase of the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation.

I agree with him that it will be far better to make now some such provision as he recommends than run the risk of another Indian war in this section, which,

from its mountainous character, is one of the most difficult parts of California for military operations, and most favorable to an Indian enemy.

I beg to call attention to the recommendation made by Captain Whipple, formerly lieutenant colonel of volunteers, and commander of the district, in his letter of July 18, forwarded to division headquarters July 23, that the most turbulent of these northern California Indians be taken into the military service, and employed against the hostile Indians in some other section of the country, thus removing a dangerous element from a locality which has given us much trouble, and is liable to give us still more.

The limited number of one hundred Indian scouts allotted to my department is insufficient to allow me to do this, and, at the same time, keep those now in service whose knowledge of the country is such as to make their retention imperative.

2. *Camp Wright, Round valley.*—Everything has been quiet at this place during the year. The only difficulty requiring attention is that caused by white settlers on the Indian reservation, who claim to be there on some invitation or authority of a former superintendent of Indian affairs, and some of whom, by the introduction of liquor on the reservation, have interfered with the troops and embarrassed them in the discharge of their duty. The subject has been brought to the notice of the present superintendent of Indian affairs. He recognizes the evil complained of, but does not feel authorized to do more than report it to Washington.

If the Indian department cannot remove the intruders from the reservation, it will be difficult for the military to continue to preserve order. One of them is the civil magistrate before whom are brought all cases growing out of the introduction of liquor on the reservation, and the commanding officer is thus rendered powerless to discharge his duty without resisting the civil authority thus represented.

3. *Fort Crook, Pitt river.*—A small detachment continues to be maintained at this post to keep in check some Indians who, from time to time, have caused some uneasiness among the settlers. The present detachment is from a company at Camp Bidwell.

4. *Camp Bidwell, Surprise valley.*—This post has been, until recently, under Captain Munson, ninth infantry, who has well discharged all his duties. The troops sent out by him have been successful in several combats, and the camp has given effectual protection to the settlers in Surprise valley, who have increased in numbers, and whose farms now afford abundant supplies of grain; not only for the troops at this camp, but also for Camp Warner, in southern Oregon.

The company of the first cavalry, formerly making part of the garrison at this post, has been relieved by a company of the eighth cavalry, and has left my command for the department of the Columbia.

This camp forms part of the district of Summit Lake, commanded by Brevet Colonel Brackett, major first cavalry, stationed at Camp McGarry, Nevada. It is inexpensively built of wood by the labor of the troops, but is as comfortable as its probably temporary character requires.

5. *San Francisco.*—The posts in the bay of San Francisco continue substantially as they were at my last report. The mounted batteries at Presidio are in good condition, as are the batteries at Fort Point, Point San José, and Alcatraz. The companies for Sitka are at Fort Point, and are ready for embarkation. All the posts in the harbor are, I think, too weakly garrisoned for positions of such importance at so great a distance from the eastern States. The troops merely amount to police guards.

Angel island has been made the general depot for receiving and distributing recruits made in the country, and received from the east, and is well commanded by Brevet Major General King, colonel ninth infantry, who has his head-

quarters at Camp Reynolds, which has been more or less occupied to its full capacity during the year with recruits in transit.

The barracks are temporary frame buildings, but are good enough, it is thought, for the present.

6. *Camp Independence, beyond the Sierras, in Owen's River valley.*—This camp continues to afford protection to the settlers in this distant part of the State. The recent mining excitement in the Lone Pine district, in the southern part of the valley, has caused a great influx of miners, who have extended over a larger part of the country, thus bringing about more collisions with the roving bands of hostile Indians. A scouting party sent out from the camp was successful in a combat with some of these latter, below Owen's lake.

The valley has continued to increase its productions, and now furnishes the troops with flour, in addition to the supplies heretofore obtained in it.

Since the establishment of a detachment from the camp at Fish Lake valley, there has been no complaint of any Indian hostilities in that quarter.

During the past season a strong detachment has been sent from Camp Independence over the desert country from Owen's lake, by way of Death valley to Pahrnhegat. It met with no opposition from the Indians. The officer in command reports the country a desert with few spots where water can be had for animals or men, even. The mining settlement at Pahrnhegat was unmolested by Indians, and I think will remain so, unless some violence is done by the whites, or unless, as is also likely, the Indians should be driven to steal to keep from being starved.

7. *Drum barracks, Wilmington.*—This place is now only used as a depot; but the number of recruits arriving at Wilmington by steamer from San Francisco, en route for Arizona, Owen's River valley, and the posts on the desert, have kept it occupied a large part of the time. It is in good condition.

8. *Camps Cady and Rock Spring, Mohave road.*—These camps are on the desert, and are very disagreeable places for the troops. I have tried to dispense with them, but have been unable to do so. The roving Indians on the desert come to the road to pick off any unguarded traveller, or kill or run off any animals they may find not well cared for. The troops have had several skirmishes with them, and have killed and wounded several.

The camps were occupied by a company of cavalry, but the high price of forage there, and the greater need for cavalry at Camp Mohave, which is supplied by water transportation, caused me to send the companies to the latter camp, and supply its place by a company of infantry.

In order that the mail wagon can be guarded, I have sent horses and mules to mount the escort.

These camps are for the present under the orders of the commander of the district of the upper Colorado, and he has been authorized to break up Camp Rock Spring, which has an insufficient supply of water, and provide for the safety of the road by detachments from Camps Cady and Mohave.

NEVADA.

9. *District of Summit Lake*—Camp McGarry, Summit lake; (Camp Bidwell, in California, forms part of this district.)—This camp is at the junction of the roads from Surprise valley and Honey Lake valley, in California, to Idaho. It is at present garrisoned by a company of infantry and one of cavalry. Frequent scouts have been made from this camp in pursuit of small bands of hostile Indians who prowl about the roads and settlements, but no combat has taken place. The commanding officer reports that some of the Indians who have troubled the settlements come from the Indian reservation at Pyramid lake.

10. *District of Nevada*—Camp McDermit, road from Virginia City to Idaho; Camp Winfield Scott, Paradise valley; Camp Halleck, in the valley of the upper Humboldt; Camp Ruby, overland route; Churchill barracks, on Carson

river.—There has been much complaint of Indian hostilities in the vicinity of Camps McDermit and Winfield Scott. Frequent scouts have been sent out from the latter post during the year, and on two occasions the troops had successful combats with the Indians, killing several on each occasion, and capturing quantities of their property.

These expeditions were made in the dead of winter, during very inclement weather.

The need of more force on the road to Idaho has caused me to order the cavalry company at Churchill barracks to Camp McDermit, replacing it by a company of infantry from Camp McGarry; and that vigorous measures shall be adopted, I have instructed the district commander, Brevet Brigadier General Devin, to go to the camp and direct the movements of the troops. I do not believe, from all I gather, that there are many Indians in northern Nevada; but as they are a roving people, who infest the northern part of the State and the southern part of Idaho and Oregon, it is not easy to say where they are to be met with.

Camp Halleck is just established. The commander reports that the Indians are quiet in his vicinity, as they are in that of Camp Ruby.

Churchill barracks is between the Pyramid Lake and Walker Lake Indian reservations, and the small garrison kept there serves as a reserve for the force in Nevada, and as a police for the reservations.

The company of cavalry now there is under orders for Camp McDermit. This company furnishes the escort for the geological surveyor ordered from the War Department.

ARIZONA.

11. *District of Tucson*—Camp Goodwin, on the upper Gila; Camp Bowie, Apache Pass; Camp Wallen, Upper San Pedro; Camp Tubac, Tubac; Camp Lowell, Tucson; Camp Grant, Lower San Pedro.—The camps in this district have afforded as fair a measure of protection to the settlements as the circumstances have admitted.

The most active operations have been in the southern part against Cochesé band of Apaches, who continued to keep up active hostilities against the southern settlements, and have, during the past year, killed many citizens and destroyed much property. The expeditions sent out from Camp Wallen have been successful, and have partially and temporarily checked the inroads of the Indians.

The southern part of the Territory has been at certain seasons of the year subject to intermittent fevers to such an extent as to prostrate a large part of the force, and cause many changes to be made in the camps, in the hope of getting to a healthy site.

Camp Wallen seems, at last, to have been made comfortable and healthy, the labor of the men on the ruins of an old Mexican house having given them sufficient shelter for themselves and their supplies.

The remainder of the force in the southern part of the Territory has been temporarily quartered, free of expense, in houses in Tubac, which the owners were glad to offer for the increased protection they would receive from the troops being relieved from having to build themselves shelters.

General Crittenden has recommended the building of the permanent camp near the site of old Fort Buchanan, where there are many adobes, made before the war, and which can be used in new buildings. It is proposed to commence this in November next, the labor to be done chiefly by the men with the materials at hand. When built, the post at Tubac will be discontinued.

There has been much complaint as to the insufficient shelters heretofore provided for the troops in Arizona, but the recent order from the War Department on the subject of shelters for troops has only been anticipated in the orders from these and division headquarters.

The troops have been required to make temporary shelters for themselves and their supplies by their own labor with the materials at hand. The principal difficulty in southern Arizona arises from the scarcity of timber and lumber.

At Camp Grant the commanding officer made, without authority, an impracticable treaty with ~~some~~ of the Indians near that station. General Crittenden subsequently ~~saw~~ the Indians, and made a new agreement with them, which they ~~broke~~ in a few days after making it. Some of them have, however, since come in and submitted to military control.

In order to give a greater force at other points, I endeavored to break up this camp, but found the need of it so great that it had to be continued, and the commanding officer has been authorized to make adobe shelters for his command, to the extent necessary for a post of this character.

Camp Goodwin is intended as a guard for such of the Indians as submit themselves to military control in that part of the Territory. It has been found very difficult to retain the Indians on even a reservation of the extent of the one at this post. There are frequent charges made, by persons at a distance, of depredations committed by these Indians, who, it is said, steal away, and rob or murder, as has been their custom. The commanding officer denies this, and has shown, at least in one instance, that these charges are not true. It will undoubtedly take much time to break up the habits of generations, and those who expect an immediate cessation of all hostilities or molestations from these people are most likely to be disappointed.

I am still, however, convinced that mere force will not so soon accomplish the subjugation of these mountain robbers, as force, and care of those who profess to submit, combined.

The transportation of supplies to this section of the Territory has heretofore been a heavy item of expense, even under the most favorable circumstances. Last year it was enormously so; but this has had the effect to produce much competition this year, and the price is nearly two-thirds less than it was, but this has been done by contractors who expect to send their trains from the coast of the Gulf of California through Sonora.

It is much to be desired that Mexico should be induced to make a port of entry at Libertad, so that the freighters should have no difficulty in using that port to disembark their stores. It would then be supplied with lighters, and all facilities necessary, and which are now wanting at that place, for a port.

12. *District of the Verde*—Camp McDowell.—The troops at this post were employed with good effect by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sanford in two very important and entirely successful combats with the hostile Apaches, killing and capturing a large number, and destroying large quantities of their property.

Wishing to follow up his successes, and force the Apaches in this district to submit, I endeavored to establish a camp in the heart of their mountain fastnesses, and gave orders to that effect last autumn; but owing to many circumstances I have thus far failed to get accomplished my purpose, and have to postpone it till a more favorable opportunity.

Besides the important successes of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sanford, some others have been obtained by other parties from this camp, one by the Pima and Maricopa scouts.

Twice, lately, the Indians near this camp have sent in word to the commanding officer that they wish to be at peace with the whites. But they have so little confidence in us, and we so little in them, that it is difficult to say whether anything positive is likely to come of their application. I have instructed the commanding officer that if they will submit to military control they will be provided for.

Ninety of the one hundred Indian scouts allowed this department have been allotted to the districts of the Verde and Tucson. The commanders of each bear witness to their efficiency in hunting, trailing, and in fighting the Apaches.

They have proved most valuable auxiliaries to the regular troops. Their peculiar knowledge of the country and habits of the Apaches makes them, in some capacity, indispensable. I wish that authority could be had for a still greater number. They are a cheap and effective force for local purposes. There is also in Arizona a class of men who are, on some accounts and for some purposes, even better than the Indians—those who were born there, or have been a long time in the country. They would not be well suited to army life and discipline, particularly under the officers who are now in the Territory, who are unacquainted with it or its inhabitants; but who, were they employed for a few months at a time, or for some particular service, and under the lead of some of their own number, would be of great use in the peculiar kind of warfare which has to be carried on in that country.

Many of the settlers would, I have reason to believe, be willing to go out for an expedition, could they be furnished with ammunition, food, and transportation. Many have done so without any aid, and I think it well worth the while to obtain authority to furnish these supplies to any parties whose services any district commander may accept for an expedition against the Indians.

13. *District of Prescott*—Camp Lincoln, on the upper Verde; Camp McPherson, La Paz road; Fort Whipple, Prescott.—The two cavalry companies in this district have done excellent service against the hostile Indians, and killed and captured a large number, and destroyed much of their (to them) valuable property.

In one of the combats Captain J. W. Williams, eighth cavalry, was badly wounded. I regret the loss of the services of this gallant and most effective officer, and am glad to learn that his wound is not so serious as at first reported.

The commander of this district, actuated by some motive I have not been able to appreciate, issued orders declaring war on all the Indians in his command, save those employed with the troops, or on a reservation on the Colorado river. This unnecessary act was as impolitic as it was unjust, for we had more enemies than we had troops to combat them. He was therefore required to reconsider and modify his orders, and only war on hostile Indians.

As his subsequent conduct was unsoldierly, and caused a good deal of correspondence, and has affected the public service in his district, I submit herewith a special report in the case, in connection with the despatch of Mr. Dent, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, dated March 5, 1867.

11. *District of the upper Colorado*—Camp Mohave; Camp El Dorado.—The Indians in this district, as mentioned in my last report, have been brought into hostility with the whites; whether necessarily or unnecessarily—as it was not by any act of any one in the military service—is no longer a question.

They have done much damage, and have kept employed a large part of the force I had hoped to employ elsewhere. They have also affected with a spirit of hostility the Piutes, heretofore friendly, and there is danger of this hostility extending up the Colorado and to the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road.

I have sent as large a force as possible to re-enforce Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding the district, and he has now nearly five hundred men, and was by the last account about to take the field, with good prospect of success. The country is, however, very much broken, and the Indians very active, and have become well armed; and it is not at all improbable the colonel may have to take much longer time than I have allowed him before he succeeds in his campaign.

That he might have as large a force as possible, I have temporarily attached Major Clendenin, with a company of cavalry under orders for Camp McDowell, to his command; and as the mining operations seemed to have been, at least for the present, suspended or abandoned at El Dorado, and the trade to Salt Lake, by way of the Colorado, seemed to be broken off, and the company at Camp El Dorado was suffering where it was, and the troops were needed for active field

operations elsewhere, I authorized him to withdraw all the company except a small guard, and use it in his approaching campaign.

15. *District of the lower Colorado*—Fort Yuma.—This district contains the principal depot for receiving and forwarding the supplies to the country north of the Gila, and the reserve supply for the whole Territory. During the year the depot was accidentally burned, and with it a large quantity of public property. For fear that the troops might be depending on some of the supplies thus lost, a steamer was engaged to take to the mouth of the river such articles as the place seemed to be most likely to be in need of. They have arrived, as have other cargoes sent by sailing vessels, and no danger is now felt of the troops being in want by reason of the accident. The depot is being rebuilt.

The company of artillery ordered from Fort Yuma, to obtain a force to go to Sitka, leaves this post with but a single company of infantry, from which a detachment is kept up at old Fort Gaston, on the Colorado river, a few miles above the Gila.

16. I am continually receiving complaints of the insufficient number of troops provided for the defence of the settlements against the hostile Indians. The governors of Nevada and Arizona have been earnest in their representations that more troops should be sent to their State and Territory. As I have sent all I have—which I know is a full share of what has been sent to the Pacific coast—the question of increased military force for this country is one for the War Department to determine, with reference to the strength of the army and its needs elsewhere. I can only say that an additional force would be of great benefit to this country; is much needed, and that it would be good economy to employ it. I am, however, constrained to say that, for Arizona, I think it far preferable that a temporary irregular force be authorized to be retained, in the same way as is provided by law for the Indian scouts.

17. The hostilities in that country are made by Indians who live in the mountainous parts of the Territory, where nature has combined everything to favor the life of murder and rapine they lead. They require a peculiar kind of warfare, and a peculiar force to carry it on successfully.

It is not so much a large force as an active one that is needed. It is more like hunting wild animals than any kind of regular warfare. The Indians are seldom in large bodies, and never take any risk. They move with great celerity, unencumbered with any baggage, and when out on their forays can seldom be overtaken. When they are, and are pressed, they give way and disperse among the mountains and ravines, so that it is impossible to follow them. The most that is done in such cases is to cause them to abandon any animals they may be carrying off. They can only be successfully fought by troops who carry on an *offensive* warfare against them; who do not wait till they have attacked, for in such cases but little is ever accomplished, but who fight them in their own way; take no baggage; move by night, and hide during the day; creep upon their camps, and rush upon them by surprise. When this is done, no matter by how few or upon how many, they always fly, and then seek to do what damage they can by firing from some safe cover. In these cases, it is in the first few minutes that everything is done.

In view of this, and of the great expense it requires to obtain these few minutes, it is, I think, the highest economy to place in the hands of those who have to improve them, the best arms we have, some repeating rifle that will give them from five to fifteen shots without loading.

18. The need of sending off immediately to the scene of Indian hostilities all the men that were sent to me has made it necessary to send companies to the field as soon as they were organized, and in all cases with an insufficient number of officers, and many times with officers of other companies or corps. This, and the mistaken notion many men have that California is filled with gold, which they will be able to pick up in the first stream they come to, or that it

exists in such quantities and in such conditions that a man can soon gather it and become wealthy, together with the hard service required of the troops in this Indian hunting, have combined to cause many desertions.

The evil, which has become serious, is beyond my control, nor can I charge it upon any one.

I send herewith the reports of successful Indian combats, and copies of the orders announcing them to the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Brevet Major General J. B. Fry,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.*

D—I.

[General Orders No. 33.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1867.

I. The general commanding the department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians, under, in most cases, circumstances of great hardship and privation.

II. On the 22d of October, 1866, Lieutenant J. F. Small, first United States cavalry, commanding an expedition from Camp Bidwell, California, with twenty-five men of company A, first United States cavalry, and twenty-two men of company I, first Oregon infantry, under command of First Lieutenant Oatman, attacked a camp of some seventy Indians, near Lake Abert, Oregon, and after a fight of three hours' duration, over very rough ground, the cavalry having to dismount, succeeded in putting the Indians to flight. Fourteen warriors were killed, three squaws and four children captured, twelve lodges burned, and three horses taken. During the fight, owing to the humane instructions given by Lieutenant Small, and so well obeyed by his men, no women or children were killed. Lieutenant Small takes occasion to commend Lieutenant Oatman for skill and energy during the engagement. Two soldiers and a Klamath guide were wounded.

III. On the 5th of December, 1866, after a scout of ten days duration from Camp Bidwell, California, Sergeant Buckey, company A, first United States cavalry, with six men, captured twenty head of cattle from Indians in Surprise valley. The Indians succeeded in making their escape. The scouting party was greatly impeded in its movements by snow.

IV. On the 11th of December, 1866, Second Lieutenant W. H. Winters, first United States cavalry, in pursuance of orders from Brevet Major Harvey Brown, fourteenth United States infantry, commanding Camp Wallen, Arizona Territory, left that camp with twenty-seven men of company G, first United States cavalry, eight men of company E, third battalion, fourteenth United States infantry, Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty, and W. McFarland, a citizen employé—Merijildo Grigallo, guide—for the purpose of pursuing and punishing a party of Indians that had committed a murderous attack upon some travellers on the road to Santa Cruz. The trail of the Indians was found and patiently followed; and on the 14th of the month these Indians were overtaken, and after a desperate resistance, killed. Two of the horses of Lieutenant Winters's command

were killed. Several deserted Indian rancherias were found, and much valuable information gained as to the movements and trails of the Apaches. Lieutenant Winters is highly commended by the post commander for his energy. The Indians killed were of the band of the noted Apache chief Cochis, of Sonora.

V. On the 17th of January, 1867, in accordance with post orders issued by Captain Murray Davis, at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, Second Lieutenant John Lafferty, Sergeants J. Kelley and Edward Flanigan, and twelve privates of the eighth United States cavalry, started on a scout after Indians. On the 18th two Indians were killed and a rancheria and some provisions destroyed. On the 21st the command returned to Camp Scott. During the expedition severe storms of snow and rain were encountered and much suffering endured by the men, the cold being extreme. Sergeant Kelley was wounded in the hand by an arrow. Lieutenant Lafferty and the non-commissioned officers and men of his detachment are much commended by Captain Davis for their energy and perseverance, and for the faithful manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VI. On the 12th of February, 1867, Captain Samuel Munson, ninth United States infantry, commanding the post, started from Camp Bidwell, California, with thirty-three men of company A, first United States cavalry, fourteen men of company C, ninth United States infantry, a guide, three citizens, and the post surgeon. On the 16th Captain Munson found an Indian trail, followed it into and surprised an Indian camp. Five Indians were killed and two taken prisoners. Captain Munson expresses himself much indebted to Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Dods, to D. Hoag, guide, and to Sergeants R. Barrett, company A, first United States cavalry, and James Whelan, company C, ninth United States infantry, for the energy and gallantry they displayed during the expedition. The extreme cold so benumbed the men that they were scarcely able to use their fire-arms and sabres. Private Edward Pengally, company A, first United States cavalry, is specially noticed by Captain Munson for gallant conduct in single combat with an Indian.

VII. On the 6th of March, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Devin, captain ninth United States infantry, commanding the post, sent from Camp Independence, California, a party of twelve men of company D, first United States cavalry, in charge of First Sergeant F. R. Neale, to pursue and punish Indians that had been committing depredations. After following the trail for eighty miles Sergeant Neale surprised the Indians, killed and wounded twelve warriors, and captured some stolen property and a large quantity of horse meat. One horse was killed during the fight. The scouting party travelled two hundred and fifty miles. A heavy snow storm prevailed most of the time the party was marching. Sergeant Neale and the men of his command are highly commended by Lieutenant Colonel Devin for their energy, and for the very efficient manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VIII. On April 16, 1867, Captain J. M. Williams, eighth United States cavalry, with company I, eighth United States cavalry, under Lieutenant Edward G. Fechet, aggregate fifty-one men, and company B, eighth United States cavalry, under Lieutenant C. Hobart, aggregate thirty men, with Messrs. Hodge and Pierce as guides, was sent from Fort Whipple by order of Brevet Brigadier General J. I. Gregg, commanding district of Prescott, to chastise a band of hostile Apaches. On the 14th and 15th the command marched over a very rough and difficult country for man or horse, came upon the Indians posted in an inaccessible position, but succeeded in destroying their camp of about thirty lodges, together with a large amount of supplies and food. On the 16th, leaving the horses in charge of Sergeants Ferran and Golden, eighth United States cavalry, the main body of the troops was so directed that the Indians abandoned their stronghold and fell back. In doing so, a part came in view of the non-commissioned officers in charge of the horses of the dismounted men. Immediately

Sergeants Ferran and Golden, encumbered though they were by the horses of the whole command, mounted eighteen men and gallantly charged the party of Indians, numbering about thirty five, and in a few minutes completely routed them, killing twenty, and wounding several, who escaped; capturing four mules, two horses, one gun, and a number of bows and arrows. This without loss. Captain Williams gives much and deserved credit to the non-commissioned officers for this affair. On the 18th Captain Williams followed the Indians and came upon their camp, which he immediately charged. After a short hand to hand fight between the cavalry and Indians, the latter were completely routed, with the loss of thirty killed and many wounded, who escaped. The camp equipage, arrows, and supplies were destroyed. Our loss was one man, Saddler G. W. Drummond, company B, eighth United States cavalry, killed, and Private Dollinger wounded. Lieutenant Fechet, with company I, moved on the right, and Lieutenant Hobart, with company B, on the left of the enemy: Much praise is given, and deservedly so, by Captain Williams to his officers and men for their conduct in this expedition. It seems to have been well conducted, and is in every way creditable to Captain Williams, who is warmly commended for it by his district commander.

IX. The foregoing list comprises but a few of the expeditions undertaken by the troops of the department. Many expeditions, highly creditable alike to commanders and men, and marked as well by the vigor, resources, and tenacity of purpose with which they were prosecuted as by the toils and suffering with which they were attended, were made. Nevertheless, no special mention of them is made, it being the intention herein to notice only those which have been successful in actual conflict.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

[General Orders No. 35.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, June 20, 1867.

The following was accidentally omitted in General Orders No. 33, current series, publishing the successful encounters with hostile Indians:

On the 15th of February, 1867, Lieutenant John Lafferty, eighth United States cavalry, with fourteen enlisted men, while on a scout in pursuance of orders from Captain Murray Davis, eighth United States cavalry, commanding Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, after four days' march, found, in the vicinity of Black-Slate mountains, an Indian trail, followed it up, and surprised the Indians in their camp, putting them to flight, killing six, and destroying a large quantity of their provisions. No loss was sustained by Lieutenant Lafferty's party, which returned to Camp Winfield Scott on the 16th of February, in good condition. Captain Davis commends Lieutenant Lafferty and men for the perseverance and energy shown in carrying out his orders.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

[General Orders No. 49.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, September 13, 1867.

The general commanding the department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combat with hostile Indians:

June 14th, 1867, company I, eighth United States cavalry, Captain J. M. Williams commanding, attacked a large rancheria, estimated to contain some two hundred Indians, near Yampai valley, Arizona Territory. In the fight that ensued twelve Indians were left dead on the plain, and many more are known to have been killed while endeavoring to escape up the mountain sides. Nine Indians, squaws and children, were captured, and a large amount of provisions, clothing, and bows and arrows destroyed. Though the Indians used many fire-arms during the fight, Captain Williams's command lost no men, but had one animal killed.

June 21st, 1867, Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, first United States cavalry, and Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, thirty-second United States infantry, with thirty-eight men of company G, first United States cavalry, from Camp Wallen, Arizona Territory, attacked an Apache rancheria in the Chiricahua mountains, Arizona Territory, putting the Indians to flight, killing three and wounding a fourth. A five months' supply of mescal and jerked beef was destroyed, and a large number of hides, skins, and bows and arrows burned, together with the Indian huts. Several animals were captured and brought away. Lieutenant Harrington gives much praise to Merijildo Grigallo, the guide, for his skill and unflagging energy, and to First Sergeant Grew, company G, for the effectual and noteworthy performance of his duties. The lieutenant is much commended by his commanders for his conduct on this occasion.

July 9th, 1867, companies B and I, eighth United States cavalry, General J. I. Gregg commanding, attacked an Indian rancheria, killing three Indians and destroying a large amount of Indian provisions, clothing, utensils, and arms. Captain J. M. Williams, eighth United States cavalry, was seriously wounded in the side by two arrows, and private Morgan, company I, eighth United States cavalry, was shot through the thigh. General Gregg takes occasion to bring to the notice of the department commander the valuable services and conspicuous gallantry of Captain Williams and the officers and soldiers of his command.

The general commanding the department takes pleasure in commending the repeated successes of Captain Williams and the men of his command in the many and arduous scouts against the hostile Indians of Arizona.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

J. H. COSTER, A. D. C.

D—II.—Abstract of Indian combats in the department of California, 1866 and 1867.

No.	Date.	Commanding officer.	From what post.	Field of operations.	Results.
1	March 18, 1867	<i>California.</i> Captain J. D. Devin, 9th infantry	Camp Independence	Near Camp Coster	12 Indians killed and wounded.
1	October 30, 1866	<i>District of Nevada.</i> Lieut. J. F. Small, 1st cavalry	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Near Lake Abert	14 Indians killed, 2 soldiers wounded.
2	January 17 to 21, 1867	Lieut. John Lafferty, 8th cavalry	Camp W. Scott, Nev.	Gardens valley	2 Indians killed, 1 soldier wounded.
3	February 11 to 16, 1867	do	do	Black Slate mountain	6 Indians killed.
4	February 20, 1867	Captain S. Munson, 9th infantry	Camp Bidwell	Near Surprise valley	3 Indians killed, 2 Indians captured.
1	October 8, 1866	<i>District of the Verde, Arizona Territory.</i> Captain G. B. Sanford, 1st cavalry	Camp McDowell	Meadow valley	15 Indians killed, 9 captured.
2	November 17, 1866	do	do	Near Sierra Ancho mountains	6 Indians killed, 5 captured.
3	April 22, 1867	Captain G. Hays, 14th infantry	do	Tonto valley	3 Indians killed, 1 captured.
4	May 6, 1867	Captain J. H. Vandewater, 14th infantry	do	Mazatal mountains	2 Indians killed, several wounded.
1	December 9 to 15, 1866	<i>District of Tucson.</i> Lieut. W. H. Winters, 1st cavalry	Camp Wallen	Near Chiricahua mountains	3 Indians killed.
2	June 21, 1867	Lieut. E. J. Harrington, 1st cavalry	do	In Chiricahua mountains	3 Indians killed.
1	April 14 to 27, 1867	<i>District of Prescott.</i> Captain John Williams, 8th cavalry	Camp Whipple	Vicinity of Sycamore creek	53 Indians killed, 2 captured.
2	June 21, 1867	do	do	Tampani valley	12 Indians killed, 9 captured.
3	July 9, 1867	General J. I. Gregg	do	Hualpai country	3 Indians killed.
*1	May 3, 1867	<i>District of Upper Colorado.</i> Major William R. Price, 8th cavalry	Camp Mohave	Beale station	10 to 15 Indians killed.

* The Hualpai Indians attacked the mail and guard near Beale Springs; Lieutenant Stevenson sent in pursuit of the Indians; found them in such numbers that he was compelled to fall back, and estimates that he killed ten or fifteen of them in the attacks they made upon his command of twenty men.

D—III.

HEADQUARTERS FORT McDOWELL, A. T.,

October 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition which left this post on the evening of September 27, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 93, dated headquarters Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, September 22, 1866.

The detachment consisted of the following officers and enlisted men:

Captain George B. Sanford, company E, first United States cavalry, commanding; First Lieutenant C. C. Carr, company E, first United States cavalry; Second Lieutenant Albert G. Forse, company E, first United States cavalry; First Lieutenant W. H. Winters, company C, first United States cavalry; Brevet Captain Charles Smart, assistant surgeon United States army; company E, first United States cavalry, 51 enlisted men; company C, first United States cavalry, 20 enlisted men; company B, first battalion fourteenth United States infantry, 8 enlisted men; company D, first battalion fourteenth United States infantry, 7 enlisted men; company F, first battalion fourteenth United States infantry, 5 enlisted men—total, 91 enlisted men.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, late first lieutenant of the Arizona volunteers, acted as guide, and Chiriguís, a Maricopa Indian, accompanied the expedition as a volunteer.

The command was rationed up to October 15th with flour, pork, coffee, and sugar.

September 27th, at 9 p. m., (soon after moon rise,) we left Fort McDowell, and crossed the river Verde. The river being high and the bottom of the ford washed out, we experienced much difficulty in crossing. One pack mule came very near being drowned, and was only rescued after losing his pack, containing two hundred pounds of pork. The moon was obscured by clouds, which rendered a long march impossible, so I camped the command at Turtle Spring, five (5) miles from the post. Direction, east of north. Wood and water plenty.

September 28.—Left camp at 5 a. m., and marched to Sycamore creek, reaching there at 11 a. m. The march to-day was up a sandy arroyo. Direction, east of north; distance, 15 miles. Wood, water, and grass good.

At 11 p. m. same evening broke camp and marched to Sunflower valley, which we reached before daylight on the 29th. Distance, 14 miles. Wood, water, and grass plenty. Direction, northeast.

Remained in camp until 11.45 p. m. same evening, when we started for Tonto creek, which we reached at daylight on the 30th, crossing over the top of the north Mazatzal ridge, on the old Pima and Maricopa trail. Distance, 16 miles; direction, northeast. Wood, water, and grass good.

Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals. Expected to move at moon-rise, but the light of the moon was so faint that I found it impracticable.

October 1.—Left camp at daylight, crossed Tonto creek, ascended the Sierra Ancho mountains, and camped on Bed Rock creek, on the east side of the Sierra Ancho range. After ascending the mountains the trail was through an immense forest of pine timber. Direction, east; distance, 15 miles. The trail up the mountain was exceedingly steep, and very hard on the men and animals. Was obliged to lead the animals nearly the whole way. A much better trail can be found by ascending Tonto creek to its junction with the Meadow Valley creek, and following the trail made by my command on their return.

October 2.—At 5 a. m. left camp and marched through heavy forests of pine and oak timber, and across a broad mesa to Meadow valley. Distance, 15 miles; direction, a little east of north. Wood and water good. Grass good on the hill-side, but not fit for animals in the valley. I attempted to cross the valley with my command, but found it impossible, the horses miring up to their girths even when led. Fed my animals on corn fodder taken from the corn patches of the Apaches, spoken of by Brevet Major Brady in his report.

October 3.—Left the pack animals in camp under charge of Lieutenant Winters, with a guard of fifty men. Took the balance of the command and started to explore the valley at 5 a. m. Moved in a southerly direction up the creek and parallel to it. Was obliged to march along the side of the hills, as the soil in the valley would not support a horse. Not even an Apache trail could be found crossing it—all lead around it and across the creek, either at the northern or southern boundary of the valley. After travelling about a mile from camp I came to a cañon, which prevented my further progress in a southerly direction. Crossed the creek and ascended the mountains on the other side, making a new trail. The mountain was very high and steep. On the other side of this range of mountains I found a beautiful valley, with oak, pine, and ash timber, which I called Crescent valley, from its peculiar shape. A small but beautifully clear stream, which abounds in excellent brook trout, runs through and empties by a deep cañon into Meadow Valley creek.

I proceeded in a northerly direction down that creek for about two miles, when I came to a very deep cañon, which forms the northern boundary of the valley. Here I recrossed the creek with much difficulty, and returned to camp after a march of about ten miles. I passed through on this march nine very large Apache rancherias, some of which showed evident signs of having been occupied quite recently.

Lieutenant Winters reported to me on my return that six Apaches had appeared on the hill above the camp, and he had sent a party after them, which was, however, unable to catch them. I immediately saddled up the animals, and proceeded with the whole command in a southwesterly direction until I reached the shelter of the pine timber, where the Apaches would be unable to watch my movements. I then turned and marched due north as rapidly as possible, and without following any trail.

About 2 p. m. we struck an Apache trail, and found the fresh tracks of Indians, which pointed in the direction of our camp at Meadow valley. I followed this trail in the direction from which they had come, still marching nearly north. At 3½ p. m. we discovered the rancheria in a deep cañon, at the head of a large valley. I immediately ordered a charge, and the command dashed on to the rancheria down the side of the mountain.

The Apaches divided into three parties, each endeavoring to make their escape up among the rocks on the opposite hill-side. The officers and the enlisted men of the command exerted themselves to their utmost, riding their horses over the rocks and among the trees and bushes, through places which would seem almost impossible to pass even on foot. After a hot chase and a running fight of over an hour, all the Apaches who were not killed or taken prisoners escaped into the cañons or among rocks, where pursuit was out of the question.

I accordingly recalled the command, and had the rancheria and all the property in it destroyed. This consisted of hides, buckskins, serapes, a few bows and arrows, and provisions of different kinds, acorns, nuts, piñons, sunflower seeds, &c.

Owing to the nature of the ground I had much difficulty in finding out the exact number of Apaches killed. Eight dead bodies of bucks were found on the hill-sides, and in the arroyo close by the rancheria seven more, making fifteen in all, were reported killed in the rocks by the men who shot them.

Nine prisoners, two squaws and seven children, were captured. As the fight was for some time at close quarters, and the men used their pistols, I have no doubt that more were killed or wounded than I have mentioned. I attach a list of those known to be killed by the men who killed them. More of the squaws and children might easily have been taken prisoners, but the men disregarded them in their anxiety to reach the bucks. I take pleasure in recommending to the colonel commanding all the officers and enlisted men under my command, for their excellent conduct in this their first fight with the hostile Apaches.

The conduct of all was so good that I will not attempt to particularize individuals. 5.30 p. m. I moved the command down the valley and burned a large quantity of seeds which I found gathered and tied in bundles by the Apaches for their winter use. This valley I named Cedar valley. At the lower end of it I found a beautiful stream running through a large oak grove; this stream I called Oak creek. Moving a short distance down this creek, I encamped for the night.

The march to-day, not including the ground traversed during the fight, was over thirty miles, and all of it through a country never before visited by white men.

I expected to proceed from this point in a northerly direction to Green valley, and from thence northwest to the Rio Verde, striking that stream near Fort Lincoln, Arizona Territory.

One of my officers, however, having been taken quite ill with chills and fever, I determined to return to Fort McDowell immediately. The country also had been thoroughly alarmed by the fight, and the signal fires of the Apaches were now for the first time visible on the mountains.

October 4.—At 4 a. m. broke camp and marched towards Tonto creek at its junction with Meadow Valley creek, which last stream we found to be much the larger of the two, and in reality the main stream; crossed the creek and proceeded down it about eight miles, halted and grazed the animals. Distance marched, 16 miles; direction, west to Tonto creek, afterwards south.

At 4 p. m. saddled up and marched down the creek six miles, to our original crossing place, then west to the foot of the north Mazatsal, three miles; camped for the night. Total march to-day, 25 miles. The trail had been very good all day, far better than the one by which we crossed the Sierra Ancho going out. The credit of discovering this entrance into the country east of the Sierra Ancho mountain belongs entirely to Mr. Ewing, the guide of the expedition.

October 5.—Broke camp at sunrise and crossed the north Mazatsal ridge on the lower Pima and Maricopa trail through the cañon; camped at Sunflower valley, 13 miles.

October 6.—Left camp at 4 a. m. Leaving pack train to follow, under charge of an officer and strong guard, I took the best animals and the prisoners and went on ahead, being anxious to reach the fort as soon as possible, on account of the sickness of one of the officers; halted and grazed the horses for three hours in the middle of the day, and then proceeded to Fort McDowell, reaching that post at 6 p. m. Distance, 32 miles.

The pack train camped 10 miles from the post, and came in safely at 10 a. m., October 7, 1866.

All the men suffered greatly on this expedition from want of boots. During a great part of the time we were travelling in the mountains it was absolutely necessary for the men to walk and lead their horses. This was very painful, as many of them were almost barefoot, or their feet bound up in pieces of buckskin or hide. The sentinels around the camp were nightly compelled to walk in the wet grass, among the rocks and prickly cactus, with their feet in this wretched condition. This evil it was not in my power to remedy, as there were no cavalry boots or infantry shoes at Fort McDowell, although requisitions have been forwarded up to the 31st of March, 1867. On my return I found that there was not a whole pair of boots in my company, and none to be obtained.

Four horses of company E, and one of company C, first cavalry, gave out on the trip and were shot. One mule of company C died from disease, and one fell down a deep cañon in the Mazatsal mountain and broke his legs and back. A man sent down to shoot the animal had to be drawn up by ropes, the bank being too steep to climb.

In my opinion it is almost impossible ever to make a wagon road into the country east of the Sierra Ancho from this post. From the direction of Fort

Whipple, crossing the Verde somewhere near the mouth of the Agua Frio, I should think it might be accomplished. The Sierra Ancho range is, comparatively speaking, quite low at the place I crossed it on my return.

I would respectfully request that the assistant commissary of subsistence may be allowed to purchase pinola for the next mounted expedition leaving this post. A large quantity can be easily carried by the men, upon their horses, and it would answer in the place of flour, which is bulky and difficult to pack. An expedition furnished with pinola and jerked beef could dispense entirely with a pack train, as they could carry ten days' rations of those articles on their saddles, and in that time I believe a cavalry command, without the encumbrance of a pack train, could march as far and accomplish more than it would be possible to do in twenty or thirty days with one.

I would again respectfully recommend to the notice of the colonel commanding, the officers and enlisted men of my command, for the activity, energy, and zeal displayed by them in this expedition. Although this kind of campaigning was new to them, and performed under great disadvantages, they evinced a disposition to do their duty to the utmost extent of their power.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, the guide, was of the greatest assistance, and contributed in a great measure to the success of the expedition, both during the fight and on the march.

Chiriquis, the Maricopa Indian, also rendered very valuable aid. With the assistance of eight or ten Maricopas or Pimos to act as scouts, many rancherias of the Apaches could readily be discovered and surrounded without the knowledge of the inhabitants. The only casualty occurring during the fight was one horse, belonging to Private Dinks, company C, first cavalry, wounded by an arrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. SANFORD,

Captain 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieutenant THOMAS F. TOBEY,

A. A. G., Headquarters District of Arizona.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

*List of the names of the men who killed Indians in the fight at Cedar valley,
October 3, 1866.*

Sergeant Hanson, company E, first cavalry	1
Corporal Lemons do do	3
Corporal Gaucan..... do do	1
Private Koche do do	2
Private Bickerton..... do do	1
Bugler Reinhardt, company C,.... do	2
Private Roche..... do do	1
Private Doherty..... do do	1
Private Dinks do do	1
Chiriquis, Maricopa Indian.....	1
Mr. Thomas Ewing, guide, shot one, who was afterwards killed by Sergeant Fling, company E, first cavalry, (this latter Indian fought desperately, firing more than twenty arrows after he was first shot).....	1
Total.....	15
Prisoners captured.....	9

[General Orders No. 54.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., December 13, 1866.

The following report of Captain George B. Sanford, 1st United States cavalry, of his second successful and highly creditable expedition this season against the hostile Apaches, is published for the information of all who may have similar duty to perform:

HEADQUARTERS FORT McDOWELL, A. T.,
November 20, 1866.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition against the hostile Apaches, made in compliance with Special Orders No. 119, dated headquarters, Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, November 10, 1866:

The expedition was composed as follows:

Captain George B. Sanford, company E, 1st United States cavalry, commanding. First Lieutenant Camillo C. Carr, company E, 1st United States cavalry. Company E, 1st United States cavalry, (47 enlisted men.) One enlisted man of company B, 14th United States infantry, accompanied the command as acting hospital steward. Mr. Max Strobel accompanied the expedition as a volunteer. Eight (8) Maricopa and five (5) Pima Indians also volunteered for the expedition. Mr. Thomas Ewing acted as guide. Total, sixty-five, (65.)

The rations consisted of pinola, jerked beef, and coffee, which were carried by the men on their saddles. Four pack mules were taken, but they were so lightly loaded that they were able to keep up with the command at a gallop. None of them carried one hundred pounds, and they might have been dispensed with entirely; but I wished to have some extra animals along, in case any of the soldiers' horses should break down or be wounded.

Wednesday, November 14.—The expedition left Fort McDowell just as the sun was setting. Crossed the Rio Verde, and marched on the Pima trail to a small valley on Sycamore (or, as it is sometimes called, cañon) creek, where we camped. The camp was reached at 10 p. m. Distance from the fort, twenty-five (25) miles; direction, northeast. Wood, water, and grass in abundance. The valley was so situated that it was almost impossible for the Apaches to discover us without coming right into the camp.

November 15.—Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals. At sunset, saddled up and marched through Sunflower valley and over the Mazatsal mountains, crossing the ridge by the pass at the north Mazatsal. Camped at 11.15 p. m. in a cañon about two (2) miles from Tonto creek. Distance from last camp, twenty-one (21) miles. Water and grass good.

November 16.—At daylight two of the Indians were sent down to the creek to look for Apache signs. They returned in a few hours, with information that on the day before two horses and one Indian had crossed the creek and gone in the direction of the Sierra Ancho mountains. At 1 p. m. saddled up and started on the track of these two horses. The Apache had followed no trail, but kept as much as possible in the bushes, evidently hoping to conceal his track. About 6 p. m. we followed the track on to an old Apache trail, and shortly after came upon the sign of a mule and a burro. About 7 p. m. we commenced to cross the Sierra Ancho range, and at 10 p. m. had reached the summit. The moon was obscured by clouds a good deal of the night, which rendered tracking a very difficult operation; but the Indians stuck to it with the tenacity of bloodhounds, and about midnight they reported that they were pretty certain we were near a rancheria. After some attempts to get into the cañon, we were obliged to give up all thoughts of getting on to it that night. The rocks were so steep that a man could not walk at the mouth of the cañon on foot. At 1 a. m. we lay down by the horses and waited for daylight.

Distance, about thirty (30) miles. This march was a very hard one, as we were continually winding round the mountains and over them down into deep cañons and through rocks and boulders. Although the night was very cold, we built no fires, for fear of alarming the Apaches.

November 17.—At daylight we started right over the mountain, and after travelling up it for about half an hour we discovered the rancheria at the head of the cañon. The men and Indians charged immediately down the rocks and into the rancheria, and, leaping from their horses, pursued the flying Apaches over the hills and across the cañons in the most gallant manner. Many of the men got bad falls among the rocks and precipices, but they kept on without any regard for anything but the Apaches. Six (6) were killed, five (5) taken prisoners, and two (2) horses captured. The mule and burro had been killed, and were being roasted on the fire.

There was a very large amount of winter stores in this rancheria, which were all destroyed and the rancheria burned. Among the articles found were two tin canteens, such as are issued by government, a portion of an English copy of the New Testament, some mail straps and pieces of a saddle, a gun lock and brass plates belonging to a gun, and baskets, such as are used for carrying grain, &c., in great numbers. They had a great abundance of seeds, nuts, acorns, buckskins, serapes, and other articles used by the Indians, and the destruction of these, just as winter is setting in, will be a great blow to them.

This was evidently an old-established rancheria, and one which they considered very safe. Words cannot do justice to the place. It was as nearly inaccessible as possible. The huts were situated just at the head of the cañon, and back of them the rocks rose almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet. On each side the slope was more gradual, but still it was terrific. A little stream issued from the rocks and flowed through the cañon, and some fine oak trees grew along the banks. From this circumstance I called the place Oak cañon.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, (the guide,) who has had much experience in Indian fighting, informs me that it was the worst place to get into that he ever saw.

As soon as the fight was over and the rancheria destroyed, we started after some cattle which one of the prisoners (an Apache squaw) informed us were in Greenback valley. Coming upon some fresh signs of Indians, we took the gallop again, and charged across Greenback valley, which was about five (5) miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of them. We crossed another range of mountains, and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more fresh tracks and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians who were gathering seeds. They managed to escape us, however, by concealing themselves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were brought to a stand-still in another cañon, out of which there appeared to be no means of exit whatever for any animal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas had never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly turned round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped about 2 p. m.

The Apaches, in the mean time, had put up signal smokes and alarmed the country.

We grazed the animals all the rest of the day, and during the night. Distance travelled this day, I should think, was about twenty-five (25) miles. As most of the time we were on the run and travelling backwards and forwards among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

November 18.—Saddled up at daylight and marched to Tonto creek, where we grazed the animals two (2) hours, and then crossed the north Mazatzal on the old trail and camped in Sunflower valley. Distance, thirty-two (32) miles.

November 19.—Saddled up at daylight and marched to a grazing place on

Sycamore creek, where we remained two (2) hours and then moved on, reaching Fort McDowell about 5 p. m.

Not a man or animal was lost in this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I expected when I started that this expedition would be a very hard one, and my expectations were fully realized; but success has amply repaid us.

To Lieutenant Carr and the enlisted men concerned in this campaign I am exceedingly indebted for the activity and energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was gallant in the extreme. Their success in the previous expedition had given them confidence in themselves, and every man exerted himself to the utmost to make the campaign a success. The long-preserved reputation of the 1st cavalry will never suffer in the hands of these men.

I am also very much indebted to Mr. Thomas Ewing and Mr. Strobel. Mr. Ewing displayed his usual gallantry and energy. His knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Apaches is very extensive, and his services are exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Max Strobel, who is a topographical engineer by profession, kindly undertook to make a map of the country, and to him I am indebted for the map which accompanies this report. He exercised the greatest care in taking the distances, directions, &c., and I think he has succeeded in making the most correct map I have seen of that section of the country.

I cannot close without acknowledging my thanks to the Pimas and Maricopas who accompanied me. These splendid Indians performed their part in the most admirable manner, and were of the greatest service during the whole trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. SANFORD,

Captain 1st United States Cavalry, Commanding.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

D—IV.

CAMP BIDWELL, CALIFORNIA,

October 30, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Post Orders No. 22, dated headquarters, Camp Bidwell, California, October 21, 1866, I left this post on the 22d instant, for the purpose of operating against hostile Indians, with a force composed of twenty-five men of company A, 1st United States cavalry, and one acting hospital steward, together with twenty-two men of company I, 1st Oregon infantry, under command of First Lieutenant Outman.

I followed a northeasterly course down the west side of Warner's valley, to a point west of Camp Warner, then took a northwesterly direction toward Lake Abert, Oregon. On the 26th instant I descended the western slope of the Sierra Nevada into Chiwaukan valley, at a point about four miles south of Lake Abert. Finding fresh Indian signs in the valley, I moved rapidly toward the lake, and at twelve o'clock discerned an Indian camp at the foot of the mountain, about one-half mile to my right. The Indians, seeing our approach, fled to the bluffs and took cover among the rocks. I immediately charged as far as it was possible to go on horseback, then dismounting, I deployed my men as skirmishers, and pushed up among the rocks. The Indians returned our fire briskly, and at several points stubbornly held their ground until we were within easy pistol range. The fight lasted three hours, during which time we passed over a field three-quarters of a mile in width, and extending from the foot to the summit of the mountain, which rises at that point, at an inclination of forty-five

degrees, to the height of about twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the valley. We found fourteen warriors dead on the field. I can form no correct estimate of the number wounded and carried away. Three squaws and four children were captured. We also captured three horses and burned twelve lodges and a large quantity of provisions, camp equipage, bows and arrows, &c. I estimate the number of Indians seen at seventy, including women and children. We had two soldiers and one Klamath Indian scout slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Oatman commanded the line on the left with commendable skill and energy, and the troops acquitted themselves throughout the engagement in the most soldierly manner. I gave particular instructions that no women or children should be killed during the fight or afterwards, which I am happy to say was strictly observed.

We encamped in the valley, one mile from the battle-ground. At 1 p. m. the sentinels were fired upon by a party of Indians, who approached within twenty paces of the camp. The sentinels returned the fire, and the Indians disappeared as suddenly as they came. At 10 a. m. I started for Camp Bidwell, and Lieutenant Oatman left for Fort Klamath. I arrived here on the 29th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. SMALL,

First Lieut. 1st U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg Expedition.

Capt. L. MUNSON,

Ninth Infantry, Com'dg Camp Bidwell.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

D—V.

CAMP WALLEN, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

December 18, 1866.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition which left this post on the dates of December 9 and December 12, 1866:

On the morning of Sunday, December 9, tracks of Indians were plainly visible in and about the camp, and verbal instructions were given me to proceed with twenty-five men of company G, first United States cavalry, and if practicable to follow the trail, pursue the Indians. Two hours were spent in trying to ascertain the direction taken by them, being able only to find their tracks in the soft ground about the camp and in the road running parallel with it; it was evident they had passed into one of the numerous arroyos leading to the mountains, and travelled to a place of safety. I accordingly marched directly south toward the Wauchuca mountains. Entering a large cañon, I travelled some five miles in it, when it terminated abruptly in the mountain. Returning out of the cañon I pursued a southwest course, leading around the base of the mountains, travelling in this direction some nine miles, but without finding any trace of the Indians. Night approaching and there being no light from the moon, the prospect of finding a band of Indians away from their rancherias on a stealing expedition, and without being on their trail, was by no means flattering, and having been directed to return to the post if unsuccessful in finding the trail, I returned with the party, reaching the post at 6.20 p. m.

At 7.30 p. m. of the same day information was received at the post that a party of Indians had attacked a train on the Santa Cruz road, killing and wounding the men with the same. I was verbally instructed to proceed at once with twenty-five mounted men to the place of the attack, for the purpose of giving assistance to the wounded, burying the dead, and, if possible, to capture and punish the Indians. I proceeded at once to the place of attack, which was

on the road leading to Santa Cruz, and distant from the post sixteen miles, direction southwest, reaching the point at 12 o'clock p. m. While *en route* I passed the place where Mexicans are engaged in distilling mescal, and there saw one of the men who had been with the wagon when attacked, but could elicit from him but little information respecting the affair. He was severely wounded and was being properly cared for. The night being intensely dark it was impossible to find the exact locality of the murder. We marched to the supposed vicinity and encamped, being prevented by the darkness from making any researches. At daybreak the wagon was discovered, the oxen four in number having been driven off by the Indians. A quantity of flour with which the wagon was loaded was found emptied upon the ground. The bodies of two men were found having been shot by arrows and afterwards lanced. The names of the men are Eduartz and Shurtliff, the former, a Mexican, to whom the team belonged, was *en route* from Sonora, and belonged to Tucson; the latter was formerly a soldier in G company, first United States cavalry, who had deserted in the month of August, and was supposed to have been returning to surrender himself. From the Mexican who was wounded I learned that they were moving along the road when attacked, and entirely without fire-arms of any description. Two of the men were felled by the first fire from the Indians, and the third made good his escape, first receiving three arrow wounds. A short distance from the point where the murder occurred is a large arroyo leading to the mountains, and in which the Indians were probably secreted, and seeing the defenceless condition of these men, made the attack. The bodies of the murdered men were secured against destruction by animals by putting brush around them until Mexicans could arrive from the mescal rancho to bury them, which I have since learned they did during the day of the 10th instant. Soon after daylight I started on the trail, hoping the Indians might have been prevented by the darkness from travelling with the cattle, and could be overhauled in a short distance. The course pursued by them led over a spur of mountain into a rocky cañon, which run in a northeasterly direction through the Wauchuca mountains. I followed on their trail with as great speed as the nature of the country would permit until evening, but the Indians having travelled during the entire night previous, I was unable to come up with them during the day and would have to lie by that night. Being without rations, it was necessary to return to the post, which I did, arriving on Monday night, the 10th instant. Distance travelled in pursuit from the place of the murder, twenty miles; entire distance marched from Sunday morning, seventy miles.

Tuesday, the 11th instant, was spent in making preparations for a vigorous and extended pursuit of these Indians. The post being entirely destitute of pinola and jerked beef, it was necessary to have baked a supply of hard bread and kill and boil a quantity of beef.

The expedition started at 4 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, December 12, pursuant to Special Orders No 17, dated headquarters Camp Wallen, A. T., December 11, 1866.

The detachment consisted of the following officers and enlisted men:

Second Lieutenant W. H. Winters, first United States cavalry, commanding; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty, United States army; company G, first United States cavalry, twenty-seven enlisted men; company E, third battalion, fourteenth United States infantry, eight enlisted men; total, thirty-five enlisted men. Merijildo Grigalbo was the guide of the expedition, and Mr. W. McFarland, a citizen employed, accompanied the detachment as a volunteer.

The command was rationed for seven days with hard bread, broiled beef, sugar and coffee.

December 12.—We started from camp at 4 a. m., marching almost directly east and toward a large range of mountains. At 2 p. m. came upon the trail of the Indians who had committed the murder, the trail showing them to have with

them three oxen, one horse, and one burro; we travelled upon this trail until night and encamped on the San Pedro river. Distance marched, twenty-eight miles. The pack mules required to carry the rations very much impeded our progress to-day, having to stop frequently to adjust the packs. Country passed over high mesa land; no wood nor water.

December 13.—Left camp at 4 a. m.; crossed the San Pedro river; had to halt until daylight in order to see the trail. Again moved forward, and fourteen miles from the crossing of the river entered a large cañon in the mountains, which is designated on the accompanying map as Grigalbo's cañon. The mountains I named "Spiral mountains," from the numerous extremely high and pointed elevations. The cañon ran in a southeasterly direction, and in it were many traces of Indians. A mescal pit had been burned and the mescal removed but recently. After marching a distance of six miles we crossed a high ridge and immediately entered another cañon, called Cañon Colorado; in this was a stream of nice running water, also a deserted rancheria, evidently but recently inhabited; here the tracks of the Indians of which we were in pursuit became quite fresh. Following down the cañon, it terminated in a valley known as Mule Pass, running east and west between two distinct mountain ranges. In this pass is a well-beaten trail, which is the road travelled by the bands of Indians constantly going from the Guadalupe and Chiricahua mountains into Sonora. At night encamped in this pass. Distance marched, twenty-six miles.

December 14.—Left camp at 3 o'clock a. m.; marched east through the pass. At the point of mountain the pass opens on a wide valley, upon the eastern side of which is situated the Chiricahua mountains. At this point the parties of which we were in pursuit had separated, two of the Indians with the cattle keeping directly across the valley, and three of them going south along the base of the mountain. We marched about five miles into the valley, when smoke was discovered issuing from behind a point of mountain some nine miles to the south. Feeling confident that the fire had been made by the three Indians who had gone in that direction, I started for it. A heavy storm prevailing made it quite probable that we could approach closely before being discovered; and beside, they being the greater number of the party, it was more desirable to follow them. Upon reaching the fire there was evidence of its having been made but a short time. We started into the cañon immediately south of the fire, entering an arroyo in which the tracks were fresh; following in this a distance of four miles, we came in sight of three warriors. The rain had prevented our being discovered until within a few hundred yards of them. Upon seeing us they left the trail and fled for the mountains; the charge was sounded and the men gave chase. The Indians finding we were rapidly closing upon them, took refuge in a deep, narrow arroyo, and began to use their arrows. Some little difficulty was experienced in dislodging them, but the three were finally killed; the only injury sustained by us was the wounding of two horses. This being their first encounter with Indians, the men seemed somewhat intimidated by the arrows, but I am satisfied that in a second meeting they would go in with great eagerness and enthusiasm. Following on in the cañon a distance of half a mile, it began to open into a valley. Here was evidence of a large number of Indians having lived for a long period, and until within a short time prior to our arrival great numbers of animals, cattle, and horses had been grazed here. Innumerable trails leading north, south, east, and west, indicated that the valley and vicinity had been the rendezvous of Cochis and his warriors. Some of the trails were hard beaten, showing constant travel. A water-hole at which the animals had obtained water, showed conclusively that they had been there for a long time. This point is a favorable place for the Indians, affording grazing and water for their stock, close to high mountains, and easy exit is offered for bands going into Sonora and to points west of the San Pedro river. If in danger from troops they can go into the San José mountains on the west, or cross the wide

valley and go into the Chiricahua mountains or Guadalupe mountains on the east. This locality not having been visited by troops for a period of more than two years, the Indians had remained in perfect security. The prevailing storm, small numbers of men in the command, the absence of pistols, and the almost worthless condition of many of the carbines, prevented me from following any of the numerous trails with a view to reaching their rancherias. I therefore determined to return to the post, marched westward, and encamped at dark on the mesa. Distance travelled forty miles. No wood, and only water in the hole referred to.

December 15.—Left camp at daybreak; marched to the San Pedro river; halted for breakfast; marched at 9 o'clock; stopped in the afternoon and grazed the horses; reached this post at 7 o'clock p. m.

Much of the success in campaigning against Indians depends upon the guide. The one accompanying this expedition proved of great service, having been a prisoner among the Indians; he is well acquainted with their habits and familiar with most of the mountainous country east of the San Pedro river.

There is no doubt but that great success can be obtained against the Indians, rancherias destroyed, stock captured, and probably the celebrated warrior Cochis and his men defeated by sending scouts to these mountains; the trail being now fresh, their whereabouts could easily be discovered. The knowledge obtained of the mountain passes and cañons will be of some value in future expeditions. In my opinion seventy-five or a hundred men should go to insure success; in many places it would be necessary to divide the force, and also, in order to reach some rancherias, dismount part of the men, therefore requiring a greater number to secure the horses against capture and have enough men to destroy a rancheria.

Ten days' rations of pinola and jerked beef could easily be carried by the men on their horses, and thus do away with pack mules, which latter greatly embarrass an expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WINTERS,

Second Lieut. 1st United States Cavalry, Cammonding Expedition.

Brevet Major W. HARVEY BROWN,

Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Com'dg Camp Wallen, A. T.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

[Post Order No. 11]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,

January 16, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John Lafferty will proceed to-morrow with Sergeants John Kelley and Edward Flanigan, and twelve privates, to Eden valley. He will thoroughly explore that valley, attacking any parties of hostile Indians he may encounter, and bring in as prisoners all who surrender; and will ascertain, if practicable, whether there exists any pass through the mountains to Independence valley to the eastward, and what, if any, passes there are to the northward.

This detachment will be furnished with two pack mules and five days' rations of hard bread, pork, coffee, and sugar, and twenty-four pounds of barley, to be carried on the horses.

Lieutenant Lafferty will report upon his return, in detail, the journal of his marches, the character of the country traversed, and will furnish a map as complete and accurate as practicable of the valley.

By order of Captain Murray Davis:

JOHN LAFFERTY,

Post Adjutant.

D—VI.

JANUARY, 22, 1867.

SIR: In obedience with the above order, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report, viz:

I left camp with a detachment of fourteen enlisted men on the afternoon of the 17th instant, taking along two pack mules, packing five days' rations for the men and two days' barley for the animals, and taking a direction nearly due east, crossing the head of Paradise valley, we arrived at the Hot springs, on the Little Humboldt river, where we encamped for the night, having marched a distance of sixteen miles.

January 18.—It commenced snowing about one o'clock a. m. and continued until morning, snow falling to a depth of five inches. Broke camp at daylight and continued our march still eastward, following the course of the Humboldt for a distance of eight miles, when we entered Eden valley, and then diverging a little to the north we reached the head of the valley, where we halted for two hours. Resuming the march we passed through a cañon to the left and entered a small valley which we named Garden valley. Having passed through Garden valley we entered a second cañon, and just as we turned a point of rock we observed two Indians in advance and immediately gave chase. The Indians saw us almost as soon as we observed them and immediately escaped out of sight in the bush. Thereupon I instantly despatched men in various directions to cut off their retreat, and having them effectually surrounded, we then took their track and tracing them to where they had crossed the river we soon discovered them secreted in the rocks. As soon as we discovered them we demanded their surrender, but were answered by a shout of defiance and a flight of two arrows, one of which took effect in the palm of the right hand of Sergeant Kelley, whereupon we fired on them, instantly killing both. We found upon their persons a cavalry cartridge box, a Colt's revolver, cone pick, a piece of a cavalry pantaloons, a piece of a flannel sack coat, and also some United States buttons. Wishing to find their place of habitation I took their back track, and after wandering over the hill for some time we finally discovered it. There were four huts in all; only one, however, showed signs of having been recently occupied. In this the fire was still burning. Here we found a quantity of grass seed and baskets, &c., all of which we destroyed. Night setting in, we then moved down into the valley, where we encamped for the night.

January 19.—Stormed all night, raining and snowing alternately. Moved out of camp at daylight, "still storming," and continued on to the further end of the valley, and turning to the right we entered a cañon, but found that in order to advance further it would be necessary to march through the river for some distance. In doing so the horses made such a splash and noise in the water that it suddenly alarmed some Indians that were encamped in a large cave about one hundred yards distance, who immediately took up the sides of the mountain and escaped. As soon as I discovered their tracks in the snow I immediately dismounted the detachment and taking six men we immediately pursued them on foot, but after following them for about four miles over the mountains we were obliged to abandon the pursuit, when we returned to the cave. Here we found a large quantity of grass seed, a lot of rabbit skin robes a lot of baskets, and a net used by the Indians for catching rabbits, about 140 feet long, all of which we destroyed, except the net, which we brought into camp. For this I named the valley we had just passed over the Rabbit valley. I then tried to pass up the cañon to the eastward, but after travelling some distance I found it impracticable, and we were obliged to retrace our steps and cross over the summit of the mountain, in order to reach the valley on the opposite side of the range. Having crossed the summit we passed down into a deep cañon, where we encamped for the night. The storm had not yet abated, and reached camp perfectly saturated.

January 20.—Broke camp at sunrise, "still storming," and on entering the valley we observed to the left a smoke issuing from under a large rock. I thereupon despatched men to surround the place, and when I had it completely invested we advanced down the valley, but, to our astonishment, on arriving at the place, the Indians were nowhere to be found, nor could we discover their tracks, nor the direction in which they escaped, although we searched in all directions. The fire was burning lively in their hut, which was built under an overhanging rock. Here we found a large fish net, a quantity of grass seeds, and other Indian wares, all of which we destroyed, except the net, which we have brought into camp. We then continued down the valley, at the end of which we entered another cañon. Finding that I could not advance on horseback through the cañon, owing to the immense growth of brush, I dismounted, and taking six men I penetrated the cañon for about two and a half miles. Finding that it was likely to continue for some distance further, I succeeded, after much toil, in reaching the top of the wall, when I could see that the cañon continued as far as the eye could carry. We then returned to where the horses were, mounted, and passing through the valley on the east side we discovered a hot spring, and accordingly named the valley Hot Spring valley. We then continued to the northwest, passing through two other valleys, without seeing any fresh Indian signs; when night setting in we encamped. This day's march was very severe both on man and horse, as it stormed all day long, and we frequently found it necessary to dismount, as the horses mire down on the open plain.

January 21.—Moved out of camp at sunrise, and after marching a distance of about six miles we crossed the river at the head of Eden valley, struck our old trail and proceeded direct to camp, where we arrived in good order, at 4 o'clock p. m., having marched this day forty miles, a part of the time through a severe hail storm.

In regard to Independence valley I found it impracticable to proceed in that direction, and am consequently unable to give any information in regard to passes leading in that direction.

I have the honor herewith to submit a map of the country traversed, and, as this section has probably never been visited before by a white man, it may be found interesting. The valleys described are well adapted to grazing and agriculture. Fine water powers for milling purposes can readily be obtained. The greatest scarcity, however, will be found in the article of timber, as I observed nothing of the kind larger than sage brush.

In conclusion, I am much indebted to Sergeants Kelley and Flanigan, and the privates forming the detachment, for the energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was commendable in the extreme. They obeyed all orders promptly, and although having their clothes constantly saturated with water, and suffering from cold, they performed their duty cheerfully.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN LAFFERTY,
Second Lieut. 8th U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg Detachment.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

[Post Order No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
February 10, 1867.

Lieutenant John Lafferty, eighth United States cavalry, with fourteen enlisted men, will proceed to-morrow morning to Eden valley, and thence south and east, around the southern extremity of Mount Sedgwick; thence to the eastward, as far as the formation of the country and the snow will permit, attacking all parties of hostile Indians.

The command will be provided with six days' rations. Two hundred pounds of grain will be carried upon a pack mule, and twenty-four pounds to be carried upon each of the horses.

By order of Captain Murray Davis :

JOHN LAFFERTY,
Post Adjutant.

D—VII.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEVADA,

February 17, 1867.

SIR : In accordance with the above order, I left camp at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 11th instant, with a detachment of fourteen enlisted men, taking along two pack mules, carrying and packing six days' rations, for the men, and barley for the animals, and moving to the eastward we crossed Paradise valley, and encamped on the Little Humboldt river, at 4 o'clock p. m., having marched a distance of twenty-four miles.

February 12.—Moved out of camp at daybreak, and continued still eastward, until we reached the head of Eden valley, when we crossed the Little Humboldt, and then turning to the right we proceeded southward along the base of Mount Sedgwick for a distance of sixteen miles, when we reached a creek running from the mountain in the direction of the Big Humboldt, but sinking in the plain before reaching that river, and here we encamped for the night.

February 13.—Broke camp at sunrise, and proceeded up the cañon as far as we could penetrate, but without seeing any Indian signs. We found, however, quite a quantity of timber growing in the cañon, and, as there is some good farming land on the creek, it may prove valuable in time.

We then retraced our steps down the cañon for a distance of two miles, and then turned south, crossing the foot hills for about eight miles, when we reached a second creek, running in the same direction as the first, and possessing the same advantages both for farming and timber, and also sinking in the plain before reaching the river. We penetrated this cañon for a distance of about five miles, but finding no Indian signs, we returned to the mouth again, where we encamped for the night.

February 14.—Moved out of camp at daybreak, and continued still south for a distance of six miles, when we reached what is called Red Skin cañon, and then turning to the northeast, we proceeded in that direction up the cañon for a distance of ten miles, when, finding the snow too deep to advance further, and no signs of Indians, I returned to the plain and encamped on the same creek, and about two miles south of our last camp, just after sunset.

February 15.—Left camp at sun-up, and moving across the plain to the northwest, we reached the foot-hills of what we called Black Slate mountain, at 12 o'clock m., and at this point, for the first time during the scout, we saw a fresh Indian track, and on advancing a little further, could see quite a number of others. I concluded at once that we were close to a large camp, and made my arrangements accordingly. I despatched men in parties of two in different directions, in order to surround them, sending Sergeant Kelley with five men to a point which I thought the Indians would most likely attempt to escape by, and then advanced simultaneously. The camp was located, I found, about sixty rods distant from where we first discovered the foot-print, and the Indians were so much taken by surprise that they did not know what to do, and ran frantically in all directions. Had Sergeant Kelley advanced promptly with his men when he heard the first shot fired, he would have been in ample time to have intercepted them in their retreat, and we would have either killed or captured the entire party, numbering about fifteen. As it was, we found six dead on the field, and we might possibly have wounded some others, but this we have no proof of.

The camp was situated at the head of a small ravine, and at least six miles from the nearest water. They had two large camp kettles, and were in the act of melting snow. They seemed to be well provided with food for the winter, and had a large quantity of grass seeds. We also found several fish and rabbit nets, a hatchet, and several knives, and many other articles belonging to the whites. There were also two rifles and a pistol in the party; one fired his rifle, but missed his aim, and then succeeded in making good his escape. The other attempted fire, but his gun missed, when he received a bullet through the head, killing him instantly. I kept up the pursuit until sundown, when, after destroying everything of value we could find, except the rifle and pistol and some nets, which we have brought into camp, we mounted and proceeded to the river, a distance of fifteen miles, arriving at 11 o'clock at night, and encamped.

February 16.—Broke camp at sunrise, and proceeded direct for the post, where we arrived at 12 o'clock m., in good order.

In conclusion, I will here remark that the men performed their duty faithfully, and, excepting the one fatal error above cited, are certainly deserving of the highest commendation.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN LAFFERTY.

Second Lieut., 8th U. S. Cavalry, Com'dg Detachment.

Captain MURRAY DAVIS,

Eighth United States Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

D—VIII.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL,

Surprise Valley, California, February 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that I started on a scout after hostile Indians on the 12th of this month. The command consisted of the post surgeon, thirty-three enlisted men of company A, first United States cavalry, fourteen men of company C, ninth United States infantry, guide, and three citizens.

The first day we moved down Surprise valley to the head of the Middle lake. On the 13th marched twenty miles in a northeast direction, and camped near the top of the mountains. On the 14th crossed the summit through snow from three to four feet deep. We were six hours moving five miles; rested until dark, and then made a night march of fifteen miles up what we call Big valley. On the 15th crossed to the northeast end of the valley in a snow storm and went in camp at 1 p. m. On the 16th started at daylight and travelled due north. At 7 a. m. discovered a trail; followed it two miles, when it led into a small camp of Indians. We charged instantly; killed five, took two prisoners, (squaw and boy,) and captured seven horses. More would have been killed, but the cold was so great that it was difficult for the men to use their arms. I saw Private Edward Pengally, of company A, first cavalry, pursuing an Indian and trying to shoot him with his pistol, which dropped from his benumbed hands. He then drew his sabre and cut him down, killing him instantly. As soon as possible I destroyed the two wickirups with all their contents, and started for those (some six in number) who had escaped. The men sent out followed the trail for six miles, by the blood left on the snow, and then lost it in a high rocky ridge which ran north. We camped at night near a cañon leading to Warner's valley. On the 17th crossed the south end of the valley; plenty of Indian

signs, but all of them old. The day was warm and the ground free from snow. On the 18th we returned to the post.

I am much indebted to Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Dods for his energy and gallantry on the march and in the fight; also to the guide, Mr. Daniel Hoag, for valuable assistance and information; to First Sergeant Richard Barrett, company A, first cavalry, and Sergeant James Whelan, company C, ninth United States infantry, for their good conduct through the whole expedition; and my hearty thanks are due to the non-commissioned officers and men of this command, who have made, during the last five months, ten expeditions against the Indians. They have explored a hitherto almost unknown portion of the country, and have borne the fatigues and hardships of a winter campaign among these mountains willingly and cheerfully. Exposed to the bitter cold, sleeping on the snow, often without fire, to prevent discovery, and, worse than all, frequently disappointed in their expectations of an engagement, yet in spite of all this their enthusiasm has constantly increased, and they are now in better condition for active service than at any previous time. In those expeditions they have killed nineteen Indians, fourteen in an expedition commanded by Lieutenant J. F. Small; taken nine prisoners, seven when under the command of Lieutenant Small. They have captured seventeen Indian ponies. They have recaptured twenty-four head of cattle stolen from citizens, and destroyed large amounts of winter stores; this without the loss of a man by death or desertion.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MUNSON,

Captain 9th Infantry, Commanding Post.

Major JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

A. A. G., Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

D—IX.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,

March 18, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department commander, the following report:

On the 6th instant a letter was received at this post informing me of the murder, by Indians, of a Mexican while working on his claim, located east of Owen's lake; and having previously received information that several horses and cattle had been killed by them, I sent a party of twelve men of company D, first United States cavalry, First Sergeant F. R. Neale in command, with instructions to pursue and, if possible, find and punish the Indians engaged in committing these depredations. The sergeant and party proceeded to the Spanish mine, and finding it impossible to cross the Inyo mountains, on account of a heavy snow storm, proceeded to Camp Coster. Learning there that several horses and cows had been killed by Indians two nights before, they followed their trail for eighty miles, and succeeded in surprising a rancheria, killing and wounding twelve warriors, capturing a revolver and other stolen property; they also found a large quantity of horse meat. One horse belonging to the party was killed during the fight.

The Indians (of whose guilt I have no doubt) having been found and punished, the detachment returned to Camp Coster, and from thence to this post, arriving on the 13th, having travelled a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, a severe snow storm prevailing during their absence.

Sergeant Neale and party deserve commendation for the efficient and energetic manner in which they carried out their instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. DEVIN,

Capt. 9th Infantry, and Brevet Lieut. Col., Commanding Post.

Major JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

A. A. G., Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

D—X.

CAMP WHIPPLE, ARIZONA,

April 27, 1867.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit this report of the expedition under my command against the Apache Indians in the valley of the Rio Verde.

I moved from this camp on the 14th instant, at 6 p. m., with company I, eighth United States cavalry, Lieutenant Edmund G. Fecht commanding, fifty-one officers and men; Company B, eighth United States cavalry, Lieutenant C. Hobart commanding, thirty officers and men; F. P. Howard, M. D., acting surgeon to the expedition; Messrs. Hodge and Pierce acting as guides.

Moving down the valley of Granite creek, in a northeast direction, a distance of eight miles, then crossing that creek and bearing one point further east, at a distance of sixteen miles I crossed a high pass of the Black mountain range in an easterly direction six miles.

At 3 a. m. of the 15th my command was thirty miles from Camp Whipple, and within two miles of the cañon, in which I expected to find the Indian camp against which the expedition was directed.

Halting here for the appearance of daylight, at 4½ a. m. I moved forward to this cañon. Dismounting the command and leaving a small guard with the horses, I moved up the cañon with the dismounted force; upon arriving at the point where the Indians were found in the previous scout, I found their lodges vacated and abandoned. Following up this cañon to its head, a distance of five miles from and two thousand five hundred feet above the point at which the command dismounted, I found a large party of Indian warriors occupying the summit. I directed my command to ascend the rocky cliff, and gained a point to the left of the one occupied by the Indians, and nearly on the same level. I found two points connected by a narrow rocky ridge, over which it was impossible to move in line against the point held by the Indians, and which I found they had fortified with rough barricades of loose rock, without exposing my men to a murderous fire, with no assurance of capture of the enemy in case of success in assaulting the point held by them, as they had a good line of retreat over a continuation of the ridge into inaccessible rocky cañons beyond them. The excessive fatigue of the night's march had so exhausted my command, that of the fifty-five men who were moved into the cañon, but seventeen were able to attain the rocky summit. The Indians had rallied in force sixty strong, and from the position they occupied, could gain the point where I left my horses before it was possible for me to re-enforce the guard I had left with them, and towards which they gave some indications of a movement. These considerations induced me to decide to move my horses around the base of the mountain, down to the Rio Verde, and to march there and camp for the night, and move upon the Indian stronghold the next morning, with my command so refreshed by a

night's repose as to enable me to move upon the position in such force that, by a division of the command, I could attack from different points, thus rendering success certain and more complete.

I accordingly directed Lieutenant Hobart to gather up the men who had become exhausted in the attempt to gain the summit, and, with the guard left with the horses, move them to the camp accordingly, whilst I directed Lieutenant Fecht to move down the ridge in an opposite direction into a cañon heading near the one we had just entered, and destroy the Indian camp which was there observable from the point I occupied. Lieutenant Fecht accomplished this, destroying about thirty Indian lodges with large amounts of camp equipage, cooking utensils and supplies, including more than two tons of prepared mescal.

At 8 p. m. I had joined the party with Lieutenant Hobart in camp on the Rio Verde, about eight miles from the summit of the mountain, after having been constantly marching and skirmishing for twenty-six hours without water or rest, having accomplished a distance of fifty miles over a very mountainous country.

On the 16th, at 7 a. m., I moved from camp with thirty-five men of company I, Lieutenant W. McK. Owen, of the thirty-second United States infantry, in command (Lieutenant Fecht being too unwell to march, was left in charge of the camp,) and twenty men of company B, in the direction of the position held by the Indians. At the base of the mountain I dismounted the command, and directed Lieutenant Hobart with his company to gain a position in front of the enemy's stronghold and hold him in check, whilst Lieutenant Owen was directed, by making a detour to the left through a deep cañon, to gain a position in their rear, each command, at a signal to be given, to assault the position. The enemy did not wait to permit this result to be accomplished, but retired from the position hastily, moving southwardly just under the crest of the mountain. I directed all but twenty men to be sent back to the horses and move them along the base of the mountain opposite and parallel to the line upon which, with the twenty men referred to, I followed the trail of the retreating Indian band. First Sergeants Farren, of company D, and Golden, of company B, were placed in charge of the men of their respective companies that were sent to conduct the horses, Mr. Hodges being sent with them as guide.

At the request of Lieutenants Hobart and Owen, they were both permitted to accompany me, it being supposed that we would be able to overtake and fight the enemy. Following up the trail of the Indians for a distance of fifteen miles, over an almost impassable region of rocky cañons, they were compelled to leave the mountain side; debouching upon the high plain lying between Black mountain and the Rio Verde, they moved in a northeast direction towards the high mountain range across the Rio Verde, in the vicinity of the mouth of Sycamore creek.

This movement brought them out a little below, and in full view of the party in charge of the horses, which it is probable they had not observed. Seeing this movement, Sergeant Farren, actively seconded by Sergeant Golden and the other non-commissioned officers with him, mounted one-half the men with the horses, eighteen in number, and most gallantly dashed upon this band, about thirty-five strong, who now for the first time had been brought into an available position for cavalry. The Indians formed line and attempted to make a stand, but the zeal of the soldier proved an overmatch for the preponderance of force on the side of the Indians. Their line was broken, and, in less than that number of minutes, twenty of the savages were slain, the balance escaping by running and hiding in the ravines, many of them being wounded.

In this engagement four mules and two horses were captured, one gun was captured, and a large number of bows and arrows were taken and destroyed. Not a shot took effect upon the attacking party.

The non-commissioned officers in charge of, and the whole detail participating

in this engagement, deserve great credit for the conception and execution of this most gallant and soldierly feat. Having joined the party with my horses, it being then after sundown, I returned to camp after a most fatiguing march of thirty-five miles, nearly twenty miles of which was on foot.

The 17th was spent in camp to rest both men and horses; three scouting parties being sent out to ascertain the direction which that portion of the Indians not with the band attacked had taken.

Based upon the reports brought in by these parties, I decided to move up the Rio Verde, believing that the Indians would concentrate near it. Accordingly, on the 18th I moved with fifty-five men of the command in that direction. Lieutenant Owen and twenty men being left in charge of camp. Following up the west bank of the Rio Verde seven miles, I crossed that stream with the command; thence following up the east bank, and crossing Sycamore creek at its mouth, at a distance of thirteen miles from camp, on a ridge that runs from the rocky bluff which bounds the valley of the stream towards the river, I discovered the camp of the Indians, and at once charged them. Lieutenant Fecht, with company I, moving upon their right, and Lieutenant Hobart, with company B, moving upon their left. Moving over the rocky ground at a charge, the cavalry were soon upon the foe, and, as in the previous engagement, the impetuosity and gallantry of the soldier quickly overcame and broke the line of the enemy, and the fight soon became a series of personal combats between the Indian on the one hand and the soldier on the other, which was soon terminated by the total defeat of the Indians, with a loss of thirty-three killed, two captured, (children,) and the wounding of others, who succeeded in escaping by climbing up the rocky bluff. As in the previous fight, large amounts of war material, in the shape of bows and arrows, were taken and destroyed, together with the remnant of the provisions and camping utensils which they had saved from the wreck of their former camp. In this fight one man, Saddler G. W. Drummond, of company B, was killed, and Private Dollemeyer, of the same company, was wounded.

Here, again, I desire to bear testimony to the gallantry and soldierly conduct of all engaged, officers and men. This completed the route, and I might almost say, the annihilation of this band of Indians. It is my opinion that not twenty of the entire band escaped unhurt.

Camping for the night on the battle-ground, on the 19th I returned to camp. On the 20th I moved with the entire command to Camp Lincoln, a distance of thirty miles, where I rested on the 21st. On the 22d I marched to Sienica spring and encamped, a distance of twelve miles; thence moving in a southerly direction, on the 24th I reached Montezuma mines, in Black cañon, where my guide informed me I would find the camp of another band of hostile Indians. But having heard of our approach through some miners, they had left the country. My rations being nearly exhausted, I determined to return to this camp, which I reached this day.

Since leaving this camp my command has marched a distance of two hundred and forty-four miles, more than one-half of which was over mountain sides and rocky cañons hitherto considered impracticable for troops.

In performing this march the men of the command have suffered great damage to their clothing by contact with the rough rocks and brush through which they have been compelled to force their way in scouring this hitherto unexplored region.

The men started with a new pair of trousers each, and in most cases new boots also, which, during this trip, were so torn and worn out in scaling the rocks and riding through the bush as to render them worthless and unfit for further wear. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend, if consistent with existing laws, that an extra issue of clothing, without charge, be made to compensate them for this extraordinary wear and tear.

In concluding this report I desire to reiterate and repeat the evidence borne to the gallantry and soldierly conduct of the whole command, officers and men, which has been productive of the above recorded favorable results, and without which success is never certain.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WILLIAMS,

Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Lieutenant A. E. HOBART,

Acting A. A. G., Headquarters District of Prescott.

Official :

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

D—XI.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

April 30, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of scout which left this post on the 17th instant, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 9, headquarters district of the Verde, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, April 15, 1867.

The scout consisted of the following officers, enlisted men, Indians, and citizens : Captain Guido Ilges, fourteenth infantry, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, commanding ; Captain George B. Sanford, first cavalry, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army ; First Lieutenant C. C. Carr, first cavalry, brevet captain, United States army, post quartermaster ; First Lieutenant Richard C. DuBois, fourteenth infantry ; Captain Wm. A. Mills, thirty-second infantry, brevet major United States army ; Mr. Weber, government engineer and surveyor ; two citizens, guides ; three citizens, (volunteers ;) thirty-eight enlisted men of company E, first United States cavalry ; seventy enlisted Pima and Maricopa Indians ; one hundred and twenty-four Pima Indians, (volunteers ;) sixty Maricopa Indians, (volunteers.)

Total number of scouting party three hundred and three. All men mounted, Indians and citizens furnishing their own riding animals. This command carried six days' rations in the saddles, and as the Indians were cognizant of a certain spot north or northeast of Greenback valley, where a large number of Apaches were at the present time employed in farming pursuits, the plan was to strike the said point by making night marches ; to then return to Tonto Creek valley, supply ourselves with six days' more rations, and to then start across the Salt river and operate in rear of the Pinal Indians that have lately escaped from Fort Grant. This place was decided upon, when information was received that scouting parties would be sent out from Camps Grant and Goodwin for the same country and about the same time. Lieutenant Alexander Grant, first United States cavalry, with thirty-nine enlisted men of companies A and B, thirty-second infantry, was ordered to proceed in charge of supplies and pack trains on our trail as far as Tonto creek ; to then go into camp and await our return from Greenback valley. The command commenced crossing the Verde at noon the 17th instant, but the difficulty and damage to men and material was found so great that the government boat at the Salt river (fifteen miles distant) had to be sent for to accomplish our object.

April 18.—The whole command, with the equipage and supplies, had crossed by noon, and the command proceeded to a point some eight miles distant from McDowell, on Sycamore creek, where we went into camp upon the solicitations of the Indians, who were not ready to start. I had given orders to soldiers and citizens not to build any fires during the night, but the Indians, who had been very eager for this scout and who seemed confident of success, lighted fires, and exposed the party to the view of any Apache scouts that might have been on the

lookout in the Mazatsal mountains. As I found that my orders to the Indians (enlisted and otherwise) would not be obeyed, and that I could exercise no authority over their movements, and as they seemed to act in perfect good faith, I concluded to let them proceed and carry on the campaign in their own peculiar way, thinking that my interference would probably be the cause of a failure.

April 19.—Left camp soon after daybreak; left trail leading to northern Mazatsal and marched directly for the Mazatsal peaks, crossing Cottonwood creek at noon; went into camp at foot of Mazatsal towards evening, having travelled twenty-one miles over very mountainous country.

The Indians had fires all the night long and refused to travel during the same. While on the march we found fresh tracks of small parties of Indians who had evidently observed our movements and fled over the peaks.

April 20.—Left camp soon after daybreak; ascended toward the left of highest peak Pine Grove on top of the same, where command rested several hours, and went towards evening into camp at foot of Mazatsal mountains, two miles distant from Tonto creek. Distance travelled, eighteen miles. During this day's march we passed several deserted rancherias. Fresh Apache tracks were frequently discovered, and our scouts reported signal fires on almost every mountain of the Sierra Ancho range. It was evident that the expedition and our camp fires had been seen by the Apache scouts, and that no surprise of any rancherias would succeed. The Indians of my command now complained that they had no more rations, and many of them returned to Fort McDowell; the greater part of them remained in Tonto valley and refused to accompany me through Greenback valley.

April 21.—Left camp after dark; and moonrise crossed Tonto creek, marched through Greenback valley, and ascended Sierra Ancho mountains, where we arrived after daybreak, having travelled all night. We passed on our march the place where the Apaches had been living and planting, but they had evidently been forewarned and left for other parts. Towards noon descended to foot of Sierra Ancho, remained several hours, resumed our back march to Tonto creek valley at 4 p. m., where we arrived at 10 o'clock p. m. Owing to the little grass found on the mountains, the almost continuous travel, and the very rocky trails travelled over, our horses became footsore, and were giving out. One of them had to be abandoned, (it was shot and meat issued to Indians,) and others had to be led.

April 22.—Left camp soon after daylight and marched up Tonto creek, to place of rendezvous with pack train. Issued six days' rations to command, and those Indians who had remained with me. After the rations were drawn by the Indians, they all signified their intention to return home, and it was with great difficulty that I persuaded eleven of them to remain with me. These eleven Indians also left me on the following day.

During our stay in Tonto valley many Apache tracks were discovered leading to our rear up the Mazatsal mountains, and towards evening two of them were seen standing on one of the peaks. As the Indians were intent upon leaving me, I instructed them to return to Camp McDowell by different routes, and to scour the country well for any small parties of roaming Apaches.

The Indians were successful in their home trip, killing three male Apache Indians, and taking one squaw prisoner. One of the bucks killed was afterwards identified as a chief of a small Pinal tribe who had been among the Fort Grant Indians.

April 23.—My command now consisted of forty-seven, (all counted,) and with it I crossed Tonto creek soon after daylight and marched down the valley toward Salt river, following some Apache tracks. Owing to the intense heat in the valley, and the poor condition of animals, we had to lay over until afternoon. Arrived above mouth of Tonto creek and at Salt river toward night, having travelled eighteen miles.

April 24.—Left camp at 7 a. m. Examined the Salt river and found it impassable for men and animals, the current being too swift and the water too deep.

Some of the men attempted to swim across, but they were unsuccessful in this, and the plan of crossing into the Pinal mountains had to be abandoned; recrossed Tonto creek, and ascended mountains below Mazatsal, keeping a direction of march almost parallel with Salt river. We passed, in several of the well-concealed gulches in the mountainous country, deserted rancherias, and from the many tracks leading in different directions, it is evident that this country is frequented by Apaches. Towards noon we went into camp on Salt river, having travelled some fifteen miles. During the afternoon, Apaches numbering about twenty, armed with bows and arrows, and partly dressed in soldiers' clothing, appeared on the opposite side of the river on the mountains, at a distance of half a mile from us. They were recognized by me as Fort Grant Indians. They exhibited a white rag tied to a stick, and called down to us they were "Amigos."

The river was found impassable, and towards evening I moved the command some five (5) miles further to the northwest on a mountain backbone to prevent against any night attack.

April 25.—No more was seen of the Apaches. Left camp soon after daylight, marched to Cottonwood creek; rested several hours, when we marched to Sycamore creek, where we encamped during the night.

April 26.—Command returned to Camp McDowell soon after daybreak—distance three miles. I had hoped that this scout would have better success, and for this I had particularly trusted to the Pima and Maricopa Indians. These Indians, after having made sure of rations, disclaimed all and every intention to hunt and fight Apaches. They encamped and marched contrary to their usual customs, and contrary to all common sense; exposing themselves to any lurking scout, and lighting fires in the most exposed positions, both by day and night.

There is no doubt that they are excellent trailers and good fighters, but under the present system I have no control over them. This command underwent great hardships, and did its utmost to accomplish good results. All officers, enlisted men and citizens performed the work required of them cheerfully, and once when the command charged up a ravine, and down the other side, (almost sure to find large rancherias,) every one was striving to be foremost. This expedition resulted in the death and capture of four Apaches, and the exploration of some country which had heretofore not been travelled over by any of the troops of this command.

Mr. Webster, the government surveyor and engineer, has furnished the accompanying outlines of a map. He has started on another scouting expedition from this post, and on his return a complete map will be forwarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUIDO ILGES,

Br't Lt Col. U. S. A., Capt. 14th Inf'ty, Com'dg.

Second Lieutenant J. W. LEWIS,

23d Infantry, A. A. A. G., District of the Verde.

Official :

JOHN T. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

D—XII.

CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

May 10, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the scouting expedition which left this post under my command May 1, 1867, pursuant to Special

Order No. 12, dated headquarters district of the Verde, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, April 30, 1867.

The expedition consisted of the following officers, citizens, and enlisted men: Dr. C. Smart, brevet captain and assistant surgeon, United States army; First Lieutenant Richard C. Du Bois, fourteenth United States infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, thirty-second United States infantry; Mr. C. H. Weber, topographer; Mr. William Brandt, post guide; Elatano Lopez, Abram Estrada, Pasos Salazar, acting as guides and trailers, in company with Mr. Charles Culling; Charles Culling, of Grass Valley rancho on La Paz road, from whom the Indians had stolen 40 head of stock; Mr. Barnes, citizen; Mr. Brewington and assistant packer; and 79 enlisted men from the following companies: Twenty enlisted men of company B, fourteenth United States infantry; 20 enlisted men of company D, fourteenth United States infantry; 20 enlisted men of company F, fourteenth United States infantry; 19 enlisted men of companies A and B, thirty-second United States infantry.

The command was rationed for 15 days. Two days' rations were packed on mules. The expedition left Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, at 2 p. m. May 1, 1867; marched eight miles; made camp at 6.30 p. m. on the Verde river; direction, 5° west of north.

May 2.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched sixteen miles; made camp at 2 p. m. For the first five miles the direction was due north; the remaining part of the march was northwest. The command suffered very much for the want of water during this march, it being over sand hills and through dry, sandy arroyos; succeeded in getting sufficient water to supply the command by digging holes eighteen inches to two feet deep in an arroyo adjoining the camp.

May 3.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; struck the Indian trail at 6.30 a. m.; direction north from camp to the point where the trail was struck; followed the trail almost due east through Column cañon; the direction then changed to south of east; arrived at the Verde river at 10.40 a. m., at a point — miles above Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory; crossed the river and camped at 12 m. Distance marched, ten and a half miles.

May 4.—Broke camp at 5.30 a. m.; followed the trail through a cañon for seven and a half miles; the direction up to this point was 10° south of east; the trail then turned into another cañon running southeast, and crossed Sycamore creek at a point one-half a mile above Sycamore camp. During the last four miles of the march the trail passed through a very rocky cañon, in which was found a deserted rancheria, which had been occupied within the last six weeks—so I was informed by Pasos Salazar, formerly a prisoner among the Apaches, and who professes to be able to read Apache signs and signals. During the march passed three dead horses, which were recognized by Mr. Charles Culling as part of the stock stolen from him. They had evidently given out and were killed by the Indians, who carried off portions of them for food. Made camp at 12 m. Distance marched, eleven and a half miles. Up to this time the only signs discovered of their having stopped to camp was in this rocky cañon, about one mile above the deserted rancheria spoken of above.

May 5.—Broke camp at 5.30 a. m.; continued to follow the trail in an east-southeast direction, the trail passing over the foot-hills of Mazatzal mountains; at 9 a. m. halted on a spur of mountain between the North and South Mazatzal mountains. Mr. Culling and the Mexicans accompanying him recommended that a halt be made, as the appearance of the trail indicated that the Indians were close by. The Mexicans went forward, with the understanding that I would follow the trail in the morning if I did not hear from them before that time, and if they discovered the Indians and where the stock was, one of them would return and guide me with the command in the night; the other two to remain near where the Indians were and watch them until I came up. At 4 p. m. the Mexicans returned; reported having seen some twenty Indians about three miles off,

composed of Apaches, Mohaves, and Tonto Apaches. I immediately sent forward Lieutenant Du Bois with twenty-five enlisted men and three Mexicans, following immediately after with thirty-five enlisted men, leaving Lieutenant Chilson with detachments A and B, thirty-second infantry, with pack trains, with instructions to follow my trail at dusk if I did not return before that time. The Indians discovered the Mexicans on their return to where I was halted with the command, and as soon as Lieutenant Du Bois with his detachment made their appearance the Indians signalled from the tops of several hills and started into the mountains. Made camp at 8 p. m. Distance marched, eight miles.

May 6.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; followed trail for five miles in south of east direction, when the trail changed direction to northeast and passed over a very rocky country; crossed the Mazatsal range between the North and South Mazatsal mountains, and made camp on a mesa four miles from the summit. Distance marched, twelve miles. Made camp at 6 p. m. At 3.40 p. m., while the pack train was descending the eastern slope of mountains in charge of rear-guard, commanded by Lieutenant Du Bois, the attack was made upon the train by about twenty Indians, supposed to be the same party that was seen the night before. For further particulars I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant Du Bois, (marked A,) which accompanies this report. I had descended the hill with the command about a quarter of a mile, and halted on a small mesa until the pack train with rear-guard closed up, when the attack was made. On hearing the firing I immediately took twenty men and started up the hill, deploying the men so as to assist the rear-guard to drive the Indians back, and protect the pack train in its descent. On arriving within two hundred yards of the summit I ordered Lieutenant Du Bois to descend with his guard and trains to where the rest of the command had assembled. As soon as the pack train had descended I called in the skirmish line and moved forward and made camp on mesa, about four miles from summit, at 6 p. m. I regret to state that the Indians succeeded in wounding one of my command, Sergeant Scarfe, company A, thirty-second United States infantry. It was in the cañon where I camped for the night that the Mexicans discovered a deserted rancheria where the stock stolen from Mr. Culling had been kept for over a week to recruit. It was therefore useless for me to follow them, as their horses were fresh and the men of my command worn out, and many of them almost barefooted. During the evening I consulted with Mr. Culling, and he informed me it would be useless to follow them any further, as it would be impossible to recover any of the stock from them, since they had discovered they were pursued.

May 7.—Broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched fourteen and a half miles, and two miles from entrance to cañon of North Mazatsal pass, on branch of Tonto creek. Made camp at 4 p. m.

May 8.—Broke camp at 4 a. m.; made Toddy Mountain camp at 8.45 a. m.; halted one hour there; then resumed the march, arriving at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, at 1.30 p. m. Distance marched, twenty-one miles.

I would respectfully recommend that all scouting expeditions from this post be furnished with means of transporting the wounded. During the expedition from which I have just returned I have had some experience as to the trouble attending the transportation of wounded men over the mountains in this Territory, and can here state from my own personal knowledge that it took sixteen men over four hours to transport Sergeant Scarfe on a stretcher made of two poles and a blanket about two and a half miles, and had he been unable to sit on horseback from the effect of his wound on the morning of the 7th of May, I would have been compelled to use the stretcher as a means of transportation, and it would have taken at least twenty-five men of my command each day to

perform that duty, in connection with their other duties, besides delaying me on the road for several days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. VANDERSLICE,
Captain 14th United States Infantry.

Lieutenant JOHN W. LEWIS,

A. A. G., District of the Verde, Camp McDowell, A. T.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, *A. A. G.*

CAMP MCDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 10, 1867.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant, while in command of the rear-guard, having the pack-train in charge, of the expedition against the Apaches, pursuant to Special Orders No. 12, dated headquarters district of the Verde, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, April 30, 1867, I was attacked by a band of Mohave and Tonto Apaches, in ambush, while making the descent of the eastern declivity of the four peaks on Mazatzal mountains.

The detachment under my command consisted as follows: Sergeant Scarfe, company A, thirty-second infantry, Corporal Morris and seventeen enlisted men of company D, fourteenth infantry.

The descent of the Mazatzal was so precipitous and rocky that it was with the greatest difficulty that the train could be taken down. I was obliged to have each animal led, leaving two non-commissioned officers and six men to bring up the rear. The enemy had stationed themselves at the head of a precipice on our right, forty or fifty yards from the trail, which wound down the back-bone of one of the spurs of the mountain, their position being concealed by a dense growth of scrub oak. The attack began about three p. m. Sergeant Scarfe was wounded severely in the right arm at the first volley. The men were somewhat confused by the suddenness of the attack, but rallied immediately and returned the fire, killing one and driving them from their position. Deploying the men as skirmishers, I advanced as rapidly as possible, having to draw ourselves up by the assistance of the rocks and bushes to the first bench above, where a party of Indians were endeavoring to capture the horse of Sergeant Scarfe, left behind by him when wounded, he having been the rearmost man. One of this party of Indians was killed; the others fled. The horse and a pack which had been thrown down the ravine to the left were recovered. I then received orders to fall back, and joined the command.

Sergeant Scarfe wounded is the only casualty I have to report of my command. Two Indians were killed and several wounded. Nothing fell into the hand of the enemy.

The attacking party numbered, as near as I am able to judge, about thirty. After being driven back they came out on a precipice opposite, but out of effective range, and cried out "*Malo, Malo.*"

I wish particularly to bring to the notice of the commanding officer Privates Jones, Chase, Walsh, and Gunther, company D, fourteenth infantry, for their coolness and bravery in repelling the attack. Private Jones was the first to return the fire of the Apaches, one of whom he killed as above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DU BOIS,
First Lieutenant 14th Infantry.

Captain J. H. VANDERSLICE,

14th United States Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

Official:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, *A. A. G.*

D—XIII.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UPPER COLORADO,
Camp Mohave, Arizona Territory, June 16, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post on Friday, the 14th, and immediately assumed command of the district of Upper Colorado.

On May 30 the Wallapi Indians, said to be about two hundred and fifty in number, attacked the mail at Beale station, forty (40) miles from this post. It was guarded by an infantry corporal and three men from here; there were also present the mail carrier and hostler, and four (4) other citizens with a team, making ten (10) men in all. The Indians succeeded in driving off the stock—nine (9) animals. One (1) of the citizens, in endeavoring to save them, went out of the stockade, contrary to the advice of the soldiers, when he was mortally wounded and died the following day. They report having killed five (5) Indians. The Indians retired during the night, when communication was opened to this post.

Lieutenant Stevenson immediately started with all the available cavalry, which amounted to but twenty (20) men. He pursued them toward Peacock springs, but they got between him and the water, and being in such large numbers he was obliged to fall back, fighting nine (9) hours, and reports having killed from ten (10) to fifteen (15) Indians, his loss being one (1) horse and one (1) mule.

These Indians have quite a number of improved fire-arms—several Henry rifles—in all probably forty (40) weapons. They were commanded by a half-breed, and it is thought that there are a number of Piutes and Yavapais in the band. Lieutenant Stevenson is still on the line of the mail route, but says he has not men enough to cope with so large a force.

Captain Williams is reported as having had a fight with another band east of Cottonwood springs.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. REDWOOD PRICE,

*Brevet Lieut. Colonel, and Major 8th U. S. Cavalry,
Commanding District Upper Colorado.*

Major JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California.

Official:

. JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

D—XIV.

HEADQUARTERS CO. I, EIGHTH U. S. CAVALRY,
Willow Grove, A. T., June 19, 1867.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from headquarters district of Prescott, I marched with my company from the camp at the toll-gate on the morning of the 11th instant, arriving at this place on the 12th. Leaving here my wagons, and putting necessary supplies upon my pack mules, on the morning of the 13th I moved north to a cañon in which I found a small amount of water. Sixteen miles from this point, thence bearing northwest, I came, at a distance of ten miles, to the head or eastern end of White Rock cañon, thence down that cañon, a distance of two miles, I found Truxton's spring, where I camped for the night. On the morning of the 14th, at five a. m., I marched in a southwesterly direction down the cañon, following the Beale road a distance of seven and a half miles. Here the cañon opens into Yampai valley, running in a south-southeast and north-northwesterly direction, Peacock spring being situated directly opposite the mouth of the cañon, across Yampai valley. Here, finding fresh Indian tracks in a trail running down the valley, I

turned my course accordingly, moving in a north-northwesterly direction a distance of four miles, when I came in view of a large rancheria of about fifty wickerups, distant two and a half miles directly in my front. With my glasses I observed that the Indians had discovered our approach, and were just leaving the rancheria and running for the mountains, situated one mile beyond their camp. I immediately gave orders to charge them at the top of the speed of my horses, and, although much delayed by the soft sandy soil, greatly cut up as it was with dry water-courses, I succeeded in overtaking the flying Indians at the base of the mountains, a great portion of them being already advancing up the rocky mountain sides. I succeeded, however, in killing twelve on the plain, and capturing nine (squaws and children.) A heavy fire was kept up on the Indians as they clambered up the sides of the mountain, and many were brought to the ground, but were carried forward by their friends and were thus kept out of our hands. Judging, however, from my own observations, as well as reports from others, I am confident that the total loss in killed suffered by the enemy cannot be less than twenty, and is more likely to exceed than to fall short of that number, besides a large number of wounded. Although the enemy returned our fire with at least twenty stand of arms, and were within easy range, its effect upon my command was signally ineffectual, its only result being the death of one horse. Finding it impossible to advance up the mountain on horseback, and my force being too small to divide after leaving a sufficient guard with the pack train and prisoners, (my aggregate number of rifles being forty-six,) I determined to destroy the property and camp which they had abandoned in the chase. More than three wagon loads of baskets, oyers, cooking utensils, and other camping utensils were gathered and burned, besides large amounts of skins and furs, clothing, and a large quantity of grass seeds which they had gathered for cooking purposes, they using this as a substitute for flour. Many bows and arrows were taken and destroyed also. I also burned their lodges or wickerups, fifty-four in number. Dismounting half of my available strength, I moved with it up a cañon leading in the direction the Indians had taken, and after proceeding half a mile the enemy commenced a sharp firing upon me from behind the rocks. Their fire was returned, and they were driven back one-half mile further, when I came to a spring which the Indians had attempted to render unfit for use by throwing entrails and offal into the water; but I succeeded in getting above this and finding a spring of pure water, which I denominated Walker's spring. I soon procured water enough for the men, when I directed Lieutenant Fechet, with sixteen men, to gain a high point north of, and commanding the spring, which he accomplished, driving the enemy before him from rock to rock. This point gained, the enemy were placed at such a distance from the water as to render it safe to bring my horses up and water them, which was done. It now being nearly sundown, I took my command out of the cañon into the open plain, and camped for the night at the point where the engagement begun.

On the morning of the 15th I directed Lieutenant Fechet to proceed with twenty-five men in a northwesterly direction to ascertain the nature and cause of some large fires visible in that direction, distant from twenty to twenty-five miles. With the balance of the command I moved to Peacock spring, taking with me the prisoners and train, a distance of eight miles, and camped. At 12 o'clock, midnight, Lieutenant Fechet returned with his command, reporting having found large numbers of Indians, and accomplishing the destruction of a large amount of property and stores belonging to the hostile tribes living in that vicinity. For a more definite report of the work done by Lieutenant Fechet, I respectfully refer you to his report, herewith enclosed and made a part of this report.

In my opinion the total number of Indians found in the rancheria which I attacked will not fall short of two hundred, and from Lieutenant Fechet's report I am led to believe that the total number of Indians living in Yampai and

Wallapai valleys and adjacent mountains cannot be less than four hundred, consisting of many bands here congregated, as it would appear from their actions, for a hostile purpose.

It is my present intention to move again into this region on the 21st instant, hoping to be able to overtake and further chastise these hostile bands.

Respectfully submitted:

I. M. WILLIAMS,

Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieutenant C. HOBART, A. A. A. G.,

Headquarters District Prescott, Camp Whipple, A. T.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

D—XV.

CAMP WALLEN, A. T., June 24, 1867.

MAJOR: Under instructions from headquarters, Camp Wallen, as indicated in Post Orders No. 42, relative to the pursuit of hostile Indians who had been committing depredations in the vicinity of the late military post at Calabasses, with a force of thirty-eight mounted enlisted men of company G, first cavalry, United States army, Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, thirty-second infantry, United States army, and an Indian guide, each of the former furnished with fifty rounds of ammunition and eleven days' rations of jerked beef and pinola, I left this camp at ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th of June, and proceeded with the utmost speed to intersect the trail and institute a pursuit. After several ineffectual attempts to discover the direction taken by the Indians, the command pushed on to a ranch three miles to the east of Calabasses, which it reached at eleven o'clock p. m., and where we camped for the night. We were here informed that an attack had been made on this place as well as at the Santa Rita mountains and Calabasses, on the road leading to the Patagonia mines. At daybreak the next morning we started on the trail, following it along the Sonora road until it diverged in an easterly direction, passing over the Patagonia mountains and bearing towards the Huachukas. Our second camp was made on the Santa Cruz river, after one of the most severe day's march of the whole scout. Pushing on with a rapidity which I am convinced could not be exceeded with horses such as ours, we made successive camps at the Rio San Pedro, Spiral and Chiricahua mountains, each camp making the terminus of a day's march of often more, rarely less, than forty miles.

On the morning of Friday, the 21st ultimo, about eight o'clock, as the command was rounding a curve in the Chiricahuas, an Indian on horseback was seen riding leisurely along, his back toward us, and he evidently unaware of our presence. The order was at once given to charge, but simultaneously the Indian discovered us, and with a loud yell dashed away at full speed towards the rancharia, which came in sight a moment later. The distance between the troops and the Indians being at least six hundred yards, and the majority of our horses being barely able to strike a trot, we were unable to catch up with them before they had mounted the squaws on those of their animals within reach, and before the footmen escaped up the sides of the mountains, where it was impossible for us to follow with any show of success. As long, however, as the animals had strength the chase was kept up, and with the result of killing three Apaches and wounding, it is supposed mortally, a fourth.

After two hours spent in mutual skirmishing, though without any visible effect, the command withdrew to the rancharia. Here everything was destroyed. The lodges, twelve in number, were found to be filled with the greatest abundance of everything used by an Indian. At least a five months' supply of roasted mescal

was burned, together with hundreds of dressed skins and hides. Many implements of war, such as knives, tomahawks, and hatchets, were found, and such as could not be burned were brought away by the troops. A quantity of clothing, together with bags and sacks of various kinds, and a large supply of jerked beef, were heaped up and burned, it being impossible to carry them off. One horse, two mules, and three burros were captured and brought away. Leaving nothing but smoking heaps of embers, the homeward march was begun. This led by way of the Sulphur springs on the Tucson and Apache Pass roads, and we arrived in camp early in the morning of the date of this report.

In connection with this scout, I would state that the force of Indians that made the attacks and committed the depredations referred to in sub-district and post orders, (copies of which are enclosed,) numbered no less than seventy warriors, and belonged to the band of Cochis, as appears from information acquired from the testimony of those who counted them, and from the character of their trail. They did not, however, all keep together, but separated into different bands, some taking their way into Sonora, and the others, numbering about twenty, returning to the rancharia which we attacked and destroyed.

The fatigues and hardships attendant on this scout, I think I can with justice say, have rarely been equalled. The weather in the middle of the day was excessively warm, and both men and horses suffered from heat and consequent thirst. The distance travelled in the eight days of the scout was at least 330 miles, making an average per day of forty-one miles. Grazing at best was but indifferent, and the country being exceedingly rough, travel was a much more serious thing than would at first sight appear. All the care that could be possibly taken of the horses was exercised. The men were dismounted and obliged to walk at least the half of each hour, and to this fact must be attributed the very slight loss in animals. But three animals gave out, and that only on the seventh day of the scout. These were all branded I. C. The modest success of this expedition must be attributed to the unflagging energy and skill of our guide, Marigildo Grigalbo, and to the faithfulness and efficiency of the men, especially when on the march. To First Sergeant Grew, company G, I would here take occasion to ascribe great praise for his most effectual and noteworthy performance of his duty. I would here respectfully remark, that of the ten days' rations of jerked beef furnished the command, more than one-half was brought back untouched, on account of its saltiness. A diagram of the route of the march is submitted. Lieutenant Lewis accompanied the expedition unofficially by permission. Private H. DeWitt, company E, thirty-second infantry United States army, was attached to the command as bugler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. HARRINGTON,

Second Lieut. 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, Commanding Scout.

Brevet Major W. HARVEY BROWN,

Commanding Camp Wallen.

Official:

JOHN H. COSTER, A. D. C.

D—XVI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 26, 1867.*

MAJOR: For the information of the general commanding the department I have to report the following, relating to affairs in the military district of Humboldt, of which I have held the command since the 7th of April, 1866:

As the result of my inquiries into the condition of affairs relating to the Indians, I ascertained that the plan adopted had been that of holding the whole responsible for the action of an individual, which had the necessary result of

compacting the Indians and keeping them in a more or less disturbed condition and with a feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of peace. As soon as an opportunity offered, which occurred in the murder of the Indian agent, I made the Indians understand that I only held the guilty individual responsible for the crime, which, in my opinion, has had the effect of maintaining the peace. I informed both the Indians and whites that I would punish to the extent of my power any outrages perpetrated by the latter upon the former, as well as those done by the Indians upon the whites, and in the latter event I wished the well-disposed Indians to arrest and bring to the authorities any guilty Indian, as by so doing the peaceable Indians would escape molestation. As there is only a small minority disposed to commit outrages this policy strengthens the influence of the well-disposed, and I confidently look to it as one of the most effectual means of maintaining the peace. In order, however, to its permanence it is important that some measure be adopted which will have the effect of restraining the lawless actions of unprincipled white men. Without some arrangement which will accomplish this result it is easily seen how a very few or even one bad white man may drive the Indians to the law of retaliation as the only satisfaction within their reach.

Before closing I would earnestly call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that within my district the larger part of the Indians are uncared for by the Indian department. The Klamath Indians, numbering nearly 3,000 souls, and occupying the Klamath river from the mouth of the Trinity to the ocean, have been overlooked; they are a superior race of Indians, and, like most of the coast tribes, show a readiness to labor which gives promise of bringing them into civilized habits speedily, under judicious management. When Mr. Robert L. Stevens visited my district I called his attention to these Indians, and suggested that the Hoopa Valley reservation be extended so as to take in from six to eight miles along the right bank of the Klamath river to the ocean, thence down the coast to two miles south of the mouth of the Redwood creek, thence up the Redwood to the point which will form an easily defined junction with the southwest corner of the Hoopa Valley reservation. This will give room for all the Indians in northwest California, and will deprive the white settlers of but little land desirable for settlement, and will enable the government to restore or open to white settlement Smith river and Round valley. Within the above mentioned limits all the lower Klamaths are included, and can remain in their native homes. The hill country will furnish grazing for all the stock necessary for the large number of Indians, and farming ground sufficient for all requirements. The Klamath river, Redwood, and the coast between will furnish fisheries from which large stores can be procured. The miners now located on the Klamath river and Gold Bluffs need not be disturbed, and the very few occupants within the bounds could be removed at a trifling expense. My opinion is very decided that the judicious expenditure of very much less than the cost of one year's hostilities in Humboldt military district, upon the reservation indicated, would make it a self-sustaining institution.

I will mention one very important fact, viz.: just so fast as the Indians acquire an appetite for the white man's food are they rendered less dangerous. It is a simple calculation as to which is the most economical means of subduing them, to say nothing of the relative humanity of the two modes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BOWMAN,

Major 9th Inf., Com'dg Mil. Dist of Humboldt.

Major J. P. SHERBURNE,

Ass't Adj. Gen., Dep't of California.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Philadelphia, Penn., October 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General-in-chief, the following succinct report of the military operations and movements of troops in this department during the year ending September 30, 1867:

At the commencement of the year the troops under my command were stationed as follows: six companies of the fourth regiment of infantry, one company of the first regiment of artillery, and one company fourth regiment of artillery were posted on the northern frontier, from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Plattsburg, New York; ten companies third regiment of artillery occupying the posts on the Atlantic coast from Eastport, Maine, to Newport, Rhode Island; nine companies of the first regiment of artillery occupying Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, and the forts in New York harbor; and two companies of the fourth regiment of artillery stationed at Fort Delaware, Delaware bay.

In the month of March last, by the orders of the General-in-chief, the six companies of the fourth infantry were sent to Omaha, and their places supplied by four companies of the forty-second infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) which had been recruited and organized at Hart's island, New York harbor. At the same time the company of the fourth artillery at Erie, Pennsylvania, was moved to Buffalo, relieving a company of the fourth infantry. In the month of August of this year the company of the fourth artillery (M) was, by orders of the General-in-chief, transferred from Buffalo to Fort McHenry, department of Washington, its place being supplied by a company of the forty-second infantry, of which at this time there are eight companies organized, all on the northern frontier. In September last, owing to the want of suitable quarters at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, the company of the third artillery stationed there was transferred to Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor. No other changes or movements other than those indicated above have taken place in the department.

I submit herewith, for the information of the General-in-chief, reports from the respective chiefs of staff departments, showing the condition of the different departments.

It will be seen from the report of the chief quartermaster that during the past year the usual and necessary repairs have been made to the barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at the various posts in the department, and that, under the authority of the Secretary of War, at several of the posts new barracks, quarters, hospitals, and storehouses have been erected—the total expenditure for all these purposes amounting to \$123,567 23.

The report of the medical director exhibits the present condition of the hospitals in the department, and recommends, in several cases, the erection of new and more suitable buildings than those now in use, in which recommendation I most cordially concur.

The report of the chief commissary exhibits in detail the purchase and supply of subsistence stores, and the changes that have taken place in the stations of officers during the year.

The inspector general's report exhibits the general condition of the troops in regard to drill and discipline, and comments, *in extenso*, on the great and growing evil of desertion. It appears from a table in this report that out of an average force of 2,200 men there have been, during the last year, 466 desertions. The prevalence of this crime is a serious evil, calling for the most rigid measures for its correction. The recent order authorizing more severe punishments to be inflicted, it is hoped will serve to check this evil; but it is believed that nothing short of congressional intervention, in the form of an act imposing se-

vere penalties, will have any permanent effect in suppressing this crime. The remarks of the inspector general on this point are specially commended to the attention of the General-in-chief. It will be seen that only three inspections of the department were made during the year, although the regulations require an inspection quarterly. The number of posts in the department, and its geographical extent, render it impracticable to make the four inspections, and, in my judgment, if these are thoroughly made, semi-annual inspections would serve every purpose.

The report of the judge advocate of the department exhibits the number of courts that have been in session during the year, together with the number of officers and men tried and convicted; there having been fifteen general courts, and nine officers and five hundred and seventy-two enlisted men tried.

The system of apprehending deserters through the general recruiting service and sending them to the depot at Governor's island, causes an accumulation of cases in this department which adds greatly to the duties of courts. Of the whole number of trials, 572 during the year, 258 were of enlisted men not within the military jurisdiction of the department. It is hoped that the plan now adopted of sending the men, in cases where it is practicable, to their regiments for trial will relieve this department of much of the court martial business which has hitherto been imposed on it.

In connection with this subject, and of the remarks made under the head of the inspector general's report, I beg leave to call the special attention of the General-in-chief to my proposition, submitted some time since, for the establishment of a penal post in the department, where measures could be taken not only to punish, but also of a reformatory character. At present, prisoners sentenced by courts-martial to hard labor are confined at the several posts, where there is no organized labor or work for them to perform, and the confinement really consists in passing their time in the guard-house, varied by occasionally being turned out to do police duty. In most of the posts there are no suitable places of confinement, and the escape of prisoners is not at all uncommon, several having occurred during the past year in this department. Should a penal post be established, and placed under the charge of a competent officer, the prisoners sentenced by general courts-martial could not only be securely confined, but they could be made to work on some organized system, similar to those now in operation in our State prisons; their moral condition and characters could be observed and studied, and when evidences of repentance and reform were manifested, encouragement by relaxation of punishment could be held out, and, on the other hand, the refractory and incorrigible be severely punished. The moral effect of the establishment of a military prison, and the knowledge that offences will be surely and severely punished, would, of itself, be great in preventing crimes, and the measures proposed, of a reformatory character, would, I feel confident, result in saving many good men to the service. A special report on this subject, together with an estimate of funds for the erection of the necessary prison buildings, was submitted on the 28th August last, to which I would ask the particular attention of the General-in-chief.

A personal inspection of the department has just been completed. This, together with waiting for the reports of some of the chiefs of staff departments, also absent on inspection, has caused a delay in the preparation and transmission of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Department.

Brevet Lieut. Col. GEO. K. LEE, A. A. G.,

Headquarters Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Purchases by the subsistence department at Philadelphia, from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867.

Month.	From whom purchased.	Pork.	Bacon.	Flour.	Beans.	Pears.	Rice.	Coffee.			Tea.	Sugar.		Vinegar.	Candles.	Soap.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Cost.
								Green.	Roasted and Ground.	Java.		Brown.	White.						
1866.																			
October	G. Boyd & Co.	Bbls.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gals.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$2,606 34
November	do	90		142	2,028	215	166		2,080	200		4,721	510	331	257	1,500	1,505	474	5,625 34
December	do		4,003	195	1,741	217												233	846 00
1867.																			
January	do	52		25	3,537		691	911	805			4,878		410	401	1,500			3,351 08
February	do			55														117	499 08
March	do	52		*40	3,387	327	920		1,886		45	5,777	341	206	385	1,000		132	3,547 97
April	do			50															956 68
May	do	54		90	3,267	215	709	613	1,474			3,111		327	522	1,500		435 64	
June	do		238	90	2,234		211									400			435 64
July	do	34	279	90	2,750			1,092			49	4,395	724	225	906	1,000	227	240	2,855 31
August	do	47		47	1,059		487	553	474	65		1,795		335	171	500			1,534 63
September	do	64		57	3,461		150	719	1,476			5,115	998		340	1,660	1,908		4,744 93
	Total purchases	272	4,590	641	21,464	874	4,104	2,796	9,557	965	94	27,792	2,573	1,834	2,382	9,060	3,640	1,537	30,156 56
Paid to contractor for subsistence to recruits and recruiting parties at forty cents per ration.																			8,161 60
Paid to contractor for fresh beef furnished to Fort Delaware, Del.																			7,130 52
Commutation of rations.																			6,284 92
Company savings.																			1,643 71
Miscellaneous items, advertising, clerks, &c.																			4,280 55
Total disbursements.																			27,656 86

* And 1,021 pounds wheat bread.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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Issues by the subsistence department at Philadelphia, from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867

[illegible]

Issues by the subsistence department at Philadelphia—Continued.

Month.	To whom issued.	Pork.	Bacon.	Flour.	Beans.	Pear.	Rice.	Coffee.			Tea.	Sugar.		Vinegar.	Candle.	Soap.	Salt.	Tobacco.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Green.	Roasted and ground.	Java.	Lbs.	Brown.	White.	Gals.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1867.	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	517	517	179	1,222	874	1,060					824			46	100		
May	do.			90	323	915	911					547				100		
June	do.			90	324											100		
July	do.			20												100		
August	do.			7	127							127			35	100		
September	do.			12	162		150					150				100		
1868.																		
October	Co. M, Fourth art., Erie, Pa.																	
December	do.																	
1867.																		
February	do.																	
	Total issued	272	4,520	641	21,464	874	4,104	9,786	9,557	265	94	27,792	2,573	1,834	2,382	9,060	3,640	1,537

* And 1,021 pounds wheat bread.

Funds transferred by the subsistence department from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867.

Month.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.			Amount.
	Acting commissary subsistence, U. S. M. 4th artillery, Erie, Penn.	Acting commissary subsistence, Frankford arsenal, Penn.	Acting commissary subsistence, Carlisle barracks, Penn.	
1866.				
October	\$306 39	.....	\$2,600 00	\$2,906 39
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	897 20	\$800 00	5,700 00	7,397 20
1867.				
January	453 94	800 00	3,457 76	4,711 70
February	366 31	.....	2,343 62	2,709 93
March	471 49	100 00	1,915 51	2,487 00
April	198 91	330 72	3,749 00	4,278 63
May .....	.....	456 69	2,812 00	3,268 69
June .....	.....	363 00	1,521 00	1,884 00
July .....	.....	362 00	2,439 00	8,801 00
August .....	.....	400 00	1,544 00	1,944 00
September .....	.....	317 00	1,509 00	1,826 00
Total	2,694 24	3,929 41	29,590 89	36,214 54

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October 19, 1867.*

GENERAL: According to circular of 4th instant, as per copy herewith, I have the honor to report that the amount of purchases, vouchers paid for fresh beef furnished, commutation of rations, company savings, &c., at this station for the year ending 30th ultimo, was \$57,636 86; the amount of funds transferred in same period was \$36,214 54; making total \$93,851 40, as will appear more fully by papers Nos. 1 and 2, herewith. As all the operations in the subsistence department in the department of the east have been harmonious and pleasant, and, so far as I know, to the best interests of the government, I have no important suggestions or recommendations to make for the major general commanding the department.

Very respectfully,

C. L. KILBURN,

*Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant Commissary General
Subsistence, and Chief Commissary Subsistence, Dept. of the East.*

General R. C. DRUM,

Ass't Adj't Gen. Dept. of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Philadelphia, October 26, 1867.

Official:

S. F. BARSTOW, *Aide-de-Camp.*

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Philadelphia, October 15, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I returned on the 10th instant from a tour of inspection of all the army hospitals in the department, except the one at Eastport, Maine, and I am gratified to be able to report that the sick, with very few exceptions, are comfortably accommodated and well cared for, and that the medical officers on duty, and those immediately under them, discharge their duty well, and, in almost every instance, with entire satisfaction.

I found the officers at Fort Ontario very much dissatisfied with the hospital steward, and, from all I could learn, not without sufficient cause. As this steward has been relieved and is now on trial at New York, it is unnecessary to make any comment on his case.

A great deal has been done during the year contributing to the accommodation, management and comfort of the sick; still there is a pressing necessity for new hospitals at Forts Adams, Wadsworth, and Ontario. The two former are among the largest and most important of our permanent military establishments, and probably will never be garrisoned (each) with less than two companies.

The casemates and temporary buildings now occupied by the sick at these stations are altogether unfit for hospital purposes, and any attempt to alter or improve them so as to render them suitable, would, in my opinion, be a waste of public money.

I understand that at one of these stations (Fort Ontario) a new hospital is soon to be built. The present one is certainly the worst hospital I have ever seen at a permanent post.

At Forts Independence, Hamilton, Schuyler, and Porter, new and comfortable hospitals are nearly finished.

At Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, the hospital has recently been altered and improved, and with the addition of a small force pump and water tank (for bathing purposes) would be complete, and in all respects comfortable.

If the troops are to remain at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, some little improvements will be required.

The Fort Preble hospital will answer very well, although there is some objections to the privy arrangements, to remedy which may need the expenditure of a small amount of money in making double doors, &c.; to remove the objection *altogether* would require a new and very expensive drain.

At Plattsburg barracks the hospital is in one end of the soldiers' barrack, and, although comfortable and well managed, there is a serious objection to quartering sick men in barracks, as the noise is always more or less annoying to them, and in the case of contagious diseases the proximity would be attended with danger.

When the sheds in rear of the barracks are repaired a very good room for washing and bathing will be added to the hospital, provided these sheds are made like those in the rear of the officers' quarters at Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York.

If a greater number of troops should be sent to this post it will become necessary to build a hospital.

It appears that the hospital at Fort Niagara never was entirely finished; needs a second coat of plaster, (to strengthen the walls and render the building warmer,) and the floors doubled or the building underpinned in order to keep the wards comfortably warm during the severe cold of winter. These improvements have been (as I understand) recommended several times. I renew the recommendation.

The hospitals at Fort Warren and Madison barracks are the best in the department, and I do not know that anything is required to make them more comfortable.

To prevent in some degree the constant applications for alterations, repairs and improvements of hospitals in the department, I would suggest that a board of officers be ordered to inspect all hospitals that are being built or repaired before they are turned over, with a view to ascertain whether the contract has been faithfully and properly executed.

This plan would, at least, make contractors and others concerned more careful. I am induced to make this suggestion, as I was told that some of the material used in the hospital buildings at Fort Hamilton is very inferior, and if such is really the fact the blame should be made to rest on the right person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CUYLER,

*Brevet Brigadier General and Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of the East.*

Brigadier General R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the East.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Philadelphia, Pa., October 26, 1867.

Official:

S. F. BARSTOW, *Aide-de-Camp.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, October 7, 1867.

GENERAL: In accordance with your circular order of the 4th instant, I have the honor to report that the operations of the quartermasters' department for the year ending the 30th September, 1867, have been very extensive in repairs to the numerous public buildings, and in the erection of many new ones at the several posts and stations within your command.

The number of military posts and stations within the geographical limits of the department of the east, although not all recognized as under your command, amount, in all, to fifty-two; all of which have been supplied, constantly, during the past year with all necessary quartermasters' stores under my supervision.

During the past year the usual and necessary repairs have been made, under your approval, to the barracks and quarters, and other public buildings, at all the posts and stations within your immediate command, and, under the authority of the Secretary of War, new barracks and quarters, hospitals and storehouses, stables and boat-houses, have been erected at the following named posts, viz: Forts Hamilton, New York harbor; Adams, Newport, Rhode Island; Independence, Boston harbor; Sullivan, Eastport, Maine; Porter, Buffalo, New York; Niagara, New York; Ontario, Oswego, New York; and also Plattsburg barracks, New York, and Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York.

The total amount of funds distributed from this office to fill estimates of all kinds for the past year at the military posts under your command was \$123,567 62.

Every effort has been made to limit the expenditures of all descriptions in your military department to the smallest amount consistent with the true interests of the public service, and to avoid, as far as possible, all purchases of such supplies as were then on hand and serviceable at this depot. This course has resulted in large savings to the treasury of the United States.

A printed list of all the quartermasters' stores now on hand here, belonging to the department proper, will be furnished to each of the district quartermas-

ters, so that these articles may, when needed, continue to be furnished without incurring the expense of purchasing new ones in open market.

General Orders No. 46, current series, from your headquarters, which authorized the establishment of four quartermasters' districts, with the designation of the officers to take charge of each within the department of the east, has resulted, as I anticipated, in greatly facilitating all the business of this office, as well as obtaining prompt reports, returns, and estimates of all kinds needed for the general service; and also in securing the indorsement, of approval or otherwise, of the experienced officers in charge of them on all requisitions and estimates for public supplies and funds required at the several posts within their respective districts, which is a material advantage to the public interests.

The officers of the quartermasters' department under my supervision, with few exceptions, have performed all their duties to my entire satisfaction, and I feel confident that no military division, department, or district of the army is more judiciously and economically conducted in all respects, than the one under your command.

I would respectfully recommend that hereafter I may be authorized to visit and inspect semi-annually all the operations and duties of the officers of the quartermasters' department in charge of the several districts, as well as the separate military posts and stations of the department of the east, and report the results to your headquarters, which can be done by transferring temporarily the duties of this depot to my assistant during my absence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. H. CROSSMAN,

Brevet Major General United States Army,

Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE,

Commanding Department of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Philadelphia, Pa., October 26, 1867.

Official:

S. F. BARSTOW, *Aide-de-Camp.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Judge Advocate's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., September 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of general court-martial cases tried in this department up to September 30, 1867, viz:

Number.	Courts convened.	Cases tried.	
		Officers.	Enlisted men.
1	By a general court-martial convened at New York city by Special Order No. 139, dated July 10, 1866, of which Brevet Brigadier General Loomis was president.....		52
2	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, by Special Order 145, dated July 18, 1866, and of which Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Cutts was president.....		24
3	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, by Special Order 156, dated August 3, 1866, and of which Brevet Major Bronson was president.....		4
4	By a general court-martial convened at New York city by Special Order 30, dated September 24, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Loomis was president.....	3	92
5	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Delaware by Special Order 40, dated October 8, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier General De Russey was president.....		8
6	By a general court-martial convened at Carlisle barracks by Special Order 76, dated December 3, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Gardner was president.....		6
7	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, by Special Order 72, dated November 26, 1866, and of which Brevet Colonel O'Connell was president.....		43
8	By a general court-martial convened at New York city by Special Order 91, dated December 24, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Loomis was president until July 30, 1867, and from that date up to the present time Brevet Major General Brown was president.....	6	225
9	By a general court-martial convened at Carlisle barracks by Special Order 15, dated January 24, 1867, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Wright was president.....		5
10	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Porter by Special Order 89, dated April 27, 1867, and of which Brevet Colonel Mendenhall was president.....		4
11	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Adams by Special Order 92, dated May 2, 1867, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Wood was president.....		3
12	By a general court-martial convened at Carlisle barracks by Special Order 99, dated May 11, 1867, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Wright was president.....		4
13	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Columbus by Special Order 125, dated June 15, 1867, and of which Brevet Major General Brown was president.....		31
14	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Porter by Special Order 126, dated June 17, 1867, and of which Brevet Colonel Hamilton was president.....		6
15	By a general court-martial convened at Fort Porter by Special Order 152, dated July 23, 1867, and of which Brevet Colonel Hamilton was president.....		25
	Total	9	572

Making a total of nine (9) officers and five hundred and seventy-two (572) men tried by fifteen (15) different general courts.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
In this number tried there were two officers belonging to regiments not serving in this department	2	
Enlisted men belonging to regiments not serving in this department.....		66
General service recruits.....		161
Enlisted men belonging to the ordnance corps, whose trial was ordered from the War Department.....		27
Enlisted men belonging to the engineer corps, whose trial was ordered from the War Department		4
Total	2	258

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. SANDERS,

Capt. 6th Infantry, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Judge Advocate.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Philadelphia, Pa., October 26, 1867.

Official:

S. F. BARSTOW, *Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Inspector General's Office, Philadelphia, October 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a circular, bearing date "headquarters department of the east, Philadelphia, October 4, 1867," requesting that the chiefs of the several staff departments will, with the least possible delay, furnish a succinct statement of the operations of their departments for the period referred to, (for the year ending September 30, 1867,) accompanied by such suggestions and recommendations as in their judgment may be of value to the major general commanding the department. In compliance with said circular I have respectfully to report as follows:

There have been three general inspections made by myself of the posts, troops, hospitals, post quartermasters, post commissaries of subsistence, and fortifications in the department of the east within the period indicated in the above-mentioned circular, and one special inspection of matters connected with the posts of Forts Schuyler, New York, and Willett's Point, New York; Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Fort Preble, Maine; Madison barracks and Fort Ontario, New York. The three general inspections above referred to were of the most critical and thorough character, involving the careful inspection of the various posts, (always at least sixteen in number,) including all the required books, papers, military duties, &c., at each; the critical inspection and drill of every company in the department of the east, inclusive of all books, papers, &c., required to be kept by each; and the careful and minute inspection and investigation of the transactions of all officers in charge of post hospitals, the public affairs of post quartermasters, post commissaries, of fortifications, public buildings, means of transportation, public property, and inclusive of all books, papers, &c., properly appertaining thereto under the control of the major general commanding the department of the east; and finally, the inspection of a very large

quantity of public property for condemnation. These general inspections cover the investigation and examination into something like nine hundred and eighty-eight specific points at each post, demanded to be examined into by officers of the inspector general's department by the laws, orders, and regulations governing such matters, or about fifteen thousand eight hundred and eight different points in each general inspection of the whole department of the east. The special inspection before mentioned had reference to specific questions which arose at the points mentioned hereinbefore, and relative to which special inspections were made and full reports rendered at the time. In addition to the duties performed by myself in the inspector general's department as above indicated, numerous special inspections and investigations have been conducted, inspections made, and reports rendered by Captain Chambers McKibben, acting assistant inspector general, department of the east. These inspections of Captain McKibben have generally had reference to damaged public property submitted for condemnation, and, so far as I am informed, his action has always been thorough, intelligent, and satisfactory. During the period covered by this report, (the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending September 30, 1867,) manifest and very marked improvement has taken place in almost every branch of the military service throughout the department of the east. The troops have advanced in military instruction, order, comfort, and discipline of every necessary character. The hospital department, as regards the comfort and necessities of the sick, has been and continues to be greatly improved in every respect; new hospitals have been built, and are in course of erection, and old ones have been repaired, and the furniture of nearly all has been improved. The affairs of the quartermasters' and subsistence departments have been steadily advancing towards a greater state of perfection, utility, order, and economy. The duties of the pay department have been well conducted, and no complaints whatever have reached the inspector general of the department of any neglect on the part of its officers. The executive and administrative duties and responsibilities of regimental, post, and company commanders have advanced in the right direction, and are better understood and fulfilled than they were a year ago; and, in a word, the condition of all regimental, post, and company commanders is greatly improved, and the essential necessities and requirements of these are still advancing towards a greater state of perfection, order, comfort, convenience, economy, discipline, and utility. There is but one matter of serious importance to the interests of the service which calls for strenuous and immediate exertions on the part of all concerned in the way of reform and for the advancement of discipline, and this is a correction for the fearful and growing evil of desertion. In relation to such recommendations, &c., as I may deem it of advantage to suggest to the major general commanding the department of the east for the improvement, &c., of his command, there are few within my knowledge beyond those which have already been submitted in my various reports during the past year, and especially such as were laid before him in my report of June 30, 1867, relative to my inspection of the second quarter of said year. Nevertheless, the single subject just mentioned, of desertion, is one of such vital importance that I deem it my duty to suggest its careful consideration as a matter coming within the meaning and intention of the invitation contained in the circular to which this is a reply. I am aware, however, that this subject is one which applies more particularly to the entire army than merely to the department of the east, and can only be remedied, it is thought, through the influence of the War Department with Congress. I would respectfully suggest, in this connection, the expediency and necessity there absolutely exists for the passage of a more stringent law applicable to desertion in the army, and I would strongly recommend that the major general commanding the department use his influence to bring the necessity before the law-making power of the country, and urge it as a matter of the most vital importance to the interests of

the service. There is no evil connected with the service of so startling a character, or one which so imperatively demands an immediate corrective, as this matter of desertion, as it saps at the very existence and organization of the army itself, and must result in its total ruin and disorganization, if something is not done by Congress to avert the growing demoralization. In order that my position may be made apparent in relation to this great evil of desertion in the army, let me here quote some facts connected with its existence to an alarming extent in the department of the east, and from these a faint idea may be drawn of the extent to which the evil exists throughout the army. Take, for instance, the two regiments of artillery, (the first and third United States artillery,) now occupying the pleasant and healthy posts in this department, and which have been so located since the commencement of the year 1866. During the year 1866, out of the ten (10) companies of each of these two regiments, which were stationed in the department of the east, there were no less than four hundred and sixty-six (466) desertions, as follows:

<i>From 1st artillery in 1866.</i>			<i>From 3d artillery in 1866.</i>		
From company A	.....	8	From company A	.....	8
" " B	.....	31	" " B	.....	41
" " C	.....	16	" " D	.....	51
" " D	.....	41	" " F	.....	9
" " E	.....	9	" " G	.....	11
" " F	.....	26	" " H	.....	25
" " G	.....	31	" " I	.....	17
" " H	.....	26	" " K	.....	7
" " L	.....	24	" " L	.....	23
" " M	.....	49	" " M	.....	13
Total	.....	261	Total	.....	205
					261
Grand total			466		

Now, as the average strength of these regiments within the department was only seven hundred ten and a half, or fourteen hundred and twenty-one for both, for all the time under consideration, (the year 1866,) it follows from the above figures that there has been something like one-third decrease in the ranks of these same regiments by desertion in a single year. Let it be considered, too, that the recruits sent to the army are absolutely of little or no real military advantage to the service for the first year or eighteen months after enlistment, or until they are tolerably well instructed in their duties, and that the first year's expenses of the soldier in pay, rations, clothing, and wear and tear of public property, to the government, is at least four hundred dollars each. That is, in keeping our army up to its legal standard in numbers, the government loses four hundred dollars each on over one-third of the men enlisted, by desertion; the discipline of the whole is injured, and those soldiers who continue in service are badly demoralized by the example, and, when called upon for hard and dangerous service, are in danger of being found also amongst the missing. I assert that this evil of desertion is the greatest now existing in the service, and that nothing but judicious and severe legislation on the part of Congress can put a stop to its baleful effects on the army. As desertion in a soldier is the most serious military offence he can commit, so should the punishment for it be the most severe, uncompromising, prompt, and certain. The present trifling punishment inflicted for desertion destroys the magnitude and enormity of the offence in the eyes of the soldier, and makes him indifferent to the consequences if he deems it to his advantage to violate his agreement with the government in enlist-

ing, and desert. He argues that the chances of apprehension are as one in a hundred cases, and that, if apprehended, the extreme punishment inflicted upon him by courts-martial, in obedience to the laws of Congress, and the orders and regulations governing the army, extends only to a few months' imprisonment and stoppage of his pay for the same time. Indeed, the result of the present system, as directed against desertion, is rather a premium paid by the government in behalf of the offender; inasmuch as the public treasury is invariably mulcted in greater expense in each case than is ever recovered by fines, &c., and the government has, moreover, the expense and trouble of guarding, feeding, and clothing the offender during his incarceration, while he, in return, is of no service whatever until his return to duty, and then, in nine cases out of ten, an absolute detriment to the discipline of the army, through his unblushing example. Let Congress only pass a law branding desertion as an offence, such as it really is, of the grossest character in a soldier, and destructive of all subordination, law and order in the army, and let there be attached to this offence a penalty so severe that those who dare commit it may be made a lasting example of to the service, and it is positively certain the evil will become odious, and either altogether cease, or be so far prevented as to be of no serious consequence hereafter. Let the penalty for desertion be, where proven and found guilty in any case before a general court-martial, disfranchisement of the offender and inability to have or to hold any office of trust or honor in the gift of the United States government, for life, and during his term of service, after apprehension, trial, and conviction, transported to some such place as the Dry Tortugas, (or elsewhere,) and sentenced to hard labor on the public fortifications, with stoppage of all pay, and branding with the letter "D" on the hip, and, finally, a dishonorable discharge from the service at the expiration of his enlistment, and no one can doubt that desertions would cease, and thereby great good result to the army and the government at large.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier General and Assistant Inspector General U. S. A.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Philadelphia, October 26, 1867.

Official :

S. F. BARSTOW, *Aide-de-Camp.*

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON, COMMANDING
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,

Detroit, Michigan, October 11, 1867.

MAJOR : In obedience to instructions of September 9, 1867, from headquarters of the army, I have the honor to make the following report of operations within this department for the year ending September 30, 1867. On the 1st day of October, 1866, the following was the distribution of troops :

Brevet Major General J. Hooker, brigadier general United States army, commanding department.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant general United States army, adjutant general of the department.

Brevet Major C. B. Atchison, first lieutenant 3d infantry, acting assistant inspector general.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Hoyt, captain United States volunteers, chief quartermaster of the department.

Brevet Major G. W. Cushing, captain and assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, assistant quartermaster.

Brevet Colonel R. Macfeely, commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary of subsistence.

Brevet Brigadier General C. S. Tripler, surgeon United States army, medical director of the department.

Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith, major United States army, chief commissary of musters.

Brevet Captain James M. Lancaster, first lieutenant 3d artillery, aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, 3d artillery, aide-de-camp.

Post of Fort Wayne.—Commanding officer, Brevet Major General Silas Casey, colonel 4th infantry. Troops, companies H and K, 4th infantry, and light battery G, 4th artillery.

Post of Fort Gratiot, Michigan.—Commanding officer, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. P. McKibbin, captain 4th infantry. Troops, company D, 4th infantry.

Post of Fort Brady, Michigan.—Commanding officer, Captain John Miller, 4th infantry. Troops, company B, 4th infantry.

Post of Indianapolis, Indiana.—Commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier General John S. Simonson, colonel United States army. Troops, none.

On the 7th of October, 1866, company D, 4th infantry, left Fort Brady, Michigan, to take post at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, in obedience to Special Orders No. 34 of 1866, from the headquarters, and arrived at the latter post October 8, 1866—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. P. McKibbin, captain 4th infantry, commanding—thus regarrisoning this station, which had been vacated by companies E, F, and H, 2d battalion, 17th infantry, on the 11th day of September, 1866.

On the 20th of October, 1866, Brevet Brigadier General C. S. Tripler, surgeon United States army, medical director of the department, died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 27th of October, 1866, Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt, major 4th infantry, having reported to the commanding general, was assigned to duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 29th day of October, 1866, recruiting for the 43d infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, was commenced in obedience to instructions of October 24, 1866, from the Adjutant General's office. Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith, United States army, was assigned as superintendent, headquarters at Detroit, Michigan, and the general rendezvous for the regiment was established at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 5th of November, 1866, Brevet Brigadier General M. D. Hardin, major 43d infantry, having reported to the commanding general, relieved Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith, United States army, as superintendent recruiting service 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) headquarters, Detroit, Michigan.

On the 13th day of November, 1866, Brevet Colonel W. S. King, surgeon United States army, reported and was assigned to duty as medical director of the department, in obedience to paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 545 of 1866, from the Adjutant General's office, *vice* Brevet Brigadier General C. S. Tripler, surgeon United States army, deceased.

On the 15th of November, 1866, Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt, major 4th infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and assigned to command at Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

On the 1st day of December, 1866, Brevet Major General Absalom Baird, assistant inspector general United States army, having reported to the commanding general, in obedience to paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 462 of 1866, from

the Adjutant General's office, was assigned to duty as inspector general of the department, relieving Brevet Major C. B. Atchison, captain 3d infantry.

In consequence of these changes the following was, on first day of January 1867, the

Distribution of troops.

Brevet Major General J. Hooker, brigadier general United States army, commanding department.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant general United States army, adjutant general of the department.

Brevet Major General Absalom Baird, assistant inspector general United States army, inspector general of the department.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, chief quartermaster of the department.

Brevet Major George W. Cushing, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, assistant quartermaster.

Brevet Colonel R. Macfeely, commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary of subsistence of the department.

Brevet Colonel W. S. King, surgeon United States army, medical director of the department.

Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith, major United States army, chief commissary of musters.

Brevet Captain James M. Lancaster, first lieutenant 3d artillery, aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, 3d artillery, aide-de-camp.

Post of Fort Wayne, Michigan.—Commanding officer, Brevet Major General Silas Casey, colonel 4th infantry. Troops, companies H and K, 4th infantry, light battery G, 4th artillery.

Post of Fort Gratiot, Michigan.—Commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt, major 4th infantry. Troops, company D, 4th infantry.

Post of Fort Brady, Michigan.—Commanding officer, Captain John Miller, 4th infantry. Troops, company B, 4th infantry.

Post of Indianapolis, Indiana.—Commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier General John S. Simonson, colonel United States army. Troops, none.

On the 1st day of January, 1867, company A, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) was organized at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 8th day of January, 1867, Brevet Brigadier General J. D. Bingham, captain and assistant quartermaster United States army, having reported to the commanding general, was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Hoyt, United States volunteers.

On the 8th day of February, 1867, company B, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) was organized at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 14th day of February, 1867, company A, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) previously at Fort Wayne, Michigan, took post at Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

On the 15th day of March, 1867, company C, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) was organized at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 2d day of April, 1867, the field, staff, and band, and companies H and K, 4th infantry, left Fort Wayne, Michigan, and company D, 4th infantry, left Fort Gratiot, Michigan, for the department of the Platte, under instructions from the General-in-chief.

On the 5th of April, 1867, the headquarters 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) were transferred from Detroit to Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 8th day of April, 1867, Brevet Captain J. W. Lancaster, first lieutenant 3d artillery, having been appointed adjutant of his regiment, was relieved

from duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, and ordered to join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

On the 25th day of April, 1867, company D, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) was organized at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 30th day of April, 1867, Indianapolis, Indiana, was dropped as a garrisoned post.

On the 4th day of May, 1867, Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) having reported to the commanding general, was assigned to the command of the 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) and of the post of Fort Wayne, Michigan, relieving Brevet Brigadier General M. D. Hardin, major 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) who remained on duty at the same station.

On the 10th day of May, 1867, company B, 4th infantry, left Fort Brady, Michigan, for the department of the Platte, and the post was occupied by company D, 43d infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps.)

On the 20th of May, 1867, the battery at Cedar Point, Sandusky, Ohio, was ordered dismantled and abandoned.

On the 22d of May, 1867, Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant inspector general United States army, was, under orders from the General-in-chief, instructed to make a thorough inspection of all the old military posts within this command along the Canadian frontier.

On the 1st day of June, 1867, Brevet Major General J. Hooker availed himself of the leave of absence for one year, with permission to visit Europe, granted him by the War Department. His aide-de-camp, Lieutenant U. W. Tompkins, third artillery, accompanied him. Upon the same day Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson, colonel forty-third infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) reported and assumed command of the department.

On the 3d day of July, 1867, Lieutenant W. H. Upham, fourth artillery, was appointed aide-de-camp to the commanding general.

On the 24th day of July, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Cressey, captain third cavalry, having reported in obedience to instructions from the Adjutant General's office, was assigned to staff duty at headquarters of the department.

On the 2d day of August, 1867, company F, forty-third infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) was organized at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

On the 17th day of August, 1867, company B, forty-third infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) left Fort Wayne, Michigan, and occupied Fort Mackinac, Michigan, on the 22d day of August, 1867.

On the 19th day of September, 1867, company E, forty-third infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) left Fort Wayne, Michigan, and occupied Fort Wilkins, Copper harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, on the — day of September, 1867.

In consequence of these changes the following was, on the 30th day of September, 1867, the distribution of troops :

Distribution of troops serving in the department of the lakes, October 1, 1867.

Brevet Major General John C. Robinson, colonel forty-third infantry, V. R. C., commanding, headquarters Detroit, Michigan.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant general United States army, adjutant general of the department.

Brevet Major General Absalom Baird, assistant inspector general United States army, inspector general of the department.

Brevet Brigadier General J. D. Bingham, quartermaster United States army, chief quartermaster.

Brevet Colonel Robert Macfeely, commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary of subsistence.

Brevet Colonel William S. King, surgeon United States army, medical director.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph R. Smith, major United States army, commissary of musters.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Cressey, captain third cavalry, general staff duty.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Upham, fourth artillery, aide-de-camp.

Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.	Post office.
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Lieutenant colonel J. B. Kiddoo, 43d infantry.	Headquarters 43d infantry, companies C and F, and detachment unassigned recruits. Light battery G, 4th art'y.	Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.
Fort Gratiot, Mich.	Bvt. Major Fergus Walker, captain 43d infantry.	Company A, 43d infantry.	Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Michigan.
Fort Brady, Mich.	Captain George S. Galupe, 43d infantry.	Company D, 43d infantry.	Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Ft. Mackinac, Mich.	Captain J. Mitchell, 43d infantry.	Company B, 43d infantry.	Fort Mackinac, Mich.
Ft. Wilkins, Mich.	Captain Kenelin Robins, 43d infantry.	Company E, 43d infantry.	Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich.

In addition to the operations of troops hereinbefore set forth, much business relating to stragglers, deserters, &c., of volunteers in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, referred from the Adjutant General's office for the action of the department commander, has received investigation, and the soldiers concerned have, under the regulations of the War Department, been ordered discharged the service of the United States, honorably or dishonorably, with or without pay and allowances, as their cases have merited.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. ROBINSON,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,

Assistant Adjutant General United States Army,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Louisville, Kentucky, September 30, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command for the year ending September 30, 1867:

Referring to my last report, dated November 12, 1866, my command then constituted what was known as the department of the Tennessee, comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and was garrisoned by the second, fifteenth, and sixteenth regiments of infantry and a detachment of the fifth United States cavalry, numbering four companies, the whole forming an aggregate force of 5,129.

By the provisions of General Orders No. 92, dated War Department, Novem-

ber 23, 1866, the fifteenth and sixteenth regiments of infantry were subdivided into six regiments, forming thereby four new organizations designated the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, thirty-third, and thirty-fourth United States infantry. The forty-fifth United States infantry, one of the veteran reserve regiments newly created, was directed to be organized within the limits of my department. By December 31, 1866, a small nucleus for the same had already been formed at Louisville, and recruits came in rapidly.

During the latter part of November, 1866, Brevet Major General W. D. Whipple, assistant adjutant general of my department, made a tour through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia for the purpose of ascertaining the best permanent locations for troops, visiting on his route Vicksburg, Mobile, Montgomery, and Macon. General Whipple, in speaking of the necessity for keeping troops in the late insurrectionary States, mentions in his report that the bitter rebel animus of the people fully warrants it; for he found everywhere on his route, in hotels and railroad cars, the general theme of conversation to be the hated Yankee and anything representing loyalty to the Union, and this bitter state of feeling on the part of the more ignorant is fanned into continual glow by the local newspaper writers, most of whom are ex-rebel officers of intelligence and accomplishments. Not confining themselves to threats, mutterings, or curses, Union men were murdered in their beds in cold blood, or were driven off from their farms. Soldiers and government employés were assaulted or shot at by unknown persons whilst in the performance of their duties; and when application was made to the civil authorities for redress, either through incompetency or the fact of a man's loyalty to the government, no action would be taken. This was more particularly the case in Mississippi and Georgia, from which States most complaints came. My usual course was to call immediately upon the local civil officers to act in the matter, and they failing I sent troops to arrest the perpetrators. At Rome, Georgia, some indiscreet young rebels made public demonstrations of their patriotism by hoisting the rebel flag, a mark of respect never as yet paid by the citizens of that locality to the United States flag since the cessation of active operations. Desiring to enable them still further to show their devotion to "the cause," I caused their arrest and deportation to jail at Atlanta, from which place of confinement they were afterwards released at the instance of the mayor of Rome and other citizens, who stated the young men did not intend any demonstration of disloyalty by their action, &c. In the order directing their release from confinement, their offence was clearly explained and the hope entertained that others with similar inclinations might profit by the example made. This called forth very severe comments on the part of the press, furnishing additional evidence of the disloyal spirit of the people; but it had a most wholesome effect in preventing similar demonstrations. In some counties the civil law is entirely disregarded, but few civil officers being elected that cannot be controlled by their friends, and consequently only such laws are carried out as will serve the interests of a few. In the early part of December, 1866, two persons of Nashville, Tennessee, named Beach and Cheatham, either directly or indirectly, and with the connivance of the city authorities, caused the abduction of some colored children and minors from the Nashville workhouse, and had them transported to a plantation at Point Chicot, Arkansas, where complaint was made of their ill treatment, and in that manner the subject was brought to my notice. Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Lewis, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville, to whom the matter was referred for an investigation, after eliciting all the facts as above stated, called upon Mr. Cheatham, who promised to return to Nashville such of the minors as desired it, and to fully pay for their services all of the party abducted.

The condition of affairs generally in the country districts in Tennessee was most deplorable in the first part of the year, murders, robberies, and outrages of

all kinds being committed without any effort on the part of the civil authorities to arrest the offenders. This was particularly the case in Sumner and Robertson counties, localities in which loyalty to the government never was considered "respectable," Union men and negroes being in constant danger of their lives. The town of Columbia, in Maury county, Tennessee, may also be mentioned as standing prominently forth for obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining justice through the civil courts by any who were not identified with the confederates. The petty officers of the law, particularly a sheriff, by virtue of that freemasonry existing among rebels and rebel sympathizers in that locality, oftentimes could make life almost unbearable to those who had not remained consistently disloyal to the government. Nor did Kentucky yield to Tennessee the palm for disorder and violence, particularly in localities not easily accessible to troops. A band of desperadoes, known as "regulators," taking the law into their own hands, or rather setting all law at defiance, scoured the country, marking their victims and dealing murders and robberies with a profuseness unparalleled in any civilized community. When called upon by those suffering from these incursions for assistance, I helplessly referred the complaints to the State authorities, who, although perfectly willing to act, and though deploring the condition of the affected localities, could find no remedy through the law, and, they failing, it became necessary for me to so post my troops throughout Kentucky that by their presence they might intimidate, if they could not prevent the existing lawlessness.

In Kentucky as well as in Tennessee the administration of justice depends in a great measure upon the personal characters of the judge, sheriff, and jurors, the laws seemingly making but little difference. Between white and colored people there is a wide distinction, and that, of course, generally to the prejudice of the negro. If a white man commits an outrage against the negro, redress is difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain; but when the reverse complaint comes into court, the utmost zeal and energy is displayed in bringing the negro offender to justice, and the efforts of the civil authorities are then worthy of the highest admiration. In large cities the courts are more impartial; but taking the lower order of law officers, justices of the peace, the decision is generally with the lower order of whites and consistently oppressive in its character.

By virtue of General Orders No. 14, headquarters of the army, of March 12, 1867, and of General Orders No. 18, dated headquarters of the army, March 18, 1867, the department of the Tennessee was changed to the department of the Cumberland, embracing the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia were dropped from my command. The second, twenty-fifth, and thirty-fourth regiments of infantry, four companies of the forty-fifth infantry, (newly organized,) and K company of the twenty-ninth infantry, with four companies of the fifth United States cavalry, were left with me as garrisons. Their aggregate force numbered 3,257. Subsequently the thirty-fourth infantry was detached and sent to report to General Ord, commanding the fourth military district. The second United States infantry was distributed by companies throughout Kentucky, except two companies sent to take post at Oeredo, Wayne county, West Virginia, (where considerable disorder was existing,) one company of the twenty-ninth United States infantry being also stationed at Union Court House, Monroe county, West Virginia. The twenty-fifth United States infantry occupied the country bounded by the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi rivers, known as the district of Memphis; and the four companies of the forty-fifth United States infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, (subsequently increased to six companies,) with the detachment of the fifth United States cavalry, were posted at Nashville, Chattanooga, and Gallatin, middle Tennessee.

With this force I have been able partially to hold in check the disloyal tendencies of the people, and to punish, if not to prevent, unlawful proceedings.

Although there still remains much to be desired in the way of protection to life and property throughout my command, outrages are not now so prevalent as formerly; but the feeling of the people does not warm in love for the government or its flag. However, with the present prospect of a good harvesting of the corn and cotton crops, bringing with it the soothing influence of money earned, the prevailing animosity in Tennessee and Kentucky may be diminished in strength, though not entirely done away with.

With regard to the retention of troops in West Virginia, having lately visited that section in person, I can form no reason to consider it safe to remove the small force now stationed there for at least six months or a year to come, as without their presence I do not believe the laws could be impartially executed. In this opinion I am fully sustained by Governor Boreman, Judge Harrison, of the ninth judicial circuit, and such other law-abiding men as expressed themselves to me on the subject.

Just previous to the August election in Tennessee, and ever since, there has been considerable feeling aroused among a certain class concerning the misbehavior of the State militia in that part of the country.

On two occasions I have sent officers of my staff to make inquiries and investigation on the spot, and they could elicit nothing of a general character which could be considered in the light of gross irregularities, such as the malcontents of the local press endeavored to represent. Occasional rows, such as might be expected from a newly organized body of men, would occur, and would then be immediately seized upon by an unscrupulous set of newspaper demagogues, only too willing to misrepresent, if the opportunity were afforded.

Anticipating trouble at the period of the August elections for governor in Tennessee, I so disposed of my troops at central points, particularly at Memphis and at Nashville, that they could be on hand to render all the assistance in their power to the civil authorities in suppressing riot or violence, should any occur.

Under the direction of the General-in-chief I went in person to Memphis, as there was more probability of an outbreak there than elsewhere. Everything went off quietly, however, and to the satisfaction of the defeated party as well as to that elected. A report of the election was forwarded to the General-in-chief immediately after my return to my headquarters at Louisville.

After the election was over at Memphis there was quiet throughout the State of Tennessee, (with the exception of some cases of irregularities reported against the militia in different parts of the State, which, upon investigation, either proved to be groundless or, where lawless acts had occurred, the men committing depredations were either turned over to the local civil authorities or punished by their officers,) until the approach of the municipal election in Nashville, of which the following is my report:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., September 30, 1867.

ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of facts in relation to the municipal election of the city of Nashville, for the information of the General-in-chief.

On September 24th I received the following communications from Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Duncan, commanding at Nashville:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, Tenn., September 21, 1867.

SIR: By to-day's mail I forward you a copy of the issue of the Republican Banner of this date, and respectfully invite your attention to the proclamations of his excellency Governor Brownlow and of Hon. W. Matt. Brown, mayor of

Nashville, in reference to the construction of the franchise law of this State, in its application to the municipal election to be held here this day week. From a careful perusal of said act it is my opinion that the position taken by Mayor Brown is the correct one—that the franchise law does not apply to the appointment of judges and clerks of elections in municipal elections, leaving their appointment as it was before the franchise act, in the hands of the common council; but, as I am no lawyer, I may be mistaken, and, besides, if the case was entirely free from doubt, it is not my province to decide points of law.

In anticipation of the use of State guards in this election to sustain the appointments made by the commissioner of registration, and of the city police, on the other hand, to sustain the appointments of the common council, I respectfully request instructions what course I shall pursue to preserve the peace of the city. Also, in case the election passes off quietly and the radical candidate is elected and demands the city records of his predecessor, which he refuses to deliver up, and an effort is made to take them from him by force—a state of affairs by no means impossible—is it or not my duty to protect the present incumbent and let the party elected seek his remedy in the proper courts?

Whatever may be my personal opinions or preferences in this matter, I desire that my conduct in the premises, if called upon to act, shall be such as will sustain the law and be satisfactory to the major general commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNCAN,

Lieutenant Colonel 5th Cavalry.

Brevet Major General WM. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant General, Dep't of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,

Nashville, Tenn., September 23, 1867.

SIR: Since my communication of the 21st instant in regard to the aspect of political affairs in the forthcoming municipal election of this city on Saturday next, from my own observation, and from conversation with citizens, I am fully convinced that both parties are fully determined to hold their election, under the respective proclamations of his excellency the governor and of the honorable mayor of the city.

In view, therefore, of preventing a breach of the peace, I respectfully suggest that such instructions may be given me as will protect both parties in a quiet election, as on the part of those who hold their election illegally it will only be "an innocent amusement," and the votes so cast will be ruled out, and the party legally entitled will be established in possession by the courts.

If it were even perfectly clear which party had the law on its side, it would, perhaps, be better to protect each in its election, as this course would be the surest to prevent riot and bloodshed, and would not affect the final result, when settled by the proper tribunal, to which it must eventually be brought; but as there seem to be grave doubts on this point in the minds of legal gentlemen of both parties, it would seem that the plan proposed is the only course that the military commandant can adopt, and that is the course I propose to pursue, unless instructed otherwise by the major general commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. DUNCAN,

Lt. Col. 5th Cav., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g District.

Brevet Major General WM. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Cumberland.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, September 18, 1867.

Whereas some excitement has grown out of the subject of the approaching municipal elections to come off the ensuing fall and winter in the several cities and towns of this State; and whereas a controversy has actually arisen in two or more cities as to who are qualified voters in such elections, and who are the proper authorities to appoint the judges and clerks of said elections:

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, governor of the State of Tennessee, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by law, do hereby proclaim that the commissioner of registration, under the franchise law, is the proper person to appoint the judges and clerks of all elections; and that the qualified voters in all municipal elections are those only who have certificates of registration, and who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly.

The franchise law is a part and parcel of the constitution, has been sustained by the supreme court of Tennessee, and all elections held in violation of said law are null and void, and of no effect whatever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official signature and caused the great seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed, at the executive department in Nashville, on the 18th day of September, 1867.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the governor:

A. J. FLETCHER, *Secretary of State.*

NASHVILLE, *September 24, 1867.*

To satisfy and quiet the public mind upon the subject of the approaching election, I feel it my duty to declare that the regular charter election of the city of Nashville will be held on Saturday next, unless prevented by the military power of the United States. It is my duty, as mayor of the city, to see that the laws are faithfully executed; and we shall hardly be deterred from the performance of that duty by any force of mere militia with which our good and quiet citizens are threatened.

These men know that if they only sought their lawful rights there would be nothing to prevent their holding a separate election, and seeking, in a time of profound peace, to establish their rights by legal means. If, instead of this, under the pretence of enforcing the provisions of the franchise law, by a murderous assault on our citizens or judges, it is my duty to see that these citizens and judges are protected. There is no color of law to justify the threatened interference, and it shall not be permitted if any means in my power can prevent it. It is not the purpose of the corporate authorities to interfere with any class of citizens in the peaceful exercise of their rights in their own way; last of all is it their purpose to resort to violence to prevent a free exercise of choice by any and all, in such mode, and under view of the laws, as they may adopt.

Let the courts, the only proper arbiters, decide in the end, if we are wrong, and we will bow to their decision; but we will not be deterred from the free exercise of our rights by any power on earth, except that of the United States.

W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor.*

On which I made the following indorsement of transmittal:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1867.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General of the army for the information of the General-in-chief.

As yet no requisition has been made for a military force for service in the case, but I have reason to believe there will be.

Under existing instructions from the honorable Secretary of War to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace, and the governor of the State being chief magistrate of the State, and he having announced by proclamation his construction of the law, and his determination to enforce it, I am of the opinion that if called upon I should be compelled to aid him in enforcing his decrees with the forces at my command. Such will be the action taken unless ordered to the contrary, and instructions by telegraph are requested if this is not approved of.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

And sent to General Duncan the following instructions :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1867.

SIR : The major general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 23d instants, enclosing the proclamations of his excellency Governor Brownlow and his honor Mayor Brown, of Nashville.

It does not appear from these documents that you have been called upon as yet to interfere in any way with the approaching election, but if you are so called upon you will, of course, obey former instructions, and render all assistance necessary to his excellency Governor Brownlow in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace.

Governor Brownlow is chief magistrate of the State, and has announced by proclamation his construction of the law. If he needs military force to assist him in enforcing it, you will render him all the assistance in your power.

The major general commanding has referred your letters and accompanying documents to the War Department, with advice of the action taken by him, and requested instructions by telegraph if it was not approved of. If such instructions are received you will be advised immediately.

In the absence of any requisition upon you for troops prior to the day of election, you will on that day hold your command in readiness for immediate action, as you may be called upon at any moment to assist in quelling riots.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED L. HOUGH,

Brevet Colonel U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Brevet Brigadier General THOMAS DUNCAN.

On the afternoon of the same day the following from General Cooper was received :

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS,
Nashville, September 23, 1867.

GENERAL: Enclosed please find copy of Governor Brownlow's instructions to me as commanding officer of the State forces. I forward you this copy at the request of General Duncan, in order that you may consider it in connection with the documents in the case already referred to you by him.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,

Brigadier General, Commanding Tennessee State Guards.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, September 22, 1867.

SIR : You will bring to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, you can command, to enable you to protect the judges and clerks appointed by the commissioners of registration, and to enforce the franchise law.

If need be call on Major General George H. Thomas for additional force to enable you to keep the peace and enforce the law.

Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

General JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Commanding State Guard.

Which was transmitted to the headquarters of the army with the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., September 25, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army for the information of the General-in-chief.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

On the morning of the 25th instant I received the following cipher telegram from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1867—3.30 p. m.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The mayor, city attorney, and common council of Nashville express great fear of collision at time of charter election on the twenty-eighth.

Go to Nashville to-morrow, to remain until after election to preserve peace. If you think more troops necessary for that purpose, order them there from the most convenient points in your command. The military cannot set up to be the judge as to which set of election judges have the right to control, but must confine their action to putting down hostile mobs. It is hoped, however, by seeing the governor and city officials here referred to, your presence and advice may prevent disturbances. Please keep me advised of condition of affairs.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

To which I replied in the following cipher telegram:

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 25, 1867.*

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your cipher telegram of 3.30 p. m. yesterday received. I forwarded you yesterday a proclamation of the governor, the chief magistrate of the State, proclaiming any other election than that held under the franchise law illegal, and directing General Cooper to take measures to preserve the peace and to protect the judges of election in the discharge of their duties; also a proclamation by the mayor of the city of Nashville, taking adverse grounds to the governor, and ordering an extra police force to be organized to preserve the peace and to protect the judges of election appointed by the city council to hold the election for city officers under the charter for your information and instructions. In the indorsement I expressed the belief that, under instructions from the War Department, I should be compelled to take sides with the governor, he being the chief civil officer of the State, and having proclaimed the law governing elections in the State, should he call upon me for aid. As further expressed in that indorsement, I should have used the troops to aid the civil authorities to enforce the franchise law, and preserve peace at the election, had I not received

your telegram of 3.30 p. m. yesterday. I start for Nashville this afternoon, and will do what I can to preserve the peace. Please instruct me whether I am to sustain the governor or the mayor.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Major General*.

I proceeded to Nashville by the 3 o'clock train of that day, reaching that place at twelve midnight.

On the morning of the 26th I called at the capitol to see the governor; found he was absent in Knoxville, but I was informed by his private secretary that Governor Brownlow had determined to have his proclamation carried out, and had reiterated his directions therein embodied to General Cooper to protect the judges and clerks appointed by the commissioners of registration, and to enforce the franchise law, he handing me a copy of the franchise law, with marked passages, as follows:

"SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any State, county, district, or municipal election, or any other election held under the laws of this State, unless he shall have been registered, and shall have received a certificate thereof, as provided in this act, &c.

"SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, * * The judges and clerks of all elections shall hereafter be selected and appointed by the commissioner of registration in each county, in the same manner and governed by the same rules and laws heretofore provided by law, conferring the said selection and appointments by sheriffs, passed February 25, 1867."

Whilst at the capitol I received the following note from Mayor Brown:

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Nashville, September 26, 1867.

SIR: At the instance and with the warm approval of the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of Nashville, I have done myself the honor of calling upon you in person this morning, (in company with certain gentlemen of standing and influence here,) for the purpose of offering to you our respects, and asking the favor of an early interview with you in your official capacity, touching the present painful condition of affairs in this vicinage, and with a view to aiding as far as may be in our power in preserving the peace of the city, and preventing the unpleasant consequences now manifestly threatened.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially, your obedient servant,
W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor*.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS.

P. S.—I shall await your response to the above note at this place.

I returned to the St. Cloud hotel to meet him and the members of the council who were with him. In that interview he informed me that he intended to carry out his proclamation and hold an election under the city charter, unless prevented from so doing by the United States authorities. I informed him that I should then have to telegraph for further instructions, but suggested that they might possibly settle the difficulties amicably by meeting with the State authorities and discussing the point of difficulty in a calm and dispassionate manner; to this he agreed, and as it was expected the governor would arrive in Nashville that night, it was thought best to defer such meeting until the afternoon of the 27th.

After the mayor left me I sent the following cipher telegram to the General-in-chief:

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 26, 1867.

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.*:

If both parties persist in holding their election there will be great danger of collision. In such contingency am I to interfere and allow both elections to go on, or are my duties simply to prevent mobs from aiding either party?

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

And fearing a collision that would require additional force, sent to Colonel Hough, acting assistant adjutant general at headquarters, the following cipher telegram :

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 26, 1867.*

Col. A. L. HOUGH, *Assistant Adjutant General, Louisville, Ky.:*

Order all the companies of the second infantry at Louisville, Bowling Green, and Franklin, also two companies from Memphis, the two at Paducah, at Humboldt, and the company at Union City, to proceed to Cumberland barracks, Nashville, at once; and Leib's company, fifth cavalry, to Ash barracks.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

About 2½ p. m. of the 26th I received the following cipher telegram from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1867—5 p. m.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I neither instruct to sustain the governor nor mayor, but to prevent conflict. The governor is the only authority that can legally demand the aid of United States troops, and that must be by proclamation declaring invasion or insurrection exists beyond the control of other means at his hands.

It is hoped your presence and good judgment and advice will prevent conflict.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

To which I replied by the following telegram :

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 26, 1867—3 p. m.*

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Governor Brownlow is in Knoxville. Have seen his instructions to General Cooper not to permit the city authorities to hold their election. The mayor is determined to hold an election in defiance of the State authority. A collision is inevitable. If I command the peace, my action will be a practical decision against State authority and against the franchise law. I cannot preserve the peace without interfering in case of collision.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General United States Army.

About 6 p. m. I received the following telegram from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1867—4 p. m.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

You are to prevent conflict. If the executive of the State issue his proclamation declaring insurrection or invasion to exist too formidable to be put down by force at his own command, and calls upon the United States to aid him, then aid will have to be given. Your mission is to preserve peace, and not to take sides in political difference until called out in accordance with law. You are to prevent mobs from aiding either party. If called upon legally to interfere, your duty is plain.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

About 10 p. m. I received the following from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1867*—9 p. m.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS :

I will send you further instructions to-morrow. Nothing is clearer, however, than that the military cannot be made use of to defeat the executive of a State in enforcing the laws of the State. You are not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

About 9 a. m. of the 27th I called on the mayor in person and presented him a copy of the foregoing telegram, and informed him in the presence of several members of the council that under these instructions I should sustain the governor in case of collision. He received the telegram and said he would address me a note acknowledging its receipt, and inform me what action he would take, which answer, as follows, was received about eleven o'clock a. m.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

September 27, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor this moment of receiving at your hands in my office the following telegram from Washington city, dated September 26 :

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS :

I will send you further instructions to-morrow. Nothing is clearer, however, than that the military cannot be made use of to defeat the executive of a State in enforcing the laws of the State. You are not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Official :

J. P. WILLARD, *Aide-de-Camp*.

I do not know precisely what construction to place upon the above telegram. I am certainly not conscious of ever having contemplated a resistance of the laws of the State of Tennessee, nor have I desires to defeat the executive of the State in his efforts to enforce the laws thereof. I have only designed, if not prevented by armed violence, to hold a strictly legal election, in a perfectly peaceful manner, and in full accordance with the provisions of the charter of this city. You are directed by the telegram received "not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders." I shall be pleased if you will inform me explicitly whether you deem it your duty, under the order received by you, to uphold General Cooper and his militia in the threatened attempt to prevent the peaceful holding of the election heretofore ordered by the corporate authorities of Nashville? If so, I have no choice left me but to yield to the authority of the government of the United States, with a respectful but emphatic protest, however, against the signal and deplorable mistake which I must consider to have been made in this case, and with the expression of that profound regret which I cannot but feel, in view of the deplorable and ruinous consequences now plainly in store for this devoted city, whose chartered interest I have so long and earnestly labored to protect.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor*.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Commanding, &c.*

P. S.—I have the honor to ask an early response to the above communication.

W. M. BROWN, *Mayor*.

I then returned to the hotel, and sent the following cipher telegram to the General-in-chief:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1867*—11 a. m.

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.* :

Your telegram of 9 p. m. yesterday I read to the mayor this a. m., and explained to him that under it I should sustain the governor in case of collision.

As a great many of the city council are opposed to the strong and defiant attitude of the mayor, he has, upon reconsideration, decided to acquiesce, and will not attempt to hold an election under the city charter, and has this moment so informed me.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Army.

Soon after, the following cipher telegram from the General-in-chief was received :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 27, 1867—11.10 a. m.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS :

Until afternoon I can give you no further instructions than you have already had. Report by telegraph, immediately on receipt of this, the nature of the difficulty in Nashville, and your view of the best way to meet it.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

As my telegram of 11 a. m. had given the information desired, no other answer was made to this. No further instructions, as intimated in that would be sent, ever reached me.

After the receipt of Mayor Brown's letter I returned the following reply :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, September 27, 1867.

In reply to your inquiry "whether you (I) deem it your (my) duty under the order you have received, to uphold General Cooper and his militia in the threatened attempt to prevent the peaceful holding of the election heretofore ordered by the corporate authorities of Nashville," I have to say that the proper interpretation of General Grant's telegraphic order is, to sustain the State authorities in the execution of its orders.

It is not left to me to decide the question of legality or illegality of the election ordered by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Army, Com'dg Dep't.

Hon. W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor, Nashville.*

There was no further correspondence or interview with either the State authorities or the mayor until the 28th.

The troops having all arrived, the following orders were issued to Generals Duncan and Crawford, directing how to post the troops for the preservation of order :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tennessee, September 27, 1867.

Major General Thomas directs me to say that you will send one of the cavalry companies now under your command to report to Brevet Major General S. W. Crawford, lieutenant colonel second infantry, at 6 o'clock, on the morning of September 28.

With the remaining troops under your command you will be expected to pro-

tect the polls at all precincts north of Church street. You will cause a guard to be placed near each precinct by 7 o'clock in the morning, with orders to preserve the peace and sustain the judges appointed in accordance with the franchise law and under the proclamation of his excellency Governor W. G. Brownlow, under date September 18, 1867. The precincts under your supervision are as follows :

- 1st ward.—Jail, Front street, between the square and Church street.
- 2d ward.—Goodwin's feed store, Market street, between square and Locust.
- 3d ward.—No. 63 North Cherry street.
- 4th ward.—Old theatre.
- 5th ward.—New theatre.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

Brevet Brigadier General THOMAS DUNCAN,

Commanding District, Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Nashville, September 27, 1867.

GENERAL: Major General Thomas directs me to say that General Duncan has been instructed to direct a company of cavalry to report to you at 6 o'clock in the morning, September 28, and with the troops under your command you will be expected to protect the polls at all precincts south of Church street. You will cause a guard to be placed near each precinct, by 7 o'clock in the morning, with orders to preserve the peace and sustain the judges appointed in accordance with the franchise law and under the proclamation of his excellency Governor W. G. Brownlow, under date of September 18, 1867. The precincts under your supervision are located as follows :

- 6th ward.—Jones's stable, Market street, south of Broad.
- 7th ward.—Woodfin's grocery, Murfreesboro' pike.
- 8th ward.—Firemen's Hall, No. 5 South Cherry street.
- 9th ward.—School-house, corner of Cherry and Madison streets.
- 10th ward.—Police station, Broad street, just west of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,

Brevet Major General United States Army, and A. A. A. G.

Brevet Major General S. W. CRAWFORD,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Infantry.

I was informed during the evening that General Cooper had taken possession of the polls with the militia force under his command, for the purpose of preventing the city authorities from attempting to open the polls under the charter, and late at night General Cooper handed me in person the following order :

[Special Order No. 147.]

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS,

Nashville, September 27, 1867.

Major John T. Robeson, commanding battalion Tennessee State guards, is hereby ordered to take charge of the different places designated for holding the election on the 28th instant.

Major Robeson will station a sufficient force at each place designated, at 8 o'clock this p. m., to hold said places ; and will only deliver them up to the judges and clerks appointed by B. F. Sherridan, commissioner of registration for Davidson county, upon the production of their certificates from said commissioner.

After the polls are opened, Major Robeson will see that the said judges and clerks are protected in the discharge of their duty, and permit no disturbance at the polls.

By order of Brigadier General Joseph A. Cooper :

S. B. GAMBLE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Official copy :

S. B. GAMBLE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

This he had issued to the troops under his command. On the morning of the 28th the United States troops were posted as directed in my orders of the 27th; the polls were opened at 9 a. m. by the commissioner of registration, and the election commenced, and was continued without any disturbance until the hour of 4 p. m., the time appointed by law for the closing of the same.

Soon after the opening of the polls General Cooper voluntarily withdrew the militia, leaving the United States troops in charge.

The following address of the mayor to the citizens of Nashville, giving his reasons for withdrawing as a candidate, was published in the morning papers of the 28th :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *September 27, 1867.*

Governor Brownlow having, through General Cooper, notified the city authorities that he would use force to prevent the holding of an election under the charter and by-laws of the corporation, and by the judges appointed by the board of aldermen, according to law, and General G. H. Thomas having notified me officially, in writing, that he would use the military of the United States in sustaining the governor of the State in forcibly preventing a peaceable election; and the city authorities having, under solemn protest against this most unjust, illegal and high-handed course, determined to submit to force, but to refuse to recognize the legality of the election which may, under the circumstances, be held, I do therefore hereby withdraw my name as candidate at the election, (so called,) being now unwilling to be understood, by my silence, as in any way, either as an officer or an individual, lending countenance to such gross violations of law and right.

W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor.*

I then addressed him the following note :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, September 28, 1866.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the following extract from your correspondence as reported in the morning papers : " And General George H. Thomas having notified me officially, in writing, that he would use the military power of the United States in sustaining the governor of the State in forcibly preventing a peaceable election," &c.

Referring to my communication you will find that I did not so inform you. I did say that " a proper interpretation of General Grant's telegraphic orders is to sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders."

I will further say that the troops under my command will not be used to prevent a peaceable election. On the contrary, they will be used to preserve peace, and, with that view, the troops are here to preserve order, peace and quiet at the polls.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS, *U. S. A.,*
Major General Commanding.

Hon. W. MATT. BROWN,
Mayor of Nashville.

To which he made the following reply :

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Nashville, September 28, 1867—12 o'clock.

SIR: At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of this day I received your communication of this morning, in which you quote these words from my communication to the public in to-day's paper: "And General G. H. Thomas having notified me officially in writing that he would use the military power of the United States in sustaining the governor of the State in forcibly preventing a peaceable election," &c, and add, "Referring to my communication you will find that I did not so inform you." With deference I cannot concede the correctness of this last assertion. The governor of the State had issued a proclamation in which he has distinctly announced that he would use the militia placed under his control by the last legislature to execute the franchise law in the pending municipal election and to prevent the holding of the election by the judges appointed by the board of aldermen.

Subsequently, by an order directed to General Joseph A. Cooper, commanding the State guards, the governor directs him to bring immediately to Nashville all the troops, infantry and cavalry, "you can command, to enforce the franchise laws." Immediately upon the receipt of this order General Cooper, by published proclamation, "warns all parties to desist from any attempt to hold any election in violation of the franchise law."

Thereupon I, in my official capacity, in order to prevent civil strife between the citizens of the State and the militia, applied to the President of the United States, distinctly stating that it was not the wish of the authorities of the city of Nashville to prevent the judges appointed by the commissioner of registration from holding an election under the charter as heretofore, all questions arising to be submitted to the legal decisions of the courts. You, general, were thereupon sent here with instructions such, we all thought, as would enable us peaceably to exercise our rights.

Afterward, upon some private telegrams from yourself to General Grant, with the contents of which we were not made acquainted, another dispatch was received from General Grant which was not so clear in its terms. Thereupon I addressed you a communication as mayor, copying this last telegram, suggesting the difficulties of construing it, and asking you to "inform me explicitly whether you deem it your duty under the order received by you to uphold General Cooper and his militia in their threatened attempt to prevent the peaceful holding of the election heretofore ordered by the corporate authorities of Nashville." Your answer was in these words: "In reply to your inquiry whether you (I) deem it your (my) duty under the order you (I) have received to uphold General Cooper and his militia in the threatened attempt to prevent the peaceful holding of the election heretofore ordered by the corporate authorities of Nashville, I have to say that the proper interpretation of General Grant's telegraphic order is to sustain the *State authorities in the execution of their orders.*"

Now these orders were not merely to hold an election under the franchise law, but to prevent any other election, and the object of our communication, expressed in the clearest and most unmistakable terms, was to know whether you upheld them in their threatened attempt to prevent the peaceful holding of the election ordered by the corporate authorities, and your answer is that your orders are to "sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders." We submit to your better judgment whether your words admit of any other interpretation than the one put upon them, and if we cannot rely upon your better judgment, we submit the same to the candid judgment of the public. Instead of undertaking to keep the peace we understood you as deciding that your orders left you no discretion.

We cannot think, general, that you have resorted to the language used for the purpose of misleading. We must suppose that you meant what your words plainly import. But, general, it is not yet too late to rectify the error, if it be one. You may still permit us to hold our election to-day, late as it is, or permit us to hold an election at a future day.

The code of Tennessee provides, section 1378, that the franchises of a corporation shall not be forfeited or discontinued by a failure to hold the election at a proper time, but the same may be held at any time thereafter by giving five days' notice in the mode prescribed. If you, general, desire to see equal justice done you have nothing to do but to notify us that you will see that we are permitted to hold such an election without the interference from the State militia, and we will take steps for holding it. We ask you distinctly whether you will protect us in the exercise of our right. The election (so called) which is now being held is clearly illegal and void in the judgment of the corporate authorities and the best lawyers in Nashville. We do not intend to recognize its validity. All we ask of you, if we have misinterpreted your meaning, is that you now permit us to hold an election according to law.

We think we have the right to ask to this request a prompt and unequivocal answer.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Commanding.*

Which I answered as follows :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Nashville, September 28, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, received at 2 o'clock p. m., I have to state that I did not inform you officially in writing, as stated by you in your communication to the public, published in the papers this morning, that I would use the military power of the United States in sustaining the governor of the State *in forcibly preventing a peaceable election, &c.* But I did state in that communication that the proper interpretation of General Grant's telegraphic orders is, to sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders.

How these words can be construed as meaning that I intended to use the troops to prevent a *peaceable election*, I confess I cannot understand.

The proclamation of the governor and his orders to General Cooper required him to prevent you from holding an election, and the instructions sent to me to sustain him (the governor) in the execution of his orders could not be obeyed if both elections were permitted, as you remember that the governor required General Cooper to prohibit the election under the city charter, and you, in your proclamation, declared you would hold said election in defiance of all power except that of the United States.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General U. S. A., Commanding Department.

Hon. W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor, &c.*

This closed our correspondence. At 12 m. I sent the following telegram to the General-in-chief :

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1867—12 m.*

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C. :*

The polls were opened this morning at 9 by the State authorities. The election has proceeded quietly up to this hour, and I now have no idea there will be any disturbance.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

And at 5 p. m., the following :

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1867—5 p. m.*

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C. :*

The election over. All quiet.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General United States Army.

The election having closed without any disturbance, and there being no other cause of excitement, at 4 p. m. the troops were ordered to their various stations, and I returned to Louisville on the morning of the 29th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.
Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT U. S. TROOPS,
Corinth, Miss., February 19, 1867.

GENERAL : I have the honor to report, for the information of the department, that on Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, one of the colored employes of the quartermasters' department at this station received a gunshot wound from some person unknown, in consequence of which death ensued early on the following morning, February 11, 1867.

The deceased was standing in his tent at the time, and the musket ball was undoubtedly fired from some point outside the camp.

I have made every effort in my power to ascertain by whom this shot was fired, but thus far without success. The time spent in this inquiry accounts for the delay in making this report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Capt. 34th Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Comd'g Detachment.
Brevet Major General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Tenn.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICE CUMBERLAND RIVER NATIONAL CEMETERY,
Fort Donelson, Dover, Tenn., April 26, 1867.

MAJOR : I have the honor to report that on the night of April 20, 1867, upon the land belonging to a Mrs. Mather, about two miles distant from the fort, the graves of two Union soldiers were opened, their remains removed from the graves and scattered upon the ground.

I was informed of the fact on the following morning, April 21 ; proceeded immediately to the spot and found the graves and remains as above represented.

I had as much of the remains as I could find gathered together and reburied. I have made diligent inquiry to find the perpetrators of the dastardly act, but as yet have been unsuccessful. I respectfully ask for information, that if I am

fortunate enough to discover the individuals who did the deed, whether I shall place them in the hands of the civil authorities here or military authorities elsewhere. If they are countenanced in this the first *known* instance, it may lead on to many similar.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. ROSENCRANTZ,

Lieut. and A. A. Q. M.

Brevet Major E. B. WHITMAN, *A. Q. M.*,
Superintendent Soldiers' National Cemeteries,
Department of the Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Kentucky, February 9, 1867.

The following letter is published for the information of all concerned.

By command of Major General Thomas :

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE
Louisville, Kentucky, February 9, 1867.

GENTLEMEN : The major general commanding the department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, addressed to Brevet Major General Davis Tillson, commanding the sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Georgia, for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late southern confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state that "no disrespect was intended to the United States government by the exhibition of the confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States government," &c.

If that is the case, it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelligence, that they misunderstand the present status of affairs, which is that the rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States, and he must be indeed obtuse who expects, without offence, to parade before the eyes of loyal people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that because no order had been issued from these headquarters that the flag of the confederacy was not to see the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of a schoolboy, even. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such matters, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of

course contemning loyalty. Were they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forbidding a rebel glorification over the remains of the rebel Brigadier General Hanson should have been a sufficient warning that such performances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offences lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the situation; and that is, that the late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one too, and deserving of punishment, and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many of the people of the South the late civil war is called a revolution; rebels are called "confederates;" loyalists to the whole country are called "damned Yankees and traitors;" and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots, murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit, and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval.

As, however, it is pretended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame, and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected, and may they, and others who think like them, profit by the lesson they have received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE.

Brevet Major General U. S. A., and A. A. G.

CHARLES H. SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Rome, Ga.

JAMES C. PEMBERTON,
Member of the City Council, Rome, and others.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

GALLATIN, TENN., November 10, 1866.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform you that on yesterday (Friday) morning two of Harper's men, James and Hester, made their appearance in this town, armed. What their purpose or intentions were is not known, but surmised to be to quash any reports circulating in regard to the late train robbery, in which Harper, it is asserted, was the leader. A young man named Robert Taylor, of Sumner county, was shot at and severely wounded during the war by one of the parties above named, (James.) James has, since the war, often threatened to kill Mr. Taylor on sight. Yesterday morning Taylor swore out a warrant before Judge Barry, of the circuit court, now in session, for the arrest of James. The warrant was placed at once in the hands of the sheriff, Lovell,

an ex-guerilla, for execution. The party, James, was yet in town on the streets, armed. Lovell refused, and still refuses, to execute the order of Judge Barry in the case. In the mean time James and Hester made way with themselves. The sheriff states openly on the streets that he will not interfere with any of Harper's men. The sheriff is controlled by Harper.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McKINLEY

His Excellency W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.

NOVEMBER 11, 1866.

Enclose this letter to Major General Thomas, to show the disposition of these Sumner county rebels. They grow meaner and more rebellious every day.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW, *Governor.*

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Kentucky, November 13, 1866.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Leib, Mitchelville, Tennessee, who will arrest the men named within, viz., James and Hester, and send them to Nashville for confinement, until further orders. This paper to be returned with Colonel Leib's report.

By command of Major General Thomas :

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major General, Assistant Adjutant General.

GALLATIN, TENN., *December 24, 1866.*

Respectfully returned to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Hough, acting assistant adjutant general, department Tennessee, with the information that Hester has been captured and sent to Nashville for confinement, in obedience to previous indorsements. James cannot be found, and it is thought that he has left the country altogether.

EDW. H. LEIB,
*Captain 5th Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel
U. S. Army, Commanding Post.*

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C

GALLATIN, TENN., *December 20, 1866.*

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from headquarters, post of Nashville, dated Nashville, Tennessee, November 9, 1866, I left Nashville with my company on the 11th, and arrived at Mitchelville Station, Tennessee, on the 12th, and immediately went into camp, reporting my arrival, by telegraph, to Albert Fink, esq., general superintendent Louisville and Nashville railroad. On the 13th I received information from Judge Barry, at Gallatin, that Harper was in town, with part of his gang, and was fearful that he (Harper) would attack him and the Union people of the town. I rode over that night, with part of my command, to assist the judge, but upon my arrival found Harper had decamped. Remaining there two days, I returned to Mitchelville, leaving a sergeant and six men to protect the judge. I was informed that a party of men were organized to destroy the railroad on

the Memphis branch, and throw the passenger train off the track, and rob the passengers. Accordingly, on the night of November 17 I sent a party under first Sergeant O'Brien, who, early on the next morning, surprised and captured the following named persons, together with horses, saddles and bridles: Robert Hester, James Price, John Finch, Thomas Taylor, James Taylor, and a boy named McLaughlin. These men I kept in confinement until next day, and then sent them to Louisville, where they were received and receipted for by an officer of the second infantry.

All the horses found with these men were turned over to the proper owners, upon their making affidavit and receipting to me for them, with the exception of two which Price had. One, marked "U. S.," I have taken up on my property returns; the other a filly, which no one as yet appears to claim. Forty dollars in money, taken from this party, was restored to Thomas Taylor, upon his release. One silver watch, also taken, I have still in my possession, waiting for the proper owner to identify. Some pistols, a watch, and some money, it is thought, were also taken from this party by three of the soldiers, who were of the arresting party, but who deserted next day.

I have frequently sent parties by night to the houses of Harper and Moyer, but without being able to obtain even a trace of these men; also parties, dressed in citizens' clothing, to the favorite resorts of these men, at all hours of the night. I have constantly kept parties on the lookout for James, whom I was ordered to arrest with Hester, but it is the impression, from what I can learn from persons who are acquainted with these men, that Guy, James, Martin, and some others, have gone to Texas.

I sent detachments to Hartsville, Tennessee, Franklin, Kentucky, and parties all over Sumner, Robertson, and Simpson counties. I received an order to move to Franklin, Kentucky, and take charge of the prisoners, where I arrived December 1, and placed a strong guard over the county jail. From here I again sent parties to different sections of the country, and again to Harper's and Moyer's, and to Butler's mill, near Fountain Head.

Having been relieved at Franklin by a company of the second infantry, and in obedience to instructions from department headquarters, I moved to Gallatin, Tennessee, where I arrived December 15, and took post. On the 17th I sent a party to scour the country in search of the parties alluded to in Captain Walsh's report to General Lewis, and referred to me in indorsement from department headquarters, dated December 15, 1866. This party arrested a man named C. F. Young, who is charged with the murder of a Union soldier in Kentucky, and also as a horse thief, and of being one of the men who robbed the pay train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This man I sent to Nashville for confinement, there being no prison at this place, with a letter and a copy of indorsement of the 15th instant to Colonel Duncan, commanding post. This man had, when captured, two Remington revolvers, a horse, saddle and bridle. The horse has been recognized as having been stolen from a man in Wilson county, near where the arrest was made. I have notified the clerks of Simpson, Wilson and Muhlenburg counties of his arrest, stating that he would be held until called for by the proper authorities.

I am now doing my utmost endeavoring to find the parties mentioned in Captain Walsh's report. Detachments are constantly scouring the country in search of these men, both day and night. During my intercourse with the people of those counties through which I have travelled, I find the feeling against the government and its officers more intense than ever. They seem to be all banded together, and possessed of the same feeling of bitterness. I have found but three or four Union men, and these are afraid to open their mouths, or even be seen speaking to an officer or soldier, for fear they should be suspected of giving information which would lead to the arrest of Harper and his band. These

people are also fearful that if the troops are withdrawn they will have to flee the country, or be murdered.

The sheriff of Sumner county, Lovell, is a man of violent rebel proclivities, and is doing all in his power to screen Harper, and other notorious characters, by acting as a spy for them, and otherwise aiding and assisting them in their nefarious work of cold-blooded murder, robbery, and persecution of innocent and unoffending freedmen.

I will here cite an instance of the meanness of these people toward soldiers, which occurred a few days ago. While one of my parties was out, a man rode up to a house and asked the owner, who was standing at the door, politely for a drink of water. This man coolly pointed to the well, saying "there's water." The soldier asked for a cup, when the man sneeringly replied, he did not give cups or anything else to United States soldiers, saying at the same time, "You can force it, but I know what to do afterwards." So that by this you will perceive the feeling existing among those barbarians towards the government. However, this and like instances are of every-day occurrence.

In conclusion I will state that, in my opinion, if the troops are withdrawn from this country before perfect harmony has been established, there will be no peace or quiet for the black man and the very few Union men in those counties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. H. LEIB,

*Captain 5th Cavalry, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army,
Commanding Company M, 5th Cavalry.*

Brevet Lieut. Colonel ALFRED L. HOUGH, A. A. A. G.,

Department of the Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Style of placard found posted through Logan county, Kentucky, and the adjoining counties of Tennessee, February, 1867 :

I AM COMMITTEE.

1st. No man shall squat negroes on his place unless they are all under his employ male and female.

2d. Negro women shall be employed by white persons.

3d. All children shall be hired out for something.

4th. Negroes found in cabins to themselves shall suffer the penalty.

5th. Negroes shall not be allowed to hire negroes.

6th. Idle men, women, or children shall suffer the penalty.

7th. All white men found with negroes in secret places shall be dealt with, and those that hire negroes must pay promptly and act with good faith to the negro ; I will make the negro do his part, and the white must too.

8th. For the first offence is one hundred lashes ; the second is looking up a sapling.

9th. This I do for the benefit of all, young or old, high and tall, black and white. Any one that may not like these rules can try their luck, and see whether or not I will be found doing my duty.

10th. Negroes found stealing from any one, or taking from their employers to other negroes, death is the first penalty.

11th. Running about late of nights shall be strictly dealt with.

12th. White man and negro, I am everywhere ; I have friends in every place ; do your duty and I will have but little to do.

LEBANON, KY., *November 25, 1866.*

COLONEL : I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that the threatened raid on the jail at this place was made and successfully carried out last night. A party numbering from 100 to 150, from the neighboring towns of Perryville, Springfield, Haysville, and Macsville, with some of the young men of this town, dismounted near the edge of the town, and in small squads quietly took up positions near the jail until the entire party were at and around the jail.

About 40 or 50 men were stationed on the corners of the streets, half square above the court-house, where my men are quartered, acting as pickets, who detained any and all citizens that might pass until their designs were accomplished.

In less than three minutes after the attack was made the detachment was in line in the court-house yard. I was well satisfied that I would not be called on by the civil authorities, but took this precaution in case I should be. The town marshal came to the court-house to where the detachment was standing under arms, and while the attack was being made on the jail, but did not call on me for assistance, or say a word about protecting the jail. Three men, named Crodus, Stephens, and Goode, were taken out of the jail and carried about one mile from the court-house and were hung by the mob to the limb of a tree beside the road.

I notified and cautioned the civil authorities every day the past week, as I heard the rumor ten days ago, and was confident that it would be carried into execution. The civil authorities all knew of the threatened attack ; also knew several of the ringleaders of the mob.

Some 75 or 80 men started for this place last Wednesday night, the night first set to carry their threat of hanging these men into execution, but they were met by parties from town, who were under the impression that I had orders to protect the jail. This report turned them back, else they would have taken the men out on that night and hung them.

Last Wednesday night I visited the county attorney, in company with Mr. J. M. Fidler, and notified him of the anticipated attack on the jail that night, and also informed him of the telegraphic instructions that I received from the general commanding regarding it. He coolly informed me that he did not think that the civil authorities would call on me ; that these men deserved hanging, and he advised me not to go near the jail, as there might be a row and some good citizens hurt.

I talked with the jailer every day the past week in regard to the threatened attack on the jail, and was so satisfied in my own mind that the attack would be made, that I offered to send a guard to the jail and protect it, but he declined my offer, saying that he would notify me in time, should an attack be made.

The civil authorities have all been notified, and were well acquainted with all the facts, and could have prevented the mobbing of the jail and the hanging of these three men, as it was generally understood and well known that had I been called on in time to protect the jail, by the civil authorities, the attack would have been abandoned.

The publication of the telegraphic instructions sent me by the general commanding, in yesterday's Journal, satisfied all parties that I would not be called on to protect the jail by the civil authorities.

The men hung were notorious scoundrels, and the fact of their having been hung is a great relief to the people of the surrounding country, as they had committed every act in the calendar of crime.

I have no doubt that had I been called on by the civil authorities during the attack on the jail that I should have had a very serious fight, as a majority of the mob were armed with double-barrelled guns and revolvers, and were determined to take the men at all hazards.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the morning when the news of the hanging was circulated, but not a single citizen in the town said a word in opposition to the action of the mob, but exulted over and sustained it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. KING,

Second Lieut. 2d U. S. Infantry, Com'dg Detachment.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. F. DRUM, A. A. A. G.,

Military District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

A true copy :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,

Louisville, Kentucky, December 4, 1866.

COLONEL: Recent acts of lawlessness and the increase of criminal offences in a few localities in this State, render it, I think, my duty to make a special report on this subject for the information of the general commanding the department.

In June last a party of lawless men, styling themselves "negro regulators," made a raid on a number of colored families living in the vicinity of Lebanon, in Marion county, and committed many acts of violence upon the persons and property of these inoffensive people. A number of these families were driven by maltreatment and threats from their homes, and their houses and property destroyed. As soon as these acts were reported to me, I ordered the agent for the bureau for that locality to ascertain who the perpetrators were and have them arrested and sent under guard to this place for trial. Three of the gang were soon apprehended and sent before the United States commissioner in this city, who placed them under bonds to keep the peace. This action seemed sufficient to insure quiet in this immediate vicinity until the night of the 19th of October last, when a similar and most outrageous attack was repeated upon the families of the freedmen in or near the same locality; in some instances the same parties were the sufferers.

On receipt of the news of these depredations I immediately ordered a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant J. R. King, second United States infantry, a discreet officer, to take post at Lebanon. After waiting a sufficient length of time to satisfy myself that the State authorities did not intend to take any steps towards redressing these wrongs, or giving protection to these helpless people, I ordered a board of officers to convene, investigate, and report upon the outrages. Their report is marked A, and appended hereto. It is quite complete and shows the name by which the band of regulators is known in that vicinity, its strength and organization, objects, &c.; also the indifference with which its existence and depredations committed by it are treated by the civil authorities.

I agree with the board that a cavalry force will be necessary to break up this unlawful band.

On the 20th of last month Lieutenant King reported to me that a few nights previous an attempt had been made, by a party of citizens organized in the vicinity of Lebanon for that purpose, to forcibly take from the jail three notorious characters therein confined, and hang them without trial. This attempt at unlawful execution was, at the request of the jailor, prevented by the interposition of the troops.

The parties making the assault on the jail departed, but declared their intention to repeat the effort. I ordered Lieutenant King to report these threats to the civil authorities responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoners, and to in-

form them that he would, if called upon by them, protect the jail. The offer was declined, and on the night of the 24th the jail was forcibly entered and the prisoners, three in number, taken out and hung to a tree by the roadside. For a detailed account see Lieutenant King's reports, marked B and C, and appended hereto.

On the 11th of October the paymaster's train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad was thrown from the track near Bowling Green, Kentucky, by a band of robbers, and plundered of its contents. The railroad managers and the military authorities made every effort to discover and apprehend the guilty parties, and two men, believed to belong to the band, were arrested, but sufficient evidence could not be produced to satisfy the civil authorities of their complicity in the affair, and they were released.

The civil authorities and citizens in the vicinity of the robbery made little effort in ferreting out the affair. About the 10th of last month this atrocious act was repeated on the same road, near Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky. The train was thrown from the track by obstructions being placed upon it. The bandits then proceeded to rob and plunder the train and passengers, threatening the lives of the latter if any resistance was offered.

This atrocious act seems to have aroused the civil authorities and the good citizens of the vicinity to a consciousness of the fact that their country was being fast taken possession of and disgraced by these bands of thieves and cut-throats. By a united effort on the part of the railroad agents, citizens, and military authorities, some ten or more of the band were arrested, and are now before the civil authorities undergoing trial for the above alleged offences, where it is hoped that justice will be meted out to them.

The inability of the civil authorities in these and a few other localities of the State to properly execute the laws and protect the honest and industrious citizens has induced me to offer more active aid from the military in suppressing these outlaws than I had found before necessary.

The official letter from the prosecuting attorney of Simpson county touching some matters contained in this report will be read with interest, and it is therefore appended, marked D.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Brevet Major General commanding.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. L. HOUGH,

Acting A. A. G., Department of Tennessee.

A true copy :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Order No. 75.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,

Louisville, Kentucky, November 12, 1866.

A board of officers is hereby appointed to meet at Lebanon, Kentucky, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, November the 14th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the outrages reported to have been committed upon the persons and property of certain colored families living in and near the town of Lebanon, Kentucky, on or about the night of the 19th of October, 1866.

The board will, in their report, give all the circumstances which they may be able to obtain, and as nearly as possible the number and names of those engaged in the reported unlawful proceedings, and will also state whether the civil au-

thorities have taken any steps to investigate the matter with a view of bringing the guilty parties to justice.

Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Frederick, lieutenant colonel Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieutenant James K. Warden, forty-fifth United States infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps; Second Lieutenant J. R. King, second United States infantry.

By order of Brevet Major General J. C. Davis:

W. F. DRUM,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. A. G.

Opinion.

The board, after a careful investigation and mature deliberation upon the testimony adduced, are of the opinion:

I. That on the night of the 19th of October, 1866, an attack, previously arranged between certain persons in Lebanon and parties in and near Bradfordsville, Marion county, Kentucky, was made upon the property and persons of the following colored citizens living in and near Lebanon, Kentucky, viz., Hendrix Abell, Fred. Hill, Jim Roberts, Rev. William Mills, Henry Phillips, George Hood, James Dennis, Fossie Ray, Linn Ray, Freddy Rogle, Ben. Phillips; and on the property of the following colored citizens in Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky: Edmund Tucker, Allen Drake, and Dennis Lyon. That the houses of all these men were forcibly entered with burglarious intent. The houses of the eight first mentioned were entirely unroofed, chimneys torn down or otherwise seriously injured; that Allen Drake and wife and son of George Hood (colored) were shot at with felonious intent; and that in cruelty and atrocity a greater outrage has not been committed in this section of the State of Kentucky upon freedmen.

That the attack was made by an organization of men styling themselves "Skaggs's Men;" that there were present at the attack between twenty-five and forty mounted men, in addition to which there were four or five dismounted, who guarded the roads leading to Lebanon, to where "Skaggs's men" were operating; that the board are of the opinion that the following named men are fully identified by competent witnesses as being amongst the parties who committed the outrages, viz.:

1. William Jackson. 2. Jack Mills. 3. Monroe and George Bowman. 4. ——— Ballard. 5. Alex. Green. 6. W. W. Purdy. 7. ——— McBroth. 8. William Sewall. 9. George Phillips, of Lebanon. 10. Frank Beard, living near Bradfordsville.

The testimony adduced also satisfies the board that, in Bradfordsville district, Marion county, near nine miles south of Lebanon, which is the second voting precinct in the county, there exists an organization of men styling themselves "Skaggs's men," organized without law, and controlled by a committee of three old men residing in or near Bradfordsville, who assume the duties of regulating the community in which they reside. A man by the name of Bluford Kennett, late a federal soldier, residing near Bradfordsville, is the recognized leader of the band, calling himself "Captain Skaggs," and was recognized by some colored men in June last, when with his men he made a raid upon the colored people disturbed in October last near Lebanon.

Skaggs's company numbers nearly one hundred and twenty men, a majority if not all of whom are fully armed and mounted, and are summoned together by regular cavalry bugle calls. The following named men, in the opinion of the board, are active members of this unlawful organization, viz.:

Bluford Kennett, George Strayton, Samuel Kennett, Stephen Gusten, Nick Dunn, W. J. Snodgrass, Frank Beard, John Coppage, Quinton Coppage, Curtis

Coppage, Dr. J. H. Tucker, two Purdys, and several Yowells, supposed to be nine brothers, many of whom, if not all, were participants in the October outrage.

The board is of the opinion that this organization exists for the purpose of so molesting the colored citizens that they will be obliged to return to their former masters and be subject to their terms or leave the country. "Skaggs's" men so informed them when they attacked them in June last.

The board also finds many of the people of Marion county are either in sympathy with "Skaggs's men," approving their actions, or are afraid to denounce and bring them to justice. It is also satisfied that the civil authorities will neither attempt to break up this organization, which is a living terror to the colored people of the country, nor succeed in doing it if they make the attempt. It finds that colored persons are moving into Lebanon in considerable numbers through fear of this organization, and are abandoning houses and crops, and that no colored man living in that county, it matters not how industrious and honest he may be, is secure from outrages; and that, but for the presence of the United States soldiers now in Lebanon, colored men would not be secure there.

The board finds that the civil authorities of Marion county have taken no steps to investigate the outrage committed at the time referred to. It also finds that the inferior courts, as well as the grand jury of Marion county, have refused to take negro testimony in any criminal action against a white man; that a case of assault was presented to his honor, Judge Beldan, police judge of Lebanon, Kentucky, in which his honor refused to receive negro testimony, holding the civil rights bill to be unconstitutional; that the county attorney avows publicly that he believes the civil rights bill to be unconstitutional.

While the board does not believe the negroes injured in October last made direct complaint to the civil authorities by affidavit, it is satisfied that if they had done so it would have been impossible for them to have the guilty parties punished.

The board would respectfully state that the peace and quietude of Marion county, in their opinion, requires that the organization of regulators called "Skaggs's men" be summarily broken up, and those guilty of the outrages perpetrated should be brought to justice. The board would also state, that if the general commanding deems it proper to arrest the members of this band, the fact that it is so numerous and scattered over so great an extent of country will require a force of mounted men to successfully accomplish this object. The board would also recommend that the detachment of United States troops under Lieutenant J. R. King, second United States infantry, at Lebanon, be increased to thirty, in order to secure proper protection for freedmen at or near Lebanon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. FREDERICK,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, President.

JAMES K. WARDEN,

First Lieutenant 45th United States Infantry.

J. B. KING,

Second Lieutenant 2d United States Infantry, Recorder.

The board having no further business before it, adjourned until reconvened by order of Brevet Major General J. C. Davis, commanding military district of Kentucky.

C. H. FREDERICK,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, President.

J. R. KING,

2d Lieutenant 2d Infantry, Recorder.

A true copy :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Frankfort, Ky., June 11, 1867.*

GENERAL: The papers in relation to the disturbances in Lincoln county, with your indorsement thereon, came to hand on the 8th instant. I fully concur with you that "Mr. Bridgewater and other Union men should be protected in their homes," and thank you for your tender of aid to the civil authorities, if required. Should there be any proper occasion for such aid, I would not hesitate to call for it. But in this, as in other cases which have been brought to my attention, I find that the parties complaining have never made any proper application to the civil authority for protection against apprehended wrong, or for redress of injuries already inflicted. Instead of making their complaint to the proper civil magistrate in the mode prescribed by law, and obtaining appropriate process for relief, they inwardly ignore the proper civil authority, or refuse to comply with the requirements of the law, and make their appeal to me or some military commandant, who can give no relief, and can only act when the proper civil officer, with the posse commitatus, is unable to execute the law. I am satisfied that in any of the counties where those disturbances have occurred, the civil authority is competent to enforce the laws, without other aid, if the complaining or injured party will but apply in the mode prescribed by law for redress.

In this, as in other cases where the evil-doers are known, upon proper affidavits made before any civil magistrate of competent jurisdiction, he will issue appropriate process, and have the parties before him, and bind them in sufficient bonds to keep the peace, and be of good behavior towards all the citizens of the commonwealth, and especially towards the complaining party; and also, where crime has been committed, hold the accused to answer before the proper tribunal. Were the remedies provided by law sought and enforced, those disturbances would cease at once. He who would have redress for wrong inflicted, or protection from danger threatened, must seek it in the modes prescribed by law; and until he do this, no one has a right to complain of the civil authority, and appeal to other authority for aid. If it be urged that the evil-doers are *unknown*, and therefore the civil authorities cannot reach them to restrain or punish, the objection is just as potent against appeal to military authority. Neither civil nor military authority can reach and punish an *unknown* offender.

The fact is, general, that one of the effects of our late civil war has been to make many men prefer asserting their supposed rights, or redressing their supposed grievances, by *force*, rather than by law; hence an appeal is made to the military authorities, instead of to the legal tribunals.

This condition of affairs has grown out of the temporary suspension of civil redress, and the substitution of military remedies, pending the war.

Holding, as I do, that "life, liberty, and property" are only secure in a government of laws administered through competent civil tribunals, it is my desire to see our people look to those tribunals as the best and only security to those rights sacred to liberty and dear to every American citizen. The citizen should appeal to the proper civil tribunal in the legal mode, and not be heard to complain of the incompetency of the civil tribunals until he has fairly tested them, and failed of justice and rightful protection. He should know that to disregard the forms and requirements of law in his behalf would be to inflict a dangerous wound upon public liberty and private right. Being satisfied that the failure of redress is attributable to the refusal of the complaining parties to seek the aid of the civil authority in the legal mode, and not to any inability of the civil authority to give it, I do not see any occasion for aid to the civil authority by the military, until the civil authority has been properly invoked and found unable to execute the laws. Should a proper occasion occur, I will not hesitate to call in every legitimate aid authorized by law.

Thanking you again for your courteous offer of assistance to the civil authority, when required, I remain yours, respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Kentucky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

LEBANON, Kentucky, November 22, 1866.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that the civil authorities are well acquainted with the threatened attack on the jail, and are well satisfied that the attack will be made. I am positive that they are conniving with parties, and are perfectly willing that they should take the prisoners now in jail, under three or four indictments, and hang them.

The civil authorities have no intention of calling on me for any assistance, as they have indirectly advised me to keep out of the way and let these men be hung, as they are the worst scoundrels in the country.

Last night was the night set for the raid to come off; but I am satisfied that they are afraid that my detachment was ordered to protect the jail, and would stop it. Several citizens were trying to get all the information possible out of my men; but as they were ignorant of my intentions, very little satisfaction was given them. My men were advised, if I took them to the jail, that they must fire blank cartridges, as some of the best citizens in the country would be engaged in the affair, and it would not do to hurt any of them, &c.

The county attorney, Thomas C. Woods, informed me last evening (I called on him again to notify him of the threatened attack on the jail) that he expected that they would make the raid, and he advised me to keep away from the jail.

The jailor, Thomas Fogle, county attorney Woods, and James Kirk, sheriff of the county, I firmly believe are well aware of the anticipated raid, but do not intend to take any steps to prevent it; but, from their actions, are encouraging it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. KING,

Second Lieut. 2d Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. F. DRUM,

A. A. A. G., Military District of Kentucky.

A true copy :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, SIMPSON COUNTY, KY.,

November 19, 1866.

SIR: I learn that some seven guerillas were captured in this vicinity—but in the State of Tennessee—a day or two since, and were this morning taken to Louisville, under military arrest, two of whom were Robert Hester and Monroe (commonly called Spunk) Wright. At the request of a very few Union men

residing here, I address you this communication. There are several indictments pending in the circuit court of this county against Hester and Wright for robbery and horse-stealing, and one against Hester for murder. We wish to suggest that, if you have any charges against them cognizable in a military court for which conviction and punishment is certain, it will certainly be advisable to try and punish them by such court, because the condition of this county, and of this region of country generally, is such that there is no certainty that they, or any of Harper's, or any other band of guerillas would be punished here. The disloyal element here is so strong, and that character of criminals have so many outside friends, it is almost impossible to procure juries who will convict them. The jails of the county will not hold them. The officers of the court are mostly rebels; the acting sheriff is a rebel, and his principal deputy is a very bad man and a suspected guerilla, who would, if possible, prevent their punishment. If they should be sent to the civil authorities here, a strong guard should be sent with them. We do hope, however, that they can be tried and punished by a military court. I will remark, as evidence of the defiance to the enforcement of the civil law existing here, that recently a horse-thief was brought to this place by the Nashville police, was placed in the custody of this suspected guerilla deputy sheriff and a rebel constable, also suspected of being a guerilla who placed over him a rebel guard, some of whom are suspected of being guerillas, and the prisoner walked off from the guard, no effort being made to detain him. This rebel constable has been heard to say, in substance, that he would lose his life to prevent the arrest of Hester. We learn that the other five guerillas taken to Louisville are named, respectively, Price, Finch, McGlothlin, and two named Taylor. I do not know that indictments are pending against either of them in my district. I understand, however, that Price is guilty of the recent murder of a negro named Irvine Powell, of Robertson county, Tennessee; that the murder can be proved by two white men named Richmond Eidran and Robert Eidran, residing in the southeast corner of Logan county, Kentucky, and also by several negroes, whose names I do not know, but can obtain. You do not know me personally; I refer you to Franklin Garvin, esquire, an attorney of Louisville, who will tell you who and what I am.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. JONES,
Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Major General DAVIS.

A true copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Extract from Frankfort Commonwealth.]

MURDER OF MAJOR JAMES BRIDGEWATER.

In the Louisville Courier of July 20 we find the annexed articles. The first is an editorial calling attention to the telegram and letter reporting the murder of Major Bridgewater:

THE KILLING OF BRIDGEWATER.—A special despatch and a letter in another column, from Stanford, give us the particulars of the killing of the notorious Bridgewater at that place yesterday. There was a deadly feud between two factions in that vicinity, and several fights and numerous outrages during the past few months have been the result of it, culminating, as stated above, in the death of one of the leaders, who was a bad and dangerous man, and had threatened to kill several persons. The parties who did the killing surrendered themselves to the authorities at Crab Orchard, and were admitted to bail.

[Special despatch to the Louisville Courier.]

LEBANON JUNCTION, KY., *July 19.*

A tragedy occurred in Stanford, Kentucky, to-day, which has created intense excitement here. It seems that a party of men, well armed, left Crab Orchard this morning for no other purpose than to kill Captain Bridgewater, a resident of Stanford. He had a party of followers, and between the two parties there existed an intense hatred. The party from Crab Orchard this morning went to Stanford, and seeing Bridgewater in a bar-room opposite the Myers House, they commenced firing upon him, and did not cease until they had fired sixteen balls into his head, body, and limbs. When taken up he was dead, having been killed almost instantly by the first fire. The party from Crab Orchard went back and delivered themselves up to the authorities, and are now out on bail.

THE NOTORIOUS BRIDGEWATER KILLED.

STANFORD, KY., *July 18—8 p. m.*

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier :

James Bridgewater was killed here at half-past six o'clock this evening. A party of eight men entered town by the Somerset road, hitched their horses on Water street, back of Main, passed up to Main street, and went into Davis's saloon, where they found and killed Bridgewater before he had time to make any resistance. Bridgewater was playing at checkers when his slayers came upon him, and was shot before he could rise from his chair. Some fifteen pistol balls were fired into his body, and his life was extinct before any one went to look after him.

Most of Bridgewater's party, who have stood by and supported him in his recent difficulties, left the country about a week ago. The party who killed him mounted their horses immediately after and left town, going in the direction of Crab Orchard.

Several of Bridgewater's friends drew and flourished their pistols after the other party had gone some three hundred yards from the scene of the tragedy, but no shots were interchanged.

Bridgewater was a bad, desperate character, and has been the terror of good citizens in this and the adjoining counties for years past, but the manner of his death should be condemned by all law-abiding men. It is said that he had threatened the lives of the men by whom he was slain. Here, of late, however, he had become alarmed, had sold his property, and was preparing to leave the country. The party who killed him was composed of young men of high social respectability. I most sincerely hope that this is to be the end of the numerous troubles that we have had in our county for months past, and that the reputation of our county abroad will once more become law-abiding.

When an investigation is had of the affair I will write you further about it.

Yours,

HARRY.

The above comprises all the facts we have received, up to the time of this writing, of the cowardly and villanous murder of Major James Bridgewater. That he was murdered because of his unflinching fidelity to the Union and the federal government, there can be no question. During the war for the life and preservation of the Union, he was a brave and active soldier and officer on the side of the government, and consequently to the rebel bushwhackers and guerillas he was especially an object of intense hatred. Nor was the hatred of the stay-at-home rebels in that section for Major Bridgewater a whit less bitter than that entertained for him by the guerillas. Since the armed rebellion was crushed

threats have been indulged in freely; and he had been warned to leave the State or suffer death. Brave and fearless, he prepared himself, and was ready to meet his foes, many or few. But the gang of rebels—though, as the Courier's correspondent boastfully proclaims, "composed of young men of high social respectability"—were afraid to openly assault him, and stole upon him like assassins, as they were, and shot him dead before he was more than aware of their murderous presence and intent.

It is stated that the party who did the killing went to Crab Orchard and surrendered themselves, and were admitted to bail! If this be true, what a burlesque upon law and justice! Is it not time that General Thomas was fulfilling his purpose of declaring martial law?

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

DANVILLE, KY., *August 30, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to orders received from First Lieutenant Brown, agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I went to Crab Orchard on the 27th, and arrived there at 3 a. m. on the following day. Nothing could be done that day; also the second day. During the third night of my stay there a small gang of the so-called "Regulators," with Sanders and Cooler among them, made their appearance, but did not remain there. They started for the Knobbs, in that vicinity, in small bands of three and four together. As far as I could learn of their headquarters and rendezvous, they assemble at the house of a widow—Mrs. Colley—not far from the depot at Stanford. While returning I met two of the gang on the road leading from Stanford to Crab Orchard, but I was unable to do anything toward them. I would furthermore state that I was informed by a negro by the name of Sam Rocket, who is well acquainted around that vicinity, that he was willing to show the place where three of the gang could be had by having about ten men well armed and equipped; also that my hiding-place, which was about fifty yards in rear of Fisher's house, Crab Orchard, was searched by the gang, who, being notified of my presence, attempted to get hold of me, but without success.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M. ROBBINS,
Sergeant Company G, Infantry.

Lieutenant MARTIN NORTON,
2d U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First. Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF DANVILLE,
Danville, Kentucky, September 1, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I last night arrested Joseph Williams, one of the men named in the affidavits of Wesly, Carrier, Camden, &c. The affidavit does not state whether this man Williams had a middle name or not. I have therefore arrested Joseph H. Williams also, and forward them both to Louisville under guard to-morrow morning, as I have no way of identifying the right one. I have not yet been able to get word to Carrier and Camden; I will

do so as soon as I can. There are six of the men mentioned in the affidavit who reside in Parksville, the headquarters of the regulators, and I do not deem it safe to go there with less than thirty men, and I have now only twenty-three men for duty; and with four who go with the prisoners to-morrow, my force will be lessened to nineteen. In order that my orders may be carried out I would ask, cannot some of my men who are on detached duty be returned to me? I deem it my duty to report that Mr. Prewitt said, in hearing of Lieutenant Brown, that he would kill Carrier as soon as he got a chance, and I am afraid that these regulators will hang the two Carriers and Camden before I can get word to them. The telegraph offices are operated by men in their control, and to a great extent the United States mails also; and the contents of a letter or telegram sent to either one of them would most assuredly be known before it could be received. As soon as I get men enough to assure success, and have found out their exact place of residence, so that I can move with certainty, I will strike out for Parksville; but it is useless for me to move until these things are accomplished.

The arrest of these men has created quite an excitement, and all are in fear lest they should be next. I would also report that there is no doubt but that Mr. Bryan, the agent of the L. and W. railroad, at South Danville, and a Mr. George Proctor, who keeps a hotel at the same place, were two of the twenty-seven men who hung Mr. Kise, on Monday last. I am getting their names as fast as I can. There is one man who knew them all, and was in the house when Mr. Kise was taken, and followed them and saw them hang him, but they forced him to take an oath never to divulge their names. I shall try every effort to bear upon this man to make him divulge. He is the main and almost only chance by which I can find them out. The truth is, men dare not tell what they know; as, if known that they did so, their lives would not be worth much. In my effort to arrest these men I was resisted in so far that they refused to open the door, saying: "I am innocent of anything, and I guess you won't get in here to take me," &c., but when they found that I was making preparations to break open the door, they opened it and I got the men. I should not say that I did this, as I sent the men under charge of a sergeant, with full instructions and the exact location of the house. Up to the moment of starting I expected to go, but my child was so ill that I was afraid to leave her; and in order that the attempt might not fail, I sent the sergeant—a trustworthy man—to arrest them, which he did as well as I could have done. He goes in charge of the prisoners to-morrow.

In arresting these men I have everything to combat. I am surrounded by spies, who watch my every action. The whole country is banded together, with a very few exceptions, and to achieve success it is necessary to resort to all kinds of subterfuge, and where we do move, to move with great rapidity; and before anything can be done, it is necessary to find the exact location of the house in which they reside, so that when the place is surrounded, you do it with certainty; and when you get the men you must be off just as quickly as you came.

There is no question as to the strength of these outlaw bands. The rich and poor are combined together, and money is spent profusely when needed to accomplish their villanous ends.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN NORTON,

Second Lieut. 2d U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

Major B. P. RUNKLE,

A. A. A. G., Headquarters Mil. Dist. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF DANVILLE,
Danville, Kentucky, August 31, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Sergeant Robbins, company G, second infantry, one of the spies sent by me to Crab Orchard, &c. In addition to the report, I would state that Sergeant Robbins and Private Knittle, the two men sent by me, report that there is no dependence to be placed upon negroes. The one who went with them, a favored and trusted servant of long standing with the late Major Bridgewater, deceived them, and was not seen after reaching Crab Orchard till they reached Stanford on their return, he then reported that he could not find any trace of Sanders and his gang. They also state that no one could have betrayed their hiding-place except the negro, and his report shows that it was betrayed. Henceforth I will give negroes a wide berth; this is the second time I have been fooled. My men also state that they have no pickets now except the negro boys and white boys about the house at which they may be stopping, who are paid to tell them when they see any one coming. Further, they meet every Friday and Saturday night, sometimes at one house, and again at another, but most frequently at Mr. Colley's house, not far from Stanford. Again, there is a mill somewhere between Crab Orchard and Stanford, not far from Hall's Gap road, to which at any time of special danger they assemble at the sound of the steam whistle. The signal is as follows: "Great danger—all to assemble," (that is, outsiders who are accessories to the permanent gang,) one long whistle, two short ones, and a long one, repeated at such intervals as may be necessary. They are also called together by the regular means of communication. The band is well organized, and to a great extent armed with Spencer rifles and five volcanic repeaters, which last are a very inferior gun. The head centre of this organization is Sanders. His main party consists of Collier, Umber, Hayes, Adams, Tucker, Fisher, and his (Sanders's) brother; but at any time he can, by sounding this steam-whistle, surround himself with seventy well armed and mounted men. Hays is soon to be married, and occasionally rides out with his lady; my spies have their eyes on him. If I cannot get him before, I will try and see if I can break up a bridal party. It is true, my success has as yet been nothing, but as long as I am in command here I shall try, and keep on trying, and hope for success in the end.

Finding that these men visit Stanford a great deal, and that openly, and since the arrival of the detachment which I sent there, I have relieved Corporal Shanks, and sent Sergeant Robbins to take command—a most efficient, zealous, and working non-commissioned officer; and I have given him peremptory orders to take them at every hazard, and I hope soon to hear of their capture.

I am, major very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN NORTON,

Second Lieut. 2d Infantry, Commanding Post.

Major B. P. RUNKLE,

A. A. A. G., Headquarters Military

District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 ASS'T COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Kentucky, May 4, 1867.

CAPTAIN: I am directed by Brevet Brigadier General S. Burbank, assistant commissioner, State of Kentucky, to instruct you to be certain that your party

is strong enough to make the arrest of the parties at Nicholasville, referred to in telegram sent you to-day.

You will also furnish a full report in writing of all the circumstances connected with the resistance to Lieutenant J. H. Rice, giving the strength of Lieutenant Rice's party, and the supposed number of the rioters.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ELY,

Brevet Brig. General U. S. Vols., Chief Superintendent.

Captain R. E. JOHNSTON, U. S. A.,

Chief Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Lexington, Ky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Lexington, Kentucky, May 5, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, with a detachment of the second United States infantry, I attempted last night to arrest the parties in Jessamine county guilty of murdering the two colored men on the night of 26th of April. I repaired to the same house at which Colonel Rice was shot; found none of the parties there. Mr. Main, agent, was prevented from coming to me by a portion of the same gang. I enclose a letter received from him to-day. I shall renew my attempts to effect their arrest, and spare no pains to bring them to justice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. JOHNSTON,

Captain 43d U. S. Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN ELY,

Chief Superintendent, State of Kentucky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

NICHOLASVILLE, May 6, 1867.

SIR: I left here last night at a little before twelve o'clock, alone, having failed in getting a guide. I wanted to meet you half way between here and Lexington, as I had received certain information that a mob of men, numbering nearly forty, had assembled for the purpose of fighting, if the troops came to arrest them.

I had not gone but two and a half miles, when I ran on to one of their pickets; I came on him so unexpectedly that it surprised him as much as myself. He fell back a few hundred yards. I advanced cautiously until I heard the voices of several more; I then turned my horse, thinking to go around them through the field, but as soon as I turned they took after me; they chased about a mile. I had turned off on a dirt road toward the railroad.

After I got away from them, I thought I would follow the railroad for several miles, and get on to the pike again, but they had men watching it, as I was halted and fired upon before going three hundred yards. I took to the woods then, and tried to get to the Harrodsburg road, but knowing nothing of the country I was very soon lost in the woods. About two o'clock I found a negro man who showed me the way to the Nicholasville and Keane pike. He also informed me

that ten men armed with shot-guns passed his house, going towards this infected neighborhood, about nine o'clock. So you see, captain, though I did my best, I made a glorious failure. Hoping the explanation will be satisfactory,

I am yours, respectfully,

J. G. MAIN.

Captain R. E. JOHNSTON.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
ASS'T COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Kentucky, May 4, 1867.

General Burbank directs that you call upon Captain Butler, at Lexington, Kentucky, and Major McLaughlin, at Danville, for enough officers and men of their commands to enable you to arrest the murderers and rioters at Nicholasville who resisted Lieutenant Rice.

JOHN ELY,
Brevet Brig. General U. S. Vols., Chief Superintendent.

Captain R. E. JOHNSTON, *Lexington, Kentucky.*

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Received April 29.]

Captain R. E. Johnston, Lexington, Kentucky, April 27, 1867, says it has just been reported to him that on the night of April 26, 1867, a mob was organized at Nicholasville, Kentucky, and broke open the jail at that place and shot a negro man several times who was in close confinement, and left him for dead; that the mob then went about three miles from that place and hung another negro man, who had been wounded a few days ago by a white man, and lying at the point of death from the effects of said wound.

Sent to Captain R. E. Johnston, April 29, 1867, by the following indorsement, No. 623:

"LOUISVILLE, April 29, 1867.

"Respectfully returned by Captain R. E. Johnston, chief sub-assistant commissioner, Lexington, Kentucky, who is directed to arrest the persons who committed the within-mentioned outrage, and forward them to the military prison in this city without awaiting further orders from this office, provided he finds, after investigation, that the within statement is true.

"By order of Brevet Brigadier General S. Burbank, assistant commissioner, Kentucky:

"JOHN ELY,
"Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V., Chief Superintendent, &c."

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Received April 30.]

Captain R. E. Johnston, Lexington, Kentucky, April 28, 1867, requests that a military commission be organized and ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, with power to send for persons, &c., and make a thorough and full investigation of the murdering of two negroes at that place on the morning of April 27, 1867, by a mob of unknown persons.

Returned to Captain R. E. Johnston, April 30, 1867, with the following indorsement, No. 626 :

“ LOUISVILLE, *April 30, 1867.*

“ Respectfully returned to Captain R. E. Johnston, chief sub-assistant commissioner, &c., Lexington, Kentucky. Captain Johnston is directed to send Lieutenant James H. Rice to Nicholasville, Kentucky, who, with J. G. Main, agent, will make a thorough investigation of this case, and forward to this office all the information that can be obtained relative to the same. No arrests will be made until further instructions from this office.

“ By order of Brevet Brigadier General S. Burbank, &c. :

“ JOHN ELY,

“ Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V., Chief Superintendent.”

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

BUREAU REFUGRES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Lexington, Kentucky, May 4, 1867.

GENERAL : I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Rice last night, with a detachment of ten (10) men of the second United States infantry, proceeded to Nicholasville, Kentucky, and attempted to arrest Wm. Davis, Thos. Crawl, and Wm. Fitzgerald. We found them—or a party supposed to be them—in a log house about three miles from Nicholasville, and as he approached the house the party inside opened fire, wounding the colonel in three places—but not very seriously—and one enlisted man slightly. The colonel with the detachment returned to Lexington this morning, and reported as being unable to make the arrests.

I will go myself to-night with all the troops on duty at this place and make another effort to make the arrests.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. JOHNSTON,

Captain 43d U. S. Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN ELY,

Chief Superintendent State of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Nicholasville, Kentucky, April 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of a horrible outrage committed here last night upon two colored men. You are aware of the shooting and killing of a white man by a colored boy of this county. At the time of the shooting there was another colored boy with him, who was accidentally shot.

The boy Adam, who did the shooting, was arrested and lodged in our county jail. Last night a mob of white men came into town, and after taking the keys from the jailer, entered the jail and shot the colored boy, Adam. They went from there to the place in the county where the other boy was lying wounded and took him out and hung him to a tree, where he was found this morning.

The boy Adam is not yet dead, but will not live through the day, so say the physicians.

We have as yet no clew to any of the murderers, nor are we likely to have, as two-thirds of the citizens of the county are rebels, and would do everything in their power to shield a man that would kill a colored man.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MAIN,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Nicholasville, Kentucky.

Lieutenant JAMES H. RICE,
Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Lexington, Kentucky.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Dated Lexington, Ky., May 4, 1867.—Received at Louisville, May 4—10.30 a. m.]

Brigadier General JOHN ELY, *Chief Superintendent:*

Lieutenant Rice, with a detachment of second United States infantry, last night attempted to arrest the murderers of the negroes at Nicholasville, Kentucky; was resisted by a superior force and unable to make the arrest; was wounded in three places, not fatally; one enlisted man slightly wounded.

R. E. JOHNSTON,
Captain 43d Infantry.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 ASS'T COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Kentucky, May 5, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copies of all the papers at this office relative to the attempt to arrest the persons charged with shooting Samuel Smith, (colored,) while confined in the jail at Nicholasville, Kentucky.

In attempting to make this arrest Lieutenant James H. Rice, forty-fourth United States infantry, was wounded (not seriously) in three places.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. BURBANK,

Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Ass't Commissioner, Kentucky.

Brevet Major General W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.,

Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky.

Official :-

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Nicholasville, Kentucky, April 29, 1867.

SIR : The boy Sam. Smith, who was shot in jail on Friday night by a white mob, has since died of his wounds. Before he died I took a notary public to the jail and took his dying declaration under oath, in presence of witnesses, in which he states that he recognized five of the mob that went to the jail. He gave me the names and residences of the five.

Three of the five, he avers, did the shooting. He was perfectly rational at the time he gave his testimony, and had been duly impressed with the fact that he had but a few hours to live; and we had every reason to believe that he told nothing but what he knew to be the truth. What steps must be taken in the matter to secure the speedy punishment of the midnight assassins?

Let me hear from you immediately.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. G. MAIN,

Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Nicholasville, Kentucky.

Lieutenant JAMES H. RICE,

Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from the annual message of the governor of the State of West Virginia.

Gentlemen of the senate and of the house of delegates :

While the condition of the State as a whole is very gratifying, I am compelled to repeat what I said to your predecessors a year ago, that in some localities, chiefly in four or five counties bordering on the States of Virginia and Kentucky, a spirit of insubordination still continues to be manifested. That portion of the population of these localities who participated in the rebellion, instead of pursuing a course promotive of the peace and good order of society, continue to evince their discontent and dissatisfaction by denouncing and disregarding the laws and constitution of the State, and by menacing and interrupting the officers in the discharge of their duties. Means are used for the purpose of intimidating the courts, sheriffs, jurors, witnesses, supervisors, free-school superintendents and boards, and especially the officers of registration and election, and for deterring them from the execution of the laws. The judge of

the ninth circuit has received anonymous letters threatening his life if he persists in holding his courts; and while he was holding a term of his court in the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, during the last fall, these malcontents held a public meeting in the town, in which they resolved to mob the judge and the prosecuting attorney of his court, and were only induced to desist from executing their purpose by the interposition of more considerate friends. By this course of conduct the business of the courts and officers generally is embarrassed and the due execution of the laws greatly obstructed. In fact it has been entirely impracticable, so far, to secure a full and complete execution of the registry and election laws in the disaffected regions. At some voting places no elections at all were held last fall, for fear of violence; at others, great numbers of illegal votes were received, which has given the boards of supervisors much trouble—their duties on this subject not being clearly defined in the law.

Another instance of utter disregard of the laws is, that in one or two counties, as I am informed, persons who aided and abetted the rebellion are performing the duties of county and township officers, and this, of course, without taking the oath required by law; and yet they are not indicted by the grand juries—in some cases probably from sympathy of the jurors with the rebellion, and in other cases through intimidation.

In this aspect of affairs it becomes apparent that the laws could not be enforced by the civil authorities, and that military aid was necessary for that purpose; and, on application to General Grant, a small detachment of United States troops has been stationed at Union, in Monroe county, where they will remain, no doubt, until order and security are restored; indeed, my information is, that their presence is already having a salutary effect in that portion of the State. I may add that I have assurances that military assistance will be furnished whenever necessary to enable the State authorities to enforce the laws; and while I deprecate the state of things that renders such assistance necessary, yet I have determined, if the purpose heretofore manifested, to disturb the peace and set the authorities at defiance, is persisted in, that I will not hesitate, when duty requires, to avail myself of the support of the stronger arm of the government. I have come to this determination with great reluctance, but after mature reflection. The leading spirits among those that are defying the law and disturbing the good order of society are men of superior intelligence—some of them learned in the law, and are therefore the more culpable. It has been now more than eighteen months since they returned from the rebellion. The authorities, as well as the loyal people of the State, have continued to hope that they would cease their disorganizing and wicked course, so that we might have a return of peace and order again throughout the entire State; and it was also desirable that their conduct would be such that some of the restrictive measures which it was heretofore deemed necessary to adopt might be modified, and others repealed, and with a view to this, and to avoid all causes of irritation, every possible effort has been made to administer the laws through civil officers alone. But this forbearance, instead of being accepted and appreciated in the spirit in which it was extended, has been erroneously regarded and treated as a yielding on the part of the authorities and loyal people to the supercilious manifestations and pretensions of these lawless men; and instead of returning to a respectful and proper obedience to the laws, they have grown more and more audacious and violent, until it has become absolutely necessary to call on the military to aid and protect the civil authorities in the performance of their duties.

I exceedingly regret this state of things, and especially to publish it to the country, yet I have deemed it my duty to say this much in obedience to that provision of the constitution which requires the governor "to communicate to the legislature at each session thereof the condition of the State." I regret it not only because order and tranquillity in the community are desirable in themselves, but, moreover, because they are necessary to the development and

prosperity of the State; for while it is true that the disaffected region embraces but a small portion of the State, yet not being understood by strangers it may turn many away, who otherwise would come into the State and contribute to its wealth and population. I regret it, also, because it not only appears to make it the more necessary to continue and enforce the restrictive measures enacted against the participants in the rebellion, which necessarily operate alike on all, but prevents a repeal or modification of those measures as to the more orderly and law-abiding, which many of us would gladly accomplish if it were practicable.

The civil authorities are doing all they can to execute the laws now in force, and I am not sure that these evils can be remedied by further legislation.

* * * * *

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Wheeling, January 15, 1867.*

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POST UNION, WEST VIRGINIA,

Union, West Virginia, June 9, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following statement: A sentinel duly posted near a bar-room to prevent the owner thereof to sell liquor to enlisted men, was yesterday grossly insulted by an ex-rebel captain. The same used the following language without any just provocation: "You damned Yankee, you damned Yankee son-of-a-bitch," &c. I had the offender arrested and apologize to the sentinel. There is a certain class of dissatisfied men around here, who make it their business to frequently insult soldiers when on duty, and I respectfully ask for instructions how to act in similar cases. I also respectfully state that my company has not been paid since December last, and there is no prospect that it will be paid soon, as Lieutenant Colonel Stanton, who used to pay the regiment, is engaged in paying the expenses of registering in the first military district.

My men are very much in need of pay, as they are unable to procure the necessary articles a soldier needs to keep himself clean. I further respectfully ask for information if a post commander has the right to grant furloughs; if not, I have the honor to request that authority may be granted to me to give furloughs in urgent cases.

I also beg leave to inquire if it is the intention of the general commanding the department to have this a permanent post; if so, it would be advisable for me to procure a six months' supply during the summer, as the roads are now in good condition, and during the winter season often impassable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,

Captain 29th U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. F. DRUM,

A. A. A. G., Military District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters department of the Cumberland for the information of the general commanding. I have instructed Captain Conrad

to cause the arrest of any paroled rebel soldiers who may hereafter insult his sentinels, and hold them for trial by a military court for breach of parole. I have also instructed him to make requisitions for a six months' supply of stores while the roads are good. Instructions have been given in regard to furloughs. Information has just been received that the command at Union was paid on the 10th instant.

S. BURBANK,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, July 27, 1867.

GENERAL: I have just received your telegram of this date, in which you inquire how long the United States troops will be required at Union, West Virginia, and have answered as well as I could by telegraph. The truth is that I can hardly venture the expression of an opinion in answer to your inquiry. God only knows what is to be done with these rebels. It seems to me that instead of improving with the lapse of time they grow worse. I assure you that I did not ask for troops until it was impossible to preserve the peace and enforce the laws without them. After the surrender in 1865, for a time it seemed as if we would have little trouble in restoring civil authority in the section of the State where these troops are stationed, but it was soon found that the rebels had only feigned subordination. At the first election, in the fall of 1865, they disregarded the laws, and in a good measure controlled the election. Hundreds voted who had no right to vote, and they elected men to the higher and more subordinate offices who had been active participants in the rebellion, and who, by consequence ineligible under our law, could not take the necessary oaths and be inducted into office, thus keeping the offices vacant, and continuing a state of disorganization.

In the spring of 1866, at the township elections, there was a repetition of this illegal conduct, only with much greater violence than before. In the mean time efforts were made to intimidate the judge of the court by notifying him to cease his ministration of the law at the peril of his life, and finally by organizing a mob near the court-house of Greenbrier county while he was holding court, and passing resolutions that the judge should be taken from the bench and mobbed. Grand juries were afraid to make indictments, and petit jurors afraid to find verdicts, and jurors and witnesses were intimidated, in a great measure, from attending the courts; the sheriff could not collect the taxes; in fact, the effort to enforce the law of the State was a mere farce.

All this was borne in the hope that these people would see the folly and wickedness of their course, submit to the constituted authorities, and become law-abiding citizens. But, instead of meeting this forbearance in a proper spirit, they seemed to regard it as a yielding of the proper authorities to their unlawful pretensions.

Under these circumstances I was compelled to call in the aid of the military, and since the first moment of their arrival in that region there has been entire peace, subordination, and security. In my opinion it would not be safe to remove the troops at this time, and I cannot now fix in my mind a day when they may be removed, but I request that they remain, at all events, until after the election, which will occur on the fourth Thursday in October, and by that time, also, the fall courts will have been held in most of the counties.

I will endeavor to keep myself advised as to the condition of affairs, and will communicate with you directly after the time indicated.

You are aware that the region referred to borders on Virginia, and I have thought that the association of the people there has had an unfortunate influ-

ence on them, especially as a great many of them are opposed to our separate State organization. It is also a portion of the State possessed of great intelligence and much wealth, and therefore the more potent for evil, and the less excusable for their bad conduct.

While writing in regard to the immediate subject of your inquiry, you will allow me to add something in regard to other portions of the State. There is a company of troops in Wayne and Logan counties, on the Big Sandy. These counties have been very insubordinate, and it has been almost impossible to keep up even the semblance of civil authority in either. In fact, one township in Logan county has not been organized at all, unless within a short time past, and in a considerable portion of this county no taxes have been collected since the war. The inhabitants were nearly all rebels. The men returned from the rebel army with their guns and revolvers, and many of them wear their arms to this day whenever they go out from their homes. This county is very inaccessible, being very far away from any thoroughfare for trade and travel, and the people suffer from ignorance and a want of knowledge of the outside world. Our State, however, has adopted the modern free school system, which is being put in successful operation in the greater portion of the State, and just as soon as these people, in the county last mentioned, become more orderly it is the intention to extend to them the facilities of a fair education. Meantime I am sure that the aid of troops will be required, during this fall at least, to enable us to collect the taxes and enforce the laws generally.

There is one other county in the State in which the laws at present cannot be properly executed by the civil authorities, and in which the officers are in a measure set at defiance. This is Randolph county, in the mountains further north than the region spoken of above. The leading rebels in this county were all actively participating in the war, and have returned with a determination, it would seem, that there shall be no peace and no administration of law unless at their hands. They frequently assault and maltreat the officers, and their influence is such that the grand and petit juries are intimidated from bringing them to punishment. However, I will continue the effort to enforce the law by the aid of the civil officers only, and will not call on you for troops unless extreme necessity requires it.

Notwithstanding what I have said above, a very large proportion of our State enjoys comparative peace and security, and is in a prosperous condition. Yet there is evidence sufficient to satisfy me that the spirit of rebellion slumbers in our midst, and would manifest itself if there was reasonable hope of success. But I have no fear at present.

I enclose you a copy of my last annual message, and request that you read the portions of the first three pages which I have marked. The facts are therein stated in a very mild form.

I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

A. J. BOREMAN, *Governor.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Louisville, Ky.*

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Telegram, dated Wheeling, Va., July 27, 1867.—Received at Louisville, July 27—2.45 p. m.]

To Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS :

Your telegram of to-day received. It was difficult to answer your inquiry until troops were sent to the point mentioned ; there was no peace or safety in that

region. Since they have been there order has been preserved and the laws enforced. My opinion is that they should not be removed, at all events until after the courts and elections are held this fall, which will have occurred by the first of November. I will communicate more fully by mail.

A. J. BOREMAN, *Governor.*

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

SALT SULPHUR SPRING, MONROE COUNTY, WEST VA.,
August 26, 1867.

GENERAL: I deem it proper, as in conjunction with Governor Boreman of this State I was instrumental in inducing General Grant to order a military force to be sent to this county, to state to you that from the presence of the military force now at Union, under the command of Colonel Joseph Conrad, I have derived, and am still deriving, material aid in enabling me to maintain order, to protect the rights of freedmen, and to enforce civil law in this circuit. I have no idea that I could otherwise have succeeded at all in the accomplishment of this important object. And I am equally satisfied that a continuance of this force at Union, at least for one year longer, is necessary to the maintenance of peace and order and the proper enforcement of civil rights throughout my circuit.

The moral effect here of the presence of a military force, in the heart of a circuit where there is so large a preponderance of the rebel element, has proved most happy, and their withdrawal before that element is more thoroughly Unionized and softened than it now is would, in my opinion, be attended with very disorganizing and undesirable consequences.

I therefore respectfully ask that Colonel Conrad and his force may not be withdrawn from Union until, in the opinion of the governor of this State, there is no longer any necessity for their presence here.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. HARRISON,
Judge of Ninth Judicial Circuit.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Ib. page 351.]

Indorsement on communication of J. Conrad, captain twenty-ninth infantry, dated headquarters, post of Union :

Reports one of his sentinels insulted by a rebel, (Colonel Burns,) whom he caused to be arrested, and afterwards released at the suggestion of some Union men. Reports that other parties insulted same sentinel, and tried to take his gun away ; that the parties were arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Asks for instructions in similar cases.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., July 5, 1867.

Respectfully returned to Captain Joseph Conrad, twenty-ninth infantry, commanding post of Union, approving the within instructions, which will apply equally to paroled rebel officers as soldiers.

By command of Major General Thomas:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major General and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Ky., June 7, 1867.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders No. 60, headquarters department of the Cumberland, of the 3d instant, I left these headquarters the morning of that date for Winchester, Tennessee, to investigate the charges made against Captain William O. Rickman's company of Tennessee militia by A. S. Colyar and other citizens, assembled at Winchester, Tennessee, on the night of Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, which charges, together with the proceedings of the meeting, were published in the Republican Banner, of Nashville, on the 30th ultimo, under the heading of "Brownlow's war," "Movements of the 'melish' in Franklin county," &c., a copy of which accompanies this report. This meeting adjourned to, and met again on, the 3d instant, a copy of the proceedings of which adjourned meeting also accompanies this report.

The charges referred to are as follows:

1. For weeks the conduct of this militia has been such as to deter many of our citizens from engaging in their ordinary pursuits, and in particular parts of the county farmers, particularly, have been deterred from making any expenditures in the purchase or collection of stock to make a crop, and in portions of the county the indications now are that the crops will have to be abandoned and will be utterly lost.

2. Several of our citizens have been driven from home, and for weeks have been hiding out.

3. Within the last few days the outrages of this militia have been of a much more serious and alarming character. They have been travelling over the country pretending to be hunting arms, but they have in the most violent manner entered people's houses, insulted the women, and alarmed the children, threatening to kill many persons. Among the families thus outraged are Doctor Abernathy's, E. H. Poe's, Hampton's, and many others.

4. Only a few days ago they took an inoffensive boy, the son of E. H. Poe, a prisoner, carried him to camp, and tried and condemned him to be shot, and his life was saved by the intercession of a friend, making the young man promise, upon pain of his life, not to tell what had taken place.

5. Yesterday morning, about daylight, a portion of this militia went to the house of a peaceable and quiet citizen, James Brown, and upon a pretended acknowledgment which they claim to have extracted from him, by falsely personating East Tennessee refugees, as to the part he (Brown) took in the war, they took him into the woods, utterly disregarding the appeals and cries of his wife and father, and put him to death in a most heartless and cruel manner; leaving him dead, they returned to camp, only sending word to his weeping wife that she could send and get her husband if she wanted him.

6. Other citizens have been shot at, and the lives of many have been threatened.

7. Several of our citizens have been notified within the last few days that they would be killed; and

8. These things are all done, as is alleged, because of the part said persons took in the war, which has now been over more than two years, &c.

I proceeded to investigate these charges, and the feeling with which the militia were regarded in the community amid which they are encamped, by inviting and listening to the statements of persons belonging to the two political parties which are now struggling for mastery in the State; and, in doing so, I sought those who were the most moderate, and, as I considered, therefore most likely to give fair and truthful statements.

I also went into the neighborhood where all, or nearly all, of the alleged outrages were committed, which was among the hills along the Hurricane creek and Elk river, in a westerly direction from Winchester; visited the family of Brown, the murdered man; his father's; James Simmons, who was shot at, and several other places. Upon my arrival at Winchester I found the manifesto of Captain Rickman, a copy of which I insert, as it is commented upon in the petition to the President of the United States, adopted at the meeting on Monday, the 3d instant, in the following language:

"The officer in charge, in a public order addressed to our people, announced in a most offensive manner that he had come among us for the purpose of enforcing the law and bringing criminals to justice, and at that time we had but one man at large under indictment for murder, and he had been absconding and concealing himself for two years to escape arrest upon an indictment for murder perpetrated in 1860; also, for a second murder perpetrated in 1864, while he belonged to the rebel army; and notwithstanding these facts, and in the face of his published order, the officer in charge received the murderer into his command, and he is now going perfectly armed, to the terror of the people, &c, &c."

The following is a copy of the manifesto or order:

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY H, 1ST TENNESSEE STATE GUARD,
Camp New Hope, May 10, 1867.

To the Citizens of Franklin and adjoining counties:

As there seems to be a great excitement in some localities in regard to the Tennessee State guards, for the information of all concerned, I will say, as a soldier, I shall obey all orders from my superiors, and that my orders are to protect all law-abiding citizens, and aid the civil officers to arrest and bring to justice all violators of the law. No citizen that is obeying the laws of Tennessee will be molested by my command, but protected regardless of past political sentiments. But it is a fact that all good citizens know, that parts of this county are overrun with robbers and assassins, and that the friends of the government are shot and robbed and their property taken, and that they have no means of redress. These robbers and assassins are fed and concealed and encouraged by some people to commit depredations upon loyal citizens. In localities of this county, to have been loyal to the government of the United States subjects a man to be robbed and assassinated. To have been a rebel bushwhacker and murderer of Union men and federal soldiers makes him respectable in some neighborhoods, and where those bushwhackers are respected, it is death for a freedman to look in a book.

I now call upon all good citizens to help me arrest and bring to justice all violators of the law, and as long as those outlaws are allowed to run at large by the civil authorities, you will have the Tennessee State Guards.

Respectfully,

W. O. RICKMAN,
Captain Co. H, 1st Regiment Tennessee State Guards.

I found the citizens of Winchester very polite, and anxious, apparently, that the conduct of the militia should be thoroughly investigated, and to aid in this they furnished me with a horse to enable me to visit the locality in which the militia had been operating. I found all the "conservatives" very bitter against the militia, denouncing Captain Rickman's proclamation as a vile slander upon the county of Franklin, denying the necessity of any troops being stationed among them; but, if troops must be kept there, they manifested decided preference for United States troops. They claim that they have, since the surrender of the rebel armies, lived in perfect obedience to the laws, and permitted free speech and the assembling of republicans in political meetings without opposition.

They, however, betray a hostility quite natural, perhaps, to the franchise law of Tennessee, which enfranchises the negro and disfranchises those who participated in the rebellion; or, as they express it, liberates their slaves and enslaves them.

The republicans, or Union men, as they call themselves in contradistinction to their political antagonists, who, almost without exception, were engaged in the attempt to destroy the Union, claim that the presence of troops is necessary to the enforcement of the franchise law; that without it, Union men would be subjected to insult and personal injury, and the negro intimidated from making any attempt to register, or, if registered, to vote, unless he voted to suit his former master; that the reports of militia outrages were exaggerated for political purposes, some of them utterly false, and that if a Union man was murdered, they secretly rejoiced and made no effort to bring the murderer to justice; but that if an ex-rebel lost his life, a howl was raised that rung throughout the country. In support of these statements, they cited the case of a negro who was brutally shot down somewhere in that region by an ex-rebel the day before Brown was killed; also that of Anderson, a Union man, who was killed by Gillem, an ex-rebel, but a few days before Brown was killed. This was a private quarrel as to the ownership of a blacking brush. Also that of a radical meeting at Winchester recently, at which the United States flag appeared for the first time since the national troops left that place at the close of the war. It was greeted with insulting epithets, and upon the singing by the negroes of a song written during the war, and which has become national, an attack upon the procession by an armed mob was only prevented by the stopping of the song. The commissioner of registration was hooted as he passed through the streets of Winchester a few days since.

Upon speaking of these things to the citizens of opposite politics, the reply was that such actions did not meet the approval of the majority of the citizens, but that evil-disposed men would sometimes get drunk and make trouble. I did not learn, however, of any person of the class above referred to, who pretended to condemn such actions, taking any active measures to suppress them. The same excuse, with some degree of force, might apply to the conduct of the militia.

On the day after my arrival I rode to Hurricane creek, accompanied by three citizens of Winchester, and guided by the person who is represented in the report of the first meeting as an "inoffensive boy, the son of E. H. Poe." He is a well-grown youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age, a good rider, and, according to his own statement, expert with the rifle. He gave me an account of his arrest by the militia, confinement in camp and, subsequent release, which was in substance as follows:

A squad of militia came to his father's house and demanded that such arms as were therein contained should be delivered up to them. His mother seized a rifle, declaring it was the only piece of fire-arms in the house, and told them they could not have that. The militiamen accused herself and husband of having more arms about the premises and made an unavailing search for them. After much time and many words had passed, she still refusing to yield to their de-

mands and surrender the rifle, they took it from her by force, and for some purpose, either to insure the good behavior of the family or the delivery of the arms, they took E. H. Poe, the youth, to camp with them a prisoner. He was there confined in the commissary building for a short time, and then set at liberty. He was arraigned before no court; neither did he know of any being in session for his trial. The story of the drum-head court-martial, about which so much has been said, had its origin in his own fertile imagination, or in that of some soldier of the command who wished to make his friendship as valuable as possible by pretending to intercede with the dreadful court and save the young man from a terrible fate. My opinion of this matter, as formed from Poe's own statement, was verified by the statement of Lieutenant Holt, of the company, whom I met at Tullahoma the next day. Poe has, since his release, been keeping away from home, because, as he says, he fears for his life. Why he had this fear I could not understand. Perhaps he kept away from home because he found it more pleasant to spend a few days with sympathizing friends in Winchester, where I met him, than at his father's lonely home among the hills.

About eight miles from Winchester I found a party of four or five men in Elk river, fishing. I dismounted and conversed with them a short time. It had been agreed before starting, in accordance with the proposition of one of the gentlemen who accompanied me, that my official character and errand should not be made known, in order that I might get the true, unbiassed expression of the feelings and fears of the people. I was confident a moment after I had dismounted that the compact had been broken. Among them I found J. L. Poe, a young man, cousin to the one herein before mentioned, who makes affidavit that he is compelled, by the threats of Rickman and by various members of the company to kill affiant, to leave his home and crop, and stay from his home. Upon questioning him I found that no threat had been made to him direct, but some person told him that he had been told by somebody else that Rickman's men had threatened his life. As this supposed threat had done a great deal of travelling, I thought that, as is usual in such cases, it must have increased in size very much. I told him in my opinion the cause of his alarm hardly warranted the extreme caution he was manifesting, and advised him to go to his home.

It had been reported to me that the militia had taken a horse from him. I found that they had not yet got the horse, but that Poe had it with him, saddled and bridled and tied to a tree, ready to be mounted in flight upon the first appearance of the dreaded militia. And the person who I was told was hiding out has a residence near the camp of the militia. Almost immediately upon their arrival he left home with the declaration that he did not consider his life worth twenty-five cents. Why he attached such a small value to his life, or why he ran from home, is not known, as the militia made no attempt and had no desire to arrest him. If they had, I was assured they knew where to find him. The next house visited was that of James Simmons, the man who was pursued and shot at once by the militia. His house was closed. I found his wife at the house of a neighbor. Her statement was, that he was standing near his house when the squad of militia (all the alleged outrages were committed on the same day by the same party) appeared in sight. He immediately ran up a hill back of the house and escaped in the woods after one shot had been discharged at him. I endeavored to ascertain the reason for such prompt flight. A passable reason was given by the neighbors, in this—that the Cleeks and Tuukenslys had a fight down at Harris's mill about twelve months ago, in which Simmons was involved. He saw one of the Cleeks among the soldiers, and thinking they had come to be revenged upon him for something, he ran. As the quarrel took place a year before, that year of anxious watching must have been a terrible one for Simmons indeed.

The murder of James R. Brown.—The circumstances attending this sad

affair, as I gathered them from Brown's wife, his father, the officer in command of the squad of militia by whom he was killed, and such of the neighbors as saw him and the militia, were as follows :

A member of Rickman's company was in the neighborhood in which Brown lives, looking for a stray horse. He met Brown and entered into conversation with him. Representing himself as a rebel refugee from East Tennessee, he succeeded in drawing Brown out, who boasted of having been engaged with several notorious guerilla leaders during the war ; that he had himself murdered several United States soldiers and Union men, and that the bones of two soldiers murdered by him, named Stauley and Wright, were lying not far from the road ; also, that himself, James Simmons, and several others were about to organize themselves into a company under the leadership of one Roger, who had been a guerilla, for the purpose of bushwhacking the company of militia. The soldier, upon returning to camp, reported all this to his captain, who ordered a squad of militia mounted, and another on foot, to arrest Brown and Simmons, with the intention of taking them to camp, probably, but first to compel Brown to take them to the spot where, as he had stated, lay the bones of the murdered soldiers, or, as they expressed themselves to certain parties whom they passed on the road, "to make him show his graveyard." They did not, however, in the hearing of any person, so far as I could learn, threaten his life. He was after his arrest turned over to a sergeant and two men. Brown led them to a thickly wooded ravine, and from the direction of this was heard the report of fire-arms soon after. The militia afterward left word with some of the neighbors that they had killed Brown while he was attempting to escape. He was shot through the head, the ball ranging from the right temple to the left side of the neck. After the arrest of Brown his wife went to the house of his father, distant about half a mile, and informed him of what had taken place. The latter immediately went in pursuit, overtook the cavalry, but was prevented by them from joining his son, and compelled to return to his home—which is perhaps sufficient to excite suspicion of intent to murder on the part of the militia. It was an outrageous affair, for which there can be no excuse ; of which fact I think the officers of the company are now as fully convinced as any one. In my interview with Lieutenant Holt at Tullahoma, I told him that no searches for, or seizures of, arms or stock belonging to the United States should be made by the company ; that if Captain Rickman and his officers and men were guided by Captain R.'s orders as a rule of conduct there would be no trouble ; but that if they went to making searches and seizures, arresting and murdering people on their own account, they would not only be resisted by the people, but would come in collision with the authorities of the United States.

The origin of all this trouble is clearly to be traced to the political contest going on in the State. The conservatives were all rebels, and cannot without a fight yield to the franchise law, and give up that rule which they have heretofore exercised with the lash over their former slaves. They consequently hate Governor Brownlow, all the officers who are engaged in enforcing that law, and the radicals generally, with a hatred which everybody understands. On the other hand, the radicals are determined that they will rule the State, and echo the proclamation of his excellency the President, when he was military governor of Tennessee, that rebels should take a back seat in reconstruction.

The bad conduct of the militia gave the conservatives an excellent opportunity to raise the cry of persecution, and enlist the sympathies of the country on their side, to the injury in a corresponding degree of the radical party, which they have not failed to improve to the uttermost. As to the terror which is said to be pervading the community, I saw none of it. I found the people at work with their customary industry, and some with whom I spoke scoffed the idea of neglecting their farms through fear of the militia. As to the alarm felt by the women and children, I am satisfied that the presence of the militia possesses

far less terror to the children than the name of Governor Brownlow, who is held up to them throughout that whole region as a kind of raw-head and bloody-bones.

I believe that those who are hiding out and neglecting their crops are impelled to this course by the prickings of an abused conscience, and the fear of being brought to justice for past misdeeds. From conversation held with Lieutenant Holt, of the militia company, I am satisfied that the officers regret what has taken place as sincerely as any one, and that there will be no recurrence of like causes of complaint. Governor Brownlow, I was told by an officer of his staff, had arrested the officers of the company, with a view to bringing them to trial. Although all right-thinking persons must deprecate the conduct of the militia, particularly in the murder of Brown, I do not think that what has happened warrants the interference on the part of the United States in the undoubted right of the governor to keep militia posted in any part of the State, when he deems it necessary to an enforcement of the laws.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Kentucky, July 18, 1867.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders No. 82, headquarters department of the Cumberland, dated 4th instant, ordering me to inquire into the conduct of the militia stationed in East Tennessee, and investigate the truth of certain charges made against it by Memphis newspapers, I proceeded to perform the duties, and arrived at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 12th instant. Not having the newspapers containing the charges nor having seen them, I determined to make a general inquiry in order to elicit all facts, and draw from the citizens any complaints they may have made or wished to make against the militia; and see first the prominent men or leaders of the conservative party, believing that a partisan view of the conduct of the militia taken from the opposite side would present the most aggravated charges for investigation. With this intent I sought and obtained an interview with Mr. John Williams, conservative candidate for Congress for the Knoxville district, and Mr. John W. Fleming, editor of the Free Press newspaper, the conservative organ published at Knoxville. This interview was held in the office of the Free Press in presence of a number of gentlemen whose names were not given me, but who were evidently in sympathy politically with Mr. Fleming and Mr. Williams. These gentlemen made a serious charge against the conduct of Captain Evans's company of militia at Morristown, Tennessee, on or about the 7th day of June, during the speaking of Mr. Etheridge, the conservative candidate for governor, at which they were both present.

Their account of the affair is as follows: Before the speaking commenced, the house, a church, was filled by adherents of Governor Brownlow, who were disorderly and turbulent to the exclusion of Mr. Etheridge's friends, and for a time it seemed as if the speaking would be prevented, when one of their leaders moved that they "march out of the church under their colors," whereupon they all marched out cheering and hallooing. After this Mr. Etheridge's friends

filled the church and the speaking commenced. The men who had left the church went off a short distance and held an informal meeting of their own. After a short time a disturbance was heard outside, which was found to be Captain Evans's company of militia drawn up in line before the church. This caused a panic among the people inside, who feared they were going to be shot into and the meeting broken up, and for a time the speaking was suspended. The militia, however, made no attack; the speaking was renewed, and the meeting closed with order. There was some individual fighting outside of the church, but no riot.

These gentlemen claimed and assured me that the whole meeting believed that the militia came there to intimidate the citizens and prevent the meeting from being held; that they hoped to bring on a collision and then use their guns, and only the prudence and courage of Mr. Etheridge, who advised them how to act, prevented a catastrophe.

They, however, admitted that no attack was made, and that the men appeared to be entirely under the control of an officer. They stated that a full report of this affair, signed by John Baxter, John Williams, John W. Fleming, A. A. Kyle, W. C. Kyle, John Netherland, and others, was sent to his excellency the President of the United States, complaining of the grievance, and asking for protection from such outrages for the future, to which no answer has as yet been received. It was also freely commented upon by the conservative papers at the time.

They had no other complaints to make; they have heard of some small grievances, but not of sufficient magnitude to make a report of, and these only from one company, Captain Graham's, stationed at Jonesboro' and Bristol. As to the conduct of Captain Hall's company at Knoxville, which was directly under their eyes, they had only praise and compliments for it; so much so, that only a few days before my arrival the Free Press had published a complimentary article as to their conduct.

After this interview I saw Mr. Perez Dickinson, an old citizen of Knoxville, much respected in the community. Mr. Dickinson is a well-known Union man who has taken no part in the exciting political discussions of the day, and, though a personal friend and visitor of Governor Brownlow's, will vote for Mr. Etheridge, his opponent. Mr. Dickinson had heard of no outrages committed by the militia other than the one reported at Morristown.

Having heard a full statement on one side, I sought and obtained an interview with his excellency Governor Brownlow, at his house. The governor informed me he had not received any complaints as to the bad conduct of the militia, except of a minor character, which he had at once corrected, and punished the offenders. He had not received any complaints of the affair at Morristown, but that Captain Evans had made an official report of it, in which he claimed that the presence of the militia had prevented a riot; that a number of disorderly persons, political enemies of Mr. Etheridge, had gone to the meeting, and for fear their presence would bring on a collision between the two parties, he thought it his duty to be present to prevent it; that he did nothing whatever but station his men near the building; that no difficulties other than a few individual fights, which are to be expected and are always a part of the proceedings of such meetings, occurred, and that he is satisfied the presence of his company prevented a serious riot.

The governor directed his aide-de-camp to furnish me a copy of Captain Evans's report, but which has not been received.

It is this affair, no doubt, that caused the articles appearing in the Memphis papers, as it was made the subject of exciting comments in the conservative papers of East Tennessee, and is the only occurrence which has been made the subject of complaints.

After leaving the governor I saw and conversed with many citizens of both

political parties, and did not hear of any grievances other than the one at Morristown, excepting insignificant matters, not of sufficient importance to report. Knoxville was the only point in East Tennessee in which I appeared in my official capacity. At Bristol, Jonesboro', Greenville, Cleveland, and Chattanooga, and on the cars, I talked freely with the people as a travelling citizen, especially at Bristol, where some militia are stationed.

I heard of no complaints against the conduct of the militia, but invariably found the necessity for their presence to be approved or denied according to the political opinion of the communicant, radicals or republicans declaring that their presence was necessary to prevent the rebels from abusing the Union men, especially the negroes, and the conservatives declaring that they only engendered a feeling that would lead to difficulties, and wished for regular troops to occupy the country; in fact, all parties would not only be willing, but glad if the latter were done, at least till after the approaching election.

In conclusion I have to report that his excellency the governor informed me that East Tennessee, in comparison with other parts of the State, is now so quiet that he had ordered all the militia out of it to Middle and West Tennessee, and within a week there would be only about one hundred men of a new company to be raised.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. HOUGH,

Brevet Colonel U. S. Army and A. A. A. G.

Brevet Major General W. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Memphis, July 17, 1867.

GENERAL: I am credibly informed that Hon. W. O. Lofland, mayor of this city, has gone to Louisville for the purpose of urging upon you the necessity of sending a regiment of troops to this city to preserve order during the election to be held on the first of August next.

Notwithstanding any representation that may be made to you by this self-appointed conservative (?) delegate, my confidence in your sound judgment forbids any apprehension of your acting upon the advice of any unauthorized citizen, when you can get information from your own officers stationed at this point, and who are supposed to know the military wants of this community. But being, as I am, almost wholly responsible for the preservation of order in this county, and having facilities for information in regard to the probabilities of an outbreak on the day of election that no other person has, I take the liberty to state my views of the situation, and inform you of what is being done to prevent an outbreak.

Arrangements have been made to separate the white and colored voters, so that no collision need occur on account of the two races coming in contact at the same voting places. This arrangement is satisfactory to both whites and blacks, so far as I have heard any expression, and will no doubt be cheerfully complied with.

I have in the city one hundred men on the regular police force, and have called for three hundred specials for duty on the day of election. This force will be thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped, and under the command of experienced officers. No man of this force will be permitted to participate as a partisan in the election.

I have had an interview with Captain Estes, commanding the post of Memphis, and have his assurance of hearty co-operation in the event of any disturbance that cannot be promptly put down by the civil authorities.

The drinking saloons will all be closed, and drunk or disorderly persons, white or black, will be promptly arrested.

The leading loyal men here have full confidence that no serious disturbance will take place, and it is only those who wish to alarm the timid or ignorant who whisper terrible predictions of riot and bloodshed.

I am as anxious as any man can be that the day should pass off quietly, but I am equally solicitous to demonstrate to the people of the loyal States, and to the government of the United States, that order can be preserved and the laws maintained in this part of Tennessee, at least, without the intervention of United States troops.

I have stated these facts in no spirit of dictation, or even advice, but as a duty I owe the loyal portion of this community, who are liable to be misrepresented by those who do not and will not understand them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BEAUMONT,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Department of Kentucky and Tennessee.

P. S.—*July 18th.*—Since writing the above the enclosed editorial has appeared in the Appeal newspaper, and shows clearly the animus of our rebel adversaries. The author of this article (editorial) has done more than any other man in Memphis to incite a riot, and his suggestion to raise a thousand special constables under the sheriff is only a new dodge to bring about a collision. I do not think the sheriff will be silly enough to take such a step. The only desire of loyal men is to see the law enforced, and they will do all in their power to prevent disturbance.

It is not the desire of any one of the Unionists of Memphis to have illegal votes cast, and they will do as much to prevent illegal voting for their candidate as against him.

S. B. B.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,

First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, *July 15, 1867.*

I think there is cause to fear serious riot and bloodshed here at the August election, unless a sufficient military force be at hand to deter turbulent persons from adventuring upon violence on that day.

The civil and police authorities will undoubtedly do all in their power to preserve peace and order, but it is quite probable they may be unable to do so, unless it be known that there is force enough to sustain them in case of emergency.

I hope you will find it convenient, and consistent with your duty, to place here an adequate force to control any violence that may occur on that day, and such I believe is the desire of other peaceful, loyal, and thoughtful citizens of the place.

Of course the officer in command ought to be of more than ordinary prudence, good sense, and vigor.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. SMITH.

Mr. Wm. O. Lofland bears this letter; I commend him to your kindness and confidence, knowing as I do that he comprehends and feels rightly about the matter of which I have written.

H. G. S.

Major General THOMAS.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, July 15, 1867.

GENERAL : This will be handed you by the Hon. W. O. Lofland, mayor of this city, who visits you in connection with a matter of public concern which he will more fully explain, but to which I wish to advert briefly in the accompanying remarks.

The time for the approaching election for gubernatorial and congressional representatives is at hand, and there is a manifest disposition on the part of the colored voters in our midst to inaugurate practices of a nature tending to incite riot and bring about a collision between them and the other components of our population.

There are some 7,000 colored voters in and around this city, whose first exercise of the elective franchise will take place on the occasion above referred to, and it is generally believed that the animosity existing between them and the Irish population of our city will cause the latter to offer strenuous interference to prevent the former from voting in the upper wards of the city. Such an interruption, from whatever cause or source, once begun, will have the immediate effect of arraying the blacks and whites in antagonistic opposition to each other, and without the aid of a military force to interpose in such an exigency, the most unbridled passions would gain uncontrollable sway, and scenes of riotous violence take precedence of all law and order; for I have it from indisputable sources that the colored people are all amply provided with arms, and are boastful of their determination to march to the ballot-box with their vote in one hand and pistol in the other, regardless of and prepared for all consequences.

In view of this situation of affairs, general, I truly hope that your conception of the demands of the situation will at once have the effect to secure to us the presence of such troops as will, in your judgment, be sufficient to effectually preserve the public peace throughout this crisis, as I regard it a measure essentially and indispensably necessary to the protection of our women and children.

I remain, general, very respectfully yours,

N. B. FORREST.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Memphis, Tennessee, July 13, 1867.

DEAR SIR : Without having positive information that would justify the assertion that a disturbance will occur here at the approaching election, on August 1st, I feel it my duty to say, that, owing to the conflicting elements that will be brought to the polls on that occasion, a collision is possible, and indeed it is feared by some of our best citizens that such an event will occur.

I am satisfied that every effort will be made by the police department and other municipal authorities to prevent any difficulty or disturbance, but should one occur, the amount of force, including the United States troops now here, would be inadequate to its suppression. I therefore respectfully ask, if it is consistent with your views, that you increase the military force at this place to the extent of one regiment, and that they be so disposed on the day of election as to enable them to suppress any actual or threatened disturbance.

I make this request, as stated in the outset, not from any known threat from any quarter, but because I know the elements that will be thrown together, and fear the consequences, and am anxious to provide against such an unfortunate event, one involving the lives and property of our citizens, and believe the only sure way to prevent such a calamity is by invoking your co-operation and assistance in the manner herein stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. O. LOFLAND,
Mayor of Memphis.

Major General THOMAS,
Commanding District of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Private and confidential.]

NO. 5 AND 6 IRVING BLOCK, L STREET,
Memphis, Tennessee, June 13, 1867.

GENERAL: Enclosed I send you an article from the Appeal of this city, of June 12, also comment on the same from the Evening Post of same day, and ditto from the Avalanche of this morning.

I ask you to read these articles carefully at your leisure; they are only a sample of what we get here every week.

As an old officer who had the honor to serve under you I deem it my duty to forward them. Having from April 28, 1861, to December, 1865, been in the volunteer service of the United States to crush the late rebellion, I can't read such articles as I here enclose to you without feeling that the task of the boys in blue is not yet fully done.

I write this to you as *private and confidential* for prudential reasons. I was assistant adjutant general to General C. C. Washburn, commanding district West Tennessee.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. MORGAN,
*Late Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., and A. A. G.,
District West Tennessee.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. A., Louisville, Kentucky.

Official:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, July 14, 1867.

SIR: We have the honor herewith to transmit to you, through General Duncan, commandant of this military post, a printed copy of certain resolutions recently adopted by a very numerous assemblage of our fellow-citizens of this vicinage, in which you are very distinctly, and, at the same time, most respectfully and

gratefully referred to in your official character, though, for reasons sufficiently obvious, it was deemed most delicate and proper, in drawing them up, to refrain from any formal mention of your name. Had these resolutions originated in a mere political or party meeting, or been, in the least degree, marked with a partisan or controversial spirit, we should have been very far indeed from calling your special attention to them in the manner we now presume to do, feeling the fullest assurance that in the exercise of the very delicate and important powers intrusted to you as the chief military commander of this district, you have no objects or desires incompatible with the welfare and happiness of every class of your fellow-citizens who have been committed to your protecting care, and that you are animated with an inflexible determination to maintain justice, support law and order, and suppress all movements calculated to generate needless strife, and rekindle the flames of civil contention and violence in our midst. That there are a few excited and imprudent persons to be found in various parts of the State of Tennessee who, in the absence of the restraining influence which it is in your power to bring into action, might, more or less, put the public peace in danger, we are not at all disposed to deny; but that a very large majority of our citizens, of all classes and conditions, are at this moment intensely solicitous of contributing, as far as they may be able, to the maintenance of civil repose, and to the avoidance of all discord and collisions, we do not entertain the smallest doubt. Some very disagreeable occurrences which have taken place in this neighborhood, a few days since, together with the excitement naturally incident to the political election which is now nearly approaching, have induced us, and those whom we represent on this occasion, to feel exceedingly desirous that you should, so far as you may deem it wise and proper to do so, strengthen the military force of the federal government under your command in different parts of our State, for the purpose of guarding against mischiefs which it is to be seriously feared might otherwise ensue. We are exceedingly anxious to aid, to the extent of our ability, in the prevention of evils to which we cannot but believe that our community is to some extent now liable, and feel assured that you will pardon the liberty that we take of asking at your hands such present interposition in behalf of law-abiding and order-respecting citizens as your own high sense of propriety shall prompt you to supply.

With sentiments of cordial respect and kindness, we have the honor to be your friends and fellow-citizens,

THOMAS R. JENNINGS,
Chairman of Committee.
W. MATT. BROWN, *Mayor.*

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Official :

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this numerous assemblage of the citizens of Nashville, of all classes, orders, and races, has been invited hither for the purpose of taking into calm and dispassionate consideration certain movements of recent occurrence in this vicinity calculated to endanger the public peace; and whereas various facts have been laid before this meeting having more or less connection with the movements aforesaid, and of a nature demanding a formal and distinct expression of the opinions and sentiments of this much misrepresented and

much misunderstood community, in regard to matters of the most intense concern to all truly patriotic citizens: Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Nashville, in common with a large majority of their fellow-citizens in every part of this truly loyal and patriotic State, are intensely desirous to restore peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling among all classes of our people, and in every section of our widespread republic, and are now willing, as they have ever been, to make all sacrifices, either of interest or feeling, to which they could with honor submit, for the happy preservation of the public quiet, the firm and steady maintenance of law and order, and the perpetuation of that civil equality and freedom which they recognize as by far the most valuable heritage that they have derived from their heroic and venerable ancestors.

2. *Resolved*, That we will, in future, cheerfully submit, as it has been our pride heretofore to do, to the constituted authorities of the republic, both State and national; that we confidently rely upon the future protection of a kindly and paternal national government, and acknowledge, with fervent gratitude, the just and magnanimous conduct of the distinguished personages in command of this military district; and we return special thanks to our esteemed fellow-citizen, General Duncan, at present in charge of this military post, for his just, manly, and impartial exercise of the high and delicate powers confided to him, from which we have derived so much advantage and comfort in the past, and to whose future mild and impartial course we confidently look for our repose, our safety, and our happiness, amid the peculiar evils and embarrassments by which we have been for some time past so deplorably surrounded.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up and transmit to the two houses of Congress and the President of the United States a memorial setting forth clearly and forcibly the grievances which the people of Tennessee are now enduring, and asking relief therefrom.

W. MATT. BROWN,
Mayor, President.

Official copy:

S. C. KELLOGG,
First Lieut. 18th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, Tennessee, July 17, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded, (these papers having been handed to me for that purpose,) with the remark that I am now and have been taking all the precautions possible, with the means at my disposal, for the preservation of the peace.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. 5th Cavalry. Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

REPORT OF GENERAL W. H. EMORY, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1867.

MAJOR: In conformity to instructions from headquarters, dated September 9, 1867, I have the honor to make the following report of operations within my command for the year ending September 30, 1867:

In September, 1866, the organization and recruiting of the 40th United States colored infantry was commenced in this department, and on the 23d of February, 1867, this regiment, nearly complete in its organization, was relieved from duty

in this department and placed *en route* for South Carolina, 703 strong. The regiment embarked from Alexandria, Virginia, in two detachments—the first leaving February 26, the second March 8.

On the 19th of October, 1866, the garrison of Washington was organized, and a new assignment of troops made throughout the department, as will be seen in the enclosed General Orders marked A.

October 13, 1866, the recruiting and organization of the 44th United States infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps) was directed and defined, and the headquarters established at Reynolds's barracks, Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1866, a General Order was issued by direction of the President, revoking General Order No. 9, issued March 5, 1866, which had reference to titles to land and property acquired by confiscation. The order revoked prohibited the action of any State or municipal court going to disturb these titles.

November 6, 1866, a riot and insurrection being apprehended in Baltimore, the headquarters of the department were temporarily transferred there, and the troops mobilized, to be in readiness to act should occasion require; but that occasion did not arise.

November 14, 1866, the 107th United States colored troops were directed to be mustered out of service, and were mustered out accordingly.

On the 2d of January, 1867, the 30th United States infantry was relieved from duty in this department, and placed *en route* for Omaha, Nebraska.

On the 4th of March two companies of the 5th United States cavalry and four companies of the 12th United States infantry were sent to Alexandria, Virginia, under command of Brevet Major General Emory, in anticipation of a riot at that place, growing out of a municipal election.

The troops at Battery Rodgers and at Camp Distribution were also placed subject to his command; but the presence of the troops prevented any disturbance, and March 6 they returned to their respective stations.

April 27, 1867, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 199, headquarters of the army, companies C and G, 5th United States cavalry, left this department for Atlanta, Georgia, 204 strong.

August 23, 1867, M company, 4th United States artillery, was transferred from the department of the east, and assigned to duty at Fort Washington, and D company, 4th United States artillery, was assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

August 31, 1867, Brevet Major General Canby turned over the command of the department to the undersigned.

Enclosed paper, marked Exhibit B, shows the present distribution of the troops of this command.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,

A. A. G., Headquarters Armies of the United States.

A.

[General Orders No. 62.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1866.

The following assignment of troops in this department is announced, to take effect October 20, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the respective commands can be established at the points designated:

1. Garrison of Washington: Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th United States cavalry, commanding; first and third battalions 12th United States infantry; 44th regiment United States (Veteran Reserve) infantry, and detachment 5th United States cavalry at Sedgwick barracks.

2. Fort McHenry, Maryland: Brevet Brigadier General H. Brooks, colonel 4th United States artillery, commanding; company I and headquarters 4th United States artillery.

3. Fort Washington, Maryland: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Follett, captain 4th United States artillery, commanding; companies A and D, 4th United States artillery.

4. Fort Whipple, Virginia: Major Joseph Stewart, 4th United States artillery, commanding; companies C and H, 4th United States artillery.

5. Battery Rodgers, Alexandria, Virginia: Brevet Colonel C. L. Best, captain 4th United States artillery, commanding; company F, 4th United States artillery.

6. Fort Foot, Maryland: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Miller, captain 4th United States artillery, commanding; company E, 4th United States artillery.

7. The quartermasters' department will furnish the transportation necessary to carry this order into effect.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

B.

Distribution of troops serving in the department of Washington, September 1, 1867.

Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel fifth United States cavalry, commanding; headquarters, Washington, D. C.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Roberts, lieutenant colonel 4th United States artillery, acting assistant adjutant general and acting assistant inspector general, commissary of musters and discharge officer.

Brevet Brigadier General J. M. McFerran, deputy quartermaster general United States army, chief quartermaster.

Brevet Colonel George Bell, commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary.

Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon United States army, medical director.

Stations.	Commanding officer.	Troops.
Garrison of Washington, Lieut. Col. G. W. Wallace, com'g.	Sedgwick barracks	Field staff and band, 5th United States cavalry, and detachment 12th U. S. infantry.
	Russell barracks ..	12th regiment United States infantry.
	Reynolds barracks.	44th regiment United States infantry.
Fort McHenry, Maryland..	Brevet Brigadier General H. Brooks, colonel 4th United States artillery.	Headquarters and companies D and I, 4th United States artillery.
Fort Washington, Maryland.	Brevet Colonel John Mendenhall, captain 4th United States artillery.	Companies A and M, 4th United States artillery.
Fort Foote, Maryland.....	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Miller, captain 4th United States artillery.	Company E, 4th United States artillery.

J. ROBERTS,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, COMMANDING THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., October 5, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from the General commanding the armies of the United States, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within my command for the year ending September 30, 1867:

On the 1st of October, 1866, the department under my command, then styled "the department of the Potomac," embraced the States of Virginia and West Virginia, excepting the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, of the former State.

The military force in the department, and its distribution, together with the changes made during the year, are given in the accompanying papers.

During the interval between the 1st of October and the time of the organization of the military district under act of Congress of March 2, 1867, there were no military operations in this department worthy of notice. My most important duties during the period above referred to were in the capacity of assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. I respectfully refer to my reports made during that time to the Commissioner of the Bureau, and to the annual report of the present assistant commissioner for the State of Virginia.

On the 13th of March, 1867, I assumed command of the first military district, the State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and announced, as the principle to be followed in the military government, that the power conferred by the act of Congress would be exercised only so far as might be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which that power was conferred. Believing the principle thus enunciated to be in exact accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress, and that the powers conferred, or intended to be conferred, by the act were ample for the purpose contemplated, I have strictly adhered to that principle in the discharge of my duties. The civil government has been interfered with only when it was believed to be necessary, while I have not hesitated to exercise any of the functions of local government when the necessity for such exercise was believed to exist.

The extent to which military supervision of the civil government would be necessary could only be learned by experience, and it was deemed important not to relieve the civil officers in any degree from the responsibility of a faithful discharge of their duties, but, rather, to encourage them by a liberal confidence and support.

The wisdom of this policy was fully demonstrated by the result. My appeal to the civil officers, as well as that to the people at large, met with a very general and gratifying response—so much so that the instances of complaint from any source of the action of the civil officers of the State became exceedingly rare. Nevertheless, the evil which existed previous to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, was not removed, though somewhat mitigated by the increased efficiency of the magistrates and other civil officers. That evil was one inherent in our venerable jury system, an evil more or less apparent in all times, and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the South since the rebellion.

This evil and its appropriate remedy demanded my early and most careful consideration. One of the first and most natural propositions was to remodel the jury system of the State, so as to admit blacks as well as whites to the jury box; also to prescribe a test, more or less stringent, as to past and present loyalty; but, after full consideration, I became satisfied that any rule of organization of juries, under laws which require a unanimous verdict to convict of crime, or to decide any civil cause, must afford very inadequate protection for life and property, in a society where strong prejudice of class or caste exists. This consideration, added to the fact that any system established by military authority would be but temporary in its character, determined me to leave the remodelling

of the jury system for the State convention—ere long to assemble—and to be content for the present with the temporary system of military commissioners, authorized by the act of Congress.

In pursuance of this plan I issued an order appointing military commissioners, officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau for the various counties and cities of the State, with the powers of justices of the peace, and divided the State into sub-districts under commanders whose powers have, from time to time, been enlarged as circumstances seemed to require, until they have now the powers and jurisdiction of circuit judges; while it is reserved to the commanding general of the military district, or to military commissions appointed by him for the trial of special causes, to exercise the judicial authority of the circuit or higher courts.

The military commissioners take jurisdiction only in cases where the civil authorities fail, from whatever cause, to do justice. The system thus organized and developed has afforded a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with but slight interference with the judicial proceedings of the civil courts.

The section of the act of Congress of March 23 requiring a registration of voters rendered necessary a suspension of all elections until the registration should be completed. This suspension was, therefore, ordered. The existing State, county, and municipal officers were directed to continue in office, and provision was made for filling, by appointment, all vacancies in elective offices which might occur by ordinary casualties, or by suspension or removal for disloyalty or other cause.

The act of July 19 prescribed as a qualification for office the oath prescribed for officers of the United States, a test which could not, in many portions of the State, be complied with by any considerable number of persons of intelligence. This rendered general elections for county and city officers impracticable, while for other and obvious reasons it was deemed advisable to avoid all minor elections until after the action of the State convention soon to be called. For the above reasons the order suspending all elections has been continued in force; and, with a view to a thorough execution of the provisions of the act of July 19, relating to the removal of officers and qualifications of persons to be appointed, an order was issued directing the sub-district commanders to report the cases of all officers who were "disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of the acts of Congress," and announcing that all vacancies in offices usually filled by appointment, as well as in elective offices, would thereafter be filled by appointment of the commanding general.

Under the operation of this order five (5) officers have been removed, and the cases of several others are now under investigation.

One hundred and five (105) officers have been appointed to fill vacancies, and in one case, that of judge of the court of hustings for the city of Richmond, an officer of my staff has been detailed to perform the duties of a civil officer. In making this detail, instead of filling the vacancy by appointment, I was governed solely by a desire to subserve the best interests of the people concerned.

Immediately upon the publication of the act of Congress of March 23 steps were taken to commence and prosecute to completion the registration of voters required by that act.

A board of officers was appointed for the purpose of selecting for appointment suitable persons to constitute the "boards of registration" throughout the State. In these selections preference was given, first, to officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau on duty in the State; second, to persons who had been honorably discharged from the regular army or volunteers, after meritorious services during the war; and, third, to loyal citizens of the county or city where they were to serve. The selections were made with great care, and the registering officers appointed have, with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner.

On the 13th of May I published carefully prepared regulations for the government of the boards of registration, and on the 3d of June supplementary instructions were issued, explanatory of the law in reference to the rights of persons to be registered as voters. These instructions were framed after mature consideration of the subject and careful examination of the conflicting opinions thereon, and were made as specific as possible, to the end that a uniform rule of disfranchisement, instead of a variable and uncertain one, might prevail throughout the State. In prescribing the regulations which I thought necessary to insure a strict enforcement of the law, and the instructions for determining what persons were to be held as disfranchised for participation in rebellion, I was controlled by the belief that the law made the district commanders responsible for its correct interpretation as well as for its faithful execution.

After the passage of the act of July 19, my instructions were somewhat modified, to conform to the interpretation of the words "executive and judicial officers," as given in that act; but the number of persons thus added to the disfranchised class was quite insignificant.

During the registration several questions have arisen as to the disfranchisement of particular individuals; such questions have been referred to me, with the facts in each case, for decision. The decisions given are appended to the corresponding orders and instructions accompanying this report.

The first session of the boards of registration was closed and the returns all received on the 15th of September. The aggregate result was one hundred and fifteen thousand and sixty-eight (115,068) whites, and one hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighty-two (101,382) colored, registered; and sixteen hundred and twenty (1,620) whites, and two hundred and thirty-two (232) colored, rejected.

The tax list of 1866 and 1867 (not quite complete) returns about one hundred and thirty-four thousand (134,000) white male adults, and about eighty-seven thousand (87,000) colored male adults. This indicates that the number of white persons disfranchised, or who have, from other causes, failed to register, is about nineteen thousand, (19,000,) and that about fifteen thousand (15,000) more colored persons have registered than have ever been returned upon the tax lists; from which it may be inferred that very nearly all persons, white and colored, who are not disfranchised have been registered.

The revised returns of the second session of the boards have not all been received at this time; but enough had been received by the 12th of September to show that the changes from the first returns would be too small to affect the apportionment of delegates. It was, therefore, determined to make the apportionment as already prepared from the first returns, and to order the election of delegates to a State convention without delay.

The principle upon which the apportionment was made was to give separate representation to the smallest practicable subdivisions of the State, and, where fractions remained over, to so combine counties in election districts as to justly represent the sums of those fractions. This is believed to be the fairest mode of apportionment practicable under the law.

The election has been ordered to take place on the 22d of the present month.

I append hereto copies of all general orders, circulars, distribution of troops September 30, 1866, and changes up to September 30, 1867; important special orders upon various subjects; special orders, embodying legal decisions, important correspondence, and instructions on various subjects, decisions upon questions relative to disfranchisement, and tabular statement of the number of voters registered and apportionment of delegates to a convention.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.
ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[General Orders No. 1.]

Military administration.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 13, 1867.

I. In compliance with the order of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the first district, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing provisional government of the State of Virginia will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices, according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered in individual cases, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, in accordance with the above-named act of Congress.

III. It is desirable that the military power conferred by the before-mentioned act be exercised only so far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which that power was conferred; and the undersigned appeals to the people of Virginia, and especially to magistrates and other civil officers, to render the necessity for the exercise of this power as slight as possible, by strict obedience to the laws and by impartial administration of justice to all classes.

IV. The staff officers now on duty at headquarters department of the Potomac are assigned to corresponding duties at headquarters first district, State of Virginia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 31.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, May 28, 1867.

1. For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authorities may fail, from whatever cause, to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, military commissioners (to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau) will be appointed and given jurisdiction over sub-districts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient military force to execute or secure the execution of their orders.

2. For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder, or violence, the military commissioners are given the command of police of cities and the power of counties, in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other persons are required, in such cases, to obey and execute the orders of the military commissioners.

3. For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, the military commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of a county or police magistrates of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these headquarters.

4. The military commissioners will make a prompt report to these headquarters of each case of which they may take jurisdiction, and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, such full statement will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the

commanding general to decide whether the case shall be tried by a military commission or be brought before a civil court.

5. Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done. But until the orders of the commanding general are made known in any case, the paramount jurisdiction assumed by the military commissioner will be exclusive.

6. All persons, civil officers and others, are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the military commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute writs issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a military commissioner shall be tried by a military commission, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree of the offence.

7. This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them, except in cases of necessity.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No 33.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Virginia, June 3, 1867.

1. The district of Lynchburg, the district of Petersburg, and the district of Fort Monroe will hereafter be denominated sub-districts.

2. Brevet Major General R. S. Granger, lieutenant colonel 11th United States infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district of Richmond, to embrace the city of Richmond and the counties of Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover, King William, New Kent, Charles City, Goochland, Louisa, Fluvanna, and Albemarle; headquarters at Camp Grant, Richmond, Virginia.

3. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Walter S. Franklin, captain 21st United States infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district of Winchester, to embrace all the counties of Virginia lying in the valley of the Shenandoah; headquarters at Winchester, Virginia.

4. Major J. Stewart, 4th United States artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district of Alexandria, to embrace the city and county of Alexandria, and the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, and Prince William; headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia.

5. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, major Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district of Fredericksburg, to embrace all the counties of Virginia not included in any one of the above-named sub-districts; headquarters at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

6. The sub-district commanders are hereby appointed military commissioners, under General Orders No. 31, of May 28, 1867, from these headquarters, for the sub-districts under their respective commands. They will exercise a general supervision over the subordinate military commissioners within their sub-districts, and will furnish them, when necessary, sufficient military force to enable them to discharge their duties.

7. The commissioned officers of the Freedmen's Bureau on duty in this mili-

tary district are hereby appointed military commissioners for the several counties under their jurisdiction, and will report accordingly, by letter, to the proper sub-district commanders.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIS., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 23, 1867.

The following list of military commissioners, appointed under General Orders No. 31, of May 28, and No. 33, of June 3, 1867, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

SUB-DISTRICT OF RICHMOND.

Brevet Major General R. S. Granger, United States army, lieutenant colonel 11th United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding ; headquarters, Richmond.

Second Lieutenant Paul R. Hambrick, 45th United States infantry, military commissioner for the city of Richmond ; station, Richmond.

Brevet Captain B. C. Cook, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner for Henrico and Chesterfield counties ; station, Richmond.

Brevet Captain J. F. Wilson, 2nd lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Goochland and Fluvanna counties ; station, Goochland Court House, Goochland county.

Second Lieutenant S. F. Higgs, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Albemarle county ; station, Charlottesville, Albemarle county.

Captain N. M. Brooks, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, New Kent and Charles City counties ; station, New Kent Court House, New Kent county.

Brevet Colonel Ira Ayer, jr., captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Hanover and King William counties ; station, Ashland, Hanover county, Virginia.

SUB-DISTRICT OF FORT MONROE.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, jr., United States army, captain 11th United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding ; headquarters, Fort Monroe.

Brevet Major J. H. Remington, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Norfolk city and county ; station, Norfolk.

First Lieutenant Ed. Murphy, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties ; station, Norfolk city.

Second Lieutenant Morton Havens, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Princess Anne county ; station, Princess Anne Court House, Princess Anne county.

Second Lieutenant A. G. Deacon, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Southampton county ; station, Jerusalem, Southampton county.

First Lieutenant M. S. Reed, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Elizabeth City and Warwick counties; station, Fort Monroe, Elizabeth City county.

Brevet Captain F. J. Massey, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, York, Matthews, and Gloucester counties; station, Yorktown, York county.

First Lieutenant E. A. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, James City county; station, Williamsburg, James City county.

First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, 42d United States infantry, military commissioner, Accomac and Northampton counties; station, Drummondtown, Accomac county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG.

Brevet Major General George Stoneman, United States army, colonel 21st United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Prospect station, Prince Edward county.

Brevet Major J. R. Stone, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, city of Petersburg, Dinwiddie and Prince George counties; station, Petersburg.

Captain I. F. Wilcox, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Sussex and Surry counties; station, Waverly Station, Sussex county.

First Lieutenant F. M. Kimball, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Brunswick and Greenville counties; station, Lawrenceville, Brunswick county.

Brevet Captain D. J. Connolly, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Nottoway and Lunenburg counties; station, Burkesville, Nottoway county.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Clinton, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Amelia and Powhatan counties; station, Amelia Court House, Amelia county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John W. Jordan, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, and Charlotte counties; station, Farmville, Prince Edward county.

Second Lieutenant George R. Buffum, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Halifax and Mecklenburg counties; station, Halifax Court House, Halifax county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURG.

Brevet Major General O. B. Willcox, United States army, colonel 29th United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Lynchburg.

Captain W. P. Austin, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Wythe, Grayson, Carroll, Smythe, Bland, and Tazewell counties; station, Wytheville, Wythe county.

Captain John O. O'Neil, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Washington, Russell, Buchanan, Scott, Wise, and Lee counties; station, Abingdon, Washington county.

Brevet Captain C. S. Schæffer, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Giles counties; station, Christiansburg, Montgomery county.

Second Lieutenant Hiram L. Hunt, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Roanoke, Craig, and Floyd counties; station, Salem, Roanoke county.

Second Lieutenant L. W. Stevenson, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Campbell, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst counties; station, Lynchburg, Campbell county.

Brevet Colonel G. B. Carse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Pittsylvania county; station, Danville, Pittsylvania county.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Fernald, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Henry and Patrick counties; station, Martinsville, Henry county.

First Lieutenant W. F. DeKnight, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Franklin county; station, Rocky Mount, Franklin county.

Brevet Captain B. F. Shaum, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Bedford and Botetourt counties; station, Liberty, Bedford county.

Captain J. W. Sharp, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Rockbridge, Alleghany, and Bath counties; station, Lexington, Rockbridge county.

Lieutenant H. W. Torbert, 29th United States infantry, military commissioner, Scott county; station, Estillville, Scott county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF WINCHESTER.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Franklin, United States army, captain 21st United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Winchester.

Captain John A. McDonald, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, town of Winchester; station, Winchester, Frederick county.

Captain G. R. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Frederick and Clarke counties; station, Winchester, Frederick county.

Captain E. H. Ripley, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Warren and Page counties; station, Front Royal, Warren county.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. T. H. Hall, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Highland, and Augusta counties; station, Woodstock, Shenandoah county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Major Joseph Stewart, 4th United States artillery, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Alexandria.

Captain S. P. Lee, 45th United States infantry, military commissioner, Alexandria city and county; station, Alexandria.

Second Lieutenant William Shields, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Fairfax county; station, Fall's Church, Fairfax county.

First Lieutenant S. B. Smith, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Loudoun county; station, Leesburg, Loudoun county.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Chase, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Fauquier and Prince William counties; station, Warrenton, Fauquier county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, major Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Fredericksburg.

Second Lieutenant Hector Sears, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Spottsylvania, Stafford, and King George counties; station, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county.

Captain John O'Dwyer, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Caroline county; station, Bowling Green, Caroline county.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Wentworth, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Essex, King and Queen, and Middlesex counties; station, Tappahannock, Essex county.

Second Lieutenant H. K. Ayres, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Richmond and Westmoreland counties; station, Warsaw, Richmond county.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Busby, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Northumberland and Lancaster counties; station, Heathsville, Northumberland county.

Brevet Major W. R. Morse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Orange and Louisa counties; station, Gordonsville, Orange county.

Captain S. W. Carpenter, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Madison and Green counties ; station, Madison Court House, Madison county.

Brevet Captain W. A. McNulty, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Culpeper and Rappahannock counties ; station, Culpeper Court House, Culpeper county.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Qualification, election, and appointment of civil officers.

[General Orders No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 2, 1867.

All elections, whether State, county, or municipal, under the provisional government of Virginia are hereby ordered to be suspended until the registration provided for by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, shall be completed.

Vacancies which may occur in the mean time will be filled by temporary appointments, to be made by the commanding general.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 5, 1867.

In pursuance of the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867, all officers hereafter to be elected or appointed under the provisional government of Virginia will, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the laws of the State, be required to take and subscribe the following oath :

I, ———, do solemnly ——— in the presence of Almighty God, that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States ; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof ; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof ; that I will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey

the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do : so help me God.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders, No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 8, 1867.

The following extract of the proposed constitutional amendment is published for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC—Resolution No. 48.]

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 20, 1867.

1. Temporary appointments to fill vacancies which may occur in county or city offices will, in general, be made upon the concurrent recommendations of the county court or city council and of the president of the board of registration for the county or city.

2. The several county courts and city councils are requested to confer with the presidents of the boards of registration concerning such appointments, and to agree upon a suitable person to fill any vacancy that may occur.

3. The president of the board of registration will forward to the assistant adjutant general the recommendation of the court or council with his own indorsement thereon.

4. When a county court is not in session, a recommendation signed by five justices, including the presiding justice, will be received in lieu of the recommendation of the court.

5. County and corporation officers appointed by the commanding general will be required to give the bonds required by law, and will be subject to indictment for malfeasance, misfeasance or neglect of official duty, the same as if they had been elected by the people.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 48.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 26, 1867.

1. In pursuance of section 4 of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, sub-district commanders will report to these headquarters, for the action of the commanding general, the cases of all State, county, and municipal officers who are "disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration" of the acts of Congress.

2. Hereafter, until otherwise ordered, all vacancies that may occur in State, county, or municipal offices will be filled by temporary appointments, to be made by the commanding general.

3. The governor and other executive officers, the courts of law, and councils of cities are invited to recommend suitable persons for appointment to such offices as, under the existing laws of Virginia, are usually filled by their appointment or upon their nomination.

4. Recommendations from the State courts and from the heads of the executive departments of the State government will be sent to the governor for his indorsement. Those from any other source will be forwarded by the military commissioner and sub-district commander, with their indorsement thereon.

5. General Order No. 16, from these headquarters, dated April 20, 1867, is hereby so far modified as to impose upon the military commissioners the duty therein required of the presidents of the boards of registration.

6. All persons hereafter appointed to any office in this military district will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, in lieu of the oath prescribed in General Orders No. 9, from these headquarters, dated April 5, 1867.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States Army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders, No. 15.]

Relative to registration.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., April 20, 1867.

The following list of appointments as registering officers is published for the information of all concerned:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George H. Higbee, captain 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Accomac county.

Captain W. L. Tidball, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Albemarle county.

Captain S. P. Lee, 45th United States infantry, president of the board for Alexandria county.

First Lieutenant W. A. Cameron, 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Alleghany county.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Clinton, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Amelia county.

Second Lieutenant William V. Richards, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Amherst county.

Second Lieutenant L. W. Stevenson, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Appomattox county.

Mr. Thomas P. Jackson, president of the board for Augusta county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Anderson, captain 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Bath county.

Brevet Captain B. F. Shaum, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Bedford county.

Mr. J. W. Smith, president of the board for Bland county.

Second Lieutenant Francis J. Dunn, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Botetourt county.

First Lieutenant F. M. Kimball, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Brunswick county.

Mr. R. T. Stoops, president of the board for Buchanan county.

Mr. P. A. Davis, president of the board for Buckingham county.

Mr. R. S. Lacey, president of the board for Campbell county.

Captain John O'Dwyer, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Caroline county.

Brevet Captain Samuel Peeples, first lieutenant 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Carroll county.

Mr. Samuel S. Anable, president of the board for Charles City county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joshua S. Fletcher, captain 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Charlotte county.

Mr. A. Davidson, president of the board for Chesterfield county.

Brevet Major James K. Lawrence, captain 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Clarke county.

First Lieutenant J. L. Johnson, 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Craig county.

Brevet Captain W. A. McNulty, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Culpeper county.

Brevet First Lieutenant S. A. Day, second lieutenant 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Cumberland county.

Mr. John Burke, president of the board for Dinwiddie county.

Mr. O. M. Dorman, president of the board for Elizabeth City county.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Wentworth, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Essex county.

Second Lieutenant W. Shields, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Fairfax county.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Chase, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Fauquier county.

Brevet Colonel F. L. Guenther, captain 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Floyd county.

Brevet Captain E. S. Huntington, first lieutenant 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Fluvanna county.

First Lieutenant W. F. DeKnight, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Franklin county.

Captain G. R. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Frederick county.

Brevet Captain Madison Earle, first lieutenant 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Giles county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Chipman, captain 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Gloucester county.

Brevet Captain J. F. Wilson, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Goochland county.

Mr. Thomas J. Elam, president of the board for Grayson county.

Second Lieutenant William Hoffman, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Greenville county.

Second Lieutenant William H. Vinal, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Green county.

Second Lieutenant George R. Buffum, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Halifax county.

Brevet Colonel Ira Ayer, jr., captain Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Hanover county.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Ward, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Henrico county.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Fernald, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Henry county.

Mr. C. B. Fessenden, president of the board for Highland county.

Brevet Colonel H. A. Hambright, captain 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Isle of Wight county.

First Lieutenant E. A. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for James City county.

Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for King George county.

Second Lieutenant S. K. Mahon, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for King and Queen county.

Mr. F. A. Butts, president of the board for King William county.

Brevet Major H. R. Putnam, captain 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Lancaster county.

Mr. Henry C. Josylin, president of the board for Lee county.

First Lieutenant S. B. Smith, Veteran Reserve Corps, president for Loudoun county.

Brevet Major M. S. Hopkins, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Louisa county.

Brevet Captain J. A. Fessenden, first lieutenant 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Lunenburg county.

Captain S. W. Carpenter, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Madison county.

Mr. Frank K. Smith, president of the board for Matthews county.

Mr. Alexander D. Bailie, president of the board for Mecklenburg county.

Mr. A. A. Abbott, president of the board for Middlesex county.

Brevet Captain C. S. Schaeffer, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Montgomery county.

Mr. John W. Barnes, president of the board for Nansemond county.

Mr. Charles E. Dibble, president of the board for Nelson county.

Captain N. M. Brooks, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for New Kent county.

First Lieutenant E. Murphy, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Norfolk county.

Captain George P. Sherwood, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Northampton county.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Busby, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Northumberland county.

Brevet Captain D. J. Connolly, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps president of the board for Nottaway county.

Brevet Major W. R. Morse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Orange county.

Mr. Robert Breckinridge, president of the board for Page county.

Mr. W. H. Stowell, president of the board for Patrick county.

Brevet Colonel G. B. Carse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Pittsylvania county.

Mr. George W. West, president of the board for Powhatan county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John W. Jordan, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Prince Edward county.

Captain J. W. Piper, 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Prince George county.

Mr. H. W. Cunningham, president of the board for Prince William county.

Second Lieutenant Morton Havens, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Princess Anne county.

Brevet Major Eugene Carter, captain 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Pulaski county.

Second Lieutenant R. G. Heiner, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Rappahannock county.

Second Lieutenant H. K. W. Ayres, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Richmond county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Reed, first lieutenant 5th United States artillery, president of the board for Rockingham county.

Second Lieutenant Hiram L. Hunt, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Roanoke county.

Captain J. W. Sharp, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Rockbridge county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Dunn, captain 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Russell county.

Mr. H. L. Hartshorn, president of the board for Scott county.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. T. H. Hall, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Shenandoah county.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Smythe county.

Second Lieutenant A. J. Deacon, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Southampton county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, major Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Spottsylvania county.

Second Lieutenant Hector Sears, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Stafford county.

Captain I. F. Wilcox, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Sussex county.

Mr. James Curry, president of the board for Surry county.

Mr. Samuel K. James, president of the board for Tazewell county.

Mr. F. A. Morey, president of the board for Warwick county.

Captain E. H. Ripley, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Warren county.

Captain John O. O'Neil, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Washington county.

First Lieutenant W. N. Sage, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Westmoreland county.

Mr. S. S. Reeder, president of the board for Wise county.

Captain W. P. Austin, Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for Wythe county.

Brevet Captain F. J. Massey, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, president of the board for York county.

Captain Thomas E. Rose, 11th United States infantry, president of the board for Richmond city.

Major D. Woodruff, 21st United States infantry, president of the board for Petersburg city.

Major Lyman Bissell, 29th United States infantry, president of the board for Norfolk city.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 28.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., March 13, 1867.

The following regulations are prescribed for the registration of voters, as required by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867 :

1. Two or more registering officers will be appointed for each county and city, according to its size, and one for each magisterial district or ward.

2. One principal board of registration, and as many assistant boards as may be convenient, each to consist of three officers, will be organized in each county or city by the president of the board, under instructions heretofore issued from these headquarters.

3. The president of the board for the county or city will apportion the districts or wards among the principal and assistant boards, determine the order in which the several districts or wards assigned to each board shall be registered, the time to be allotted to each, and will instruct the registering officer of each district or ward to publish accordingly the notices hereinafter required, and to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of the board in his district or ward.

4. The president of the board will also designate the place of registration in each district or ward, which will be selected with reference to the general convenience of voters.

5. There shall be one place of registration, and only one, in each magisterial district or ward, where all the qualified voters, residents of the district or ward, shall be registered.

6. It shall be the duty of the registering officer of each district or ward to register the voters of that district or ward, keep the records, prepare the required reports to the commanding general, and to do such other ministerial duty as may be ordered by the board or by the president thereof. But all questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full board.

7. The board of registration shall, in each district or ward, in five of the most public places therein, cause written or printed notices to be posted, which notices shall designate the time and place when and where the registration will be held, the number of days the board will be in session for the purpose of registration, and the length of time each day, and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, to appear before the board for registration.

8. These notices shall be posted at least ten days before the commencement of the registration in the district or ward in which they are posted.

9. Persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered.

10. On the day and at the time named in the notices hereinbefore mentioned the board of registration for the district or ward shall meet at the place designated in such notice, and having taken the prescribed oath enter upon their duties.

11. The room in which the registration is to be made shall be so arranged that the board of registration, and persons admitted as challengers and witnesses, shall be separated from those to be registered; no one being permitted within the enclosure, in addition to those named, except the person to be registered or examined for registration; the persons to be registered being admitted one by one, and their entry and egress to be so arranged as to avoid confusion.

12. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote under the provisions of the said act of Congress of March 2, 1867, or the act supplementary thereto, three white and three colored persons, voters of the district, shall be selected by the board, who shall be allowed to remain with the board, and who shall have the privilege and whose duty it shall be, as well as that of each member of the board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered, who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in said acts of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration in reference to each cause of disqualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it.

13. In registering the voters, the names of the whites and colored persons registered shall be entered in separate columns of the list kept for that purpose; which lists, after the registration shall have been completed, shall be alphabetically arranged—the names of the white and colored voters still being kept in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge after taking the prescribed oath set forth in the first section of the supplement to the aforesaid act; the second, those who may be registered after challenge made; and the third, those who may be rejected upon challenge.

14. Opposite the name of each person challenged, whether registered as entitled to vote or not, the cause of challenge will be clearly stated, and also the facts relating thereto as developed by the examination of the board.

15. The board shall sit at the place designated in the notices hereinbefore mentioned, at least eight hours each day for not less than three consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) as set forth in said notice, to register the names of all persons in said district who are qualified to vote under the provision of the act, and of the act supplementary thereto, hereinbefore mentioned. It is expected that all persons entitled to be registered, and who are not prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, will present themselves for registration at this session of the board.

16. Upon the completion of the registration, the board shall forward to the

commanding general copies of the lists required to be kept, certified in the following form :

We do certify, on honor, that the above is a correct list of the persons (registered as voters without challenge,) (registered as voters after challenge and examination,) or (rejected upon challenge,) (*as the case may be,*) in the _____ district, (or ward,) county (or city) of _____, State of Virginia.

A— B—,

President of Board.

C— D—,

Registering Officer of the county (or city.)

E— F—,

Registering Officer of the district (or ward.)

They shall also cause copies of the lists to be posted in three of the most public places of the district or ward.

17. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected upon challenge at the previous registration, when those thus rejected may be registered if the evidence warrants it.

18. The name of any one registered after, or without challenge, may be stricken from the roll if a cause of disqualification is then established.

19. The names of such persons may be registered as establish by satisfactory proof the fact of their inability, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend the registration previously made.

20. The names of all persons in the three corrected lists shall, after the second session of the board, be entered separately and alphabetically in a book prepared for the purpose, in which the names of the white and colored voters shall be kept separate for convenience of reference at the ensuing election, and a copy of the list of such register, certified as required by paragraph 16, shall then be forwarded to the commanding general.

21. Boards of registration shall have power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities or the nearest commander of troops for such aid as may be necessary, or they may at their discretion summon a special police force for the purpose.

22. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the provisions of these regulations, or who shall by violence or intimidation prevent or endeavor to prevent the registration of any voter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of a military commission.

RULES FOR MAKING OUT ACCOUNTS.

23. All authorized accounts incurred under or by virtue of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, shall be forwarded to Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster first military district, Richmond, Virginia.

24. Vouchers to accounts for reimbursement for expenses incurred must be supported by the properly receipted original bills of expenditure, made out in duplicate as sub-vouchers. When it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, the claimant, if an officer, must certify; if a civilian, must make affidavit before a civil magistrate or notary public, where practicable, that the amounts claimed for reimbursement were actually and necessarily expended by him in the public service, and that it was impossible to obtain sub-vouchers therefor.

25. The certificates to vouchers for expenditures incurred by a board of registration must be signed by the president of the board.

26. Each voucher must be complete in itself, and be accompanied by all orders and explanations necessary to make it fully understood; and all orders, sub-vouchers, or explanations must be made in duplicate and filed with the vouchers.

27. Vouchers for expenditures must state the date and place, the items and amount, to whom, for what purpose, and the number and names of the persons for whom the expenditure was made. Vouchers for services rendered must also specify the commencement and end of the period for which the expense was incurred, and must state whether both days are inclusive.

28. Vouchers must in all cases be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made. No account will be paid by the disbursing officer unless correctly made out, and the receipts properly signed.

29. The expenses which may properly be incurred by the boards of registration are as follows: 1st, for the preparations necessary for carrying out the instructions of paragraph 11; 2d, purchase of necessary stationery for boards; 3d, printing the posters required by paragraph 7, printing the authorized lists of registered voters as required by paragraph 16, and other printing previously authorized by the commanding general; 4th, for postage.

30. No other expenditures than those above mentioned shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the general commanding.

31. Registering officers appointed from civil life, for counties or cities, will be paid at the rate of \$125 per month; those for magisterial districts or wards of cities, at the rate of \$5 per diem, for the time that they are actually employed.

32. All registering officers will be allowed ten cents mileage from their places of residence to their stations, and, returning, from their stations to their places of residence. After joining their respective stations, registering officers will be allowed, by way of reimbursement, the actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses of their transportation whilst travelling on public duty connected with their office, within their respective counties or districts.

BOOKS AND BLANKS.

33. Blank vouchers will be furnished registering officers, upon their requisition, from the office of the paymaster of this military district.

34. Blank oaths for voters, and the blank books referred to in paragraph 20, will be furnished from this office on the requisition of registering officers.

35. The registration will not be commenced until further instructions are issued from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, A. D. C.

[General Orders No. 34.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 3, 1867.

The following instructions for the government of boards of registration are published as an appendix to the regulations prescribed in General Orders No. 28, of May 13, 1867:

1. All male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and up-

ward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for one year, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony, are entitled to be registered as voters, upon their taking and subscribing the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867.

2. All those who were at any time members of Congress, or officers of the United States, civil or military, and as such officers took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and all who were at any time members of any State legislature, or executive or judicial officers of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and all who have been convicted of felony against the laws of any State or of the United States, are disfranchised.

3. No one is disfranchised for participation in rebellion, unless he *previously* held some one of the offices above named.

4. The following will be regarded as executive and judicial officers of the State of Virginia, within the meaning of the law, viz: governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, state treasurer, attorney general, judges of the supreme court of appeals, judges of the circuit courts, judge of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder and aldermen of any city or incorporated town, who are *ex-officio* justices, coroners of towns and counties, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, and other commodities.

5. All persons who voluntarily joined the rebel army, and all persons in that army, whether volunteers or conscripts, who committed *voluntarily* any hostile act, thereby engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the rebel army, but avoided, as far as possible, doing hostile acts, and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to have engaged in the rebellion.

6. All who exercised the functions of any office under the confederate government, or the government of any one of the confederate States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war, or maintaining the hostile character of those governments, and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

7. Those who *voluntarily* furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, horses or mules, or any other material of war, or labor or service of any kind, to the confederate military or naval forces, or money, by loan or otherwise, to the confederate government, or aided in any way the raising, organization, or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United States.

8. To give individual soldiers food or clothing enough to relieve present suffering, or to minister to the sick or wounded, are simple acts of charity or humanity, and do not constitute giving "aid or comfort to the enemy." A parent may give his son who belongs to the hostile army food and clothing for his own use; but if he give him a gun, horse, or other thing to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

9. Whenever, after the examination required by paragraph 12 of the regulations of May 13, the board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the board will give to that oath its full weight, and register the applicant as a voter.

10. In the lists of those who are "registered after challenge and examination," and those who are "rejected upon challenge," the board will state in each case what office or offices the person held previous to the late war, and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection or rebellion.

11. The challengers provided for in paragraph 12 of the regulations of May 13 will be selected by the board from the most respectable and intelligent

voters of the district or ward, those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people, those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration, and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers may be changed at any time, at the discretion of the board; they will not be entitled to any pay for their services.

12. Boards of registration will adhere strictly to the regulations published for their government, and will spare no pains to secure a just and fair registration according to these instructions. If any who are entered upon the lists as rejected by the board after challenge and examination still believe they are entitled to vote, and are willing to take the prescribed oath, that oath will be administered, (if it has not already been taken by the applicant,) and the fact of his having taken the oath will be recorded opposite his name on the register. Much diligence will be required, especially in cities, on the part of members of the board and challengers, to prevent fraudulent registration of persons who are disqualified from non-residence, minority or felony.

13. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the board in any case of contested registration.

The registration will be commenced in every county and city, without unnecessary delay, after the receipt of this order.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 47.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, July 26, 1867.

1. In accordance with section 6 of the act in Congress passed July 19, 1867, construing the words "executive or judicial office in any State," as used in the registration oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867, paragraph 4 of the instructions published in General Orders No. 34, from these headquarters dated June 3, 1867, is hereby amended to read: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, State treasurer, attorney general, sheriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioners of the revenue, county surveyors, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioners of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judge of the circuit courts, judge of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder and aldermen of a city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts and of the court of hustings, attorneys for the commonwealth.

2. Boards of registration will be governed by the above amended list of executive and judicial offices in revising the registration at the second session of the boards, to be held as required by paragraph 17 of the regulations published in General Orders No. 28, from these headquarters, dated May 13, 1867. The boards will transfer to the lists of rejected the names of all persons who may have been improperly registered, and will register all persons entitled to vote who may have failed, *from any cause whatever*, to be registered at the first session of the board.

3. The boards of registration will hold their second session without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order, and after giving the ten days' notice required by paragraph 17 of the regulations of May 13, 1867, hereinbefore mentioned.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 65.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 12, 1867.

I. In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, an election will be held for delegates to a State convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such convention shall be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State of Virginia, loyal to the Union.

II. The number of delegates to be elected will be one hundred and five, to be apportioned among the counties and cities of the State as follows, viz :

1st. The city of Richmond shall elect five delegates.

2d. The county of Norfolk and city of Portsmouth shall elect three delegates.

3d. The following counties and cities shall each elect two delegates : Albemarle, Augusta, Bedford, Campbell, Halifax, Loudoun, Mecklenberg, Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Norfolk city, Petersburg city.

4th. The following counties shall each elect one delegate : Alexandria, Amelia, Amherst, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Culpeper, Cumberland, Fairfax, Fluvanna, Frederick, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Louisa, Lunenburg, Montgomery, Nansemond, Nelson, Nottoway, Orange, Princess Anne, Southampton, Wythe.

5th. The following election districts shall each elect three delegates : the counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan ; the counties of Caroline, King George, and Spotsylvania.

6th. The following election districts shall each elect two delegates : the counties of Accomac and Northampton ; the counties of Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge ; the counties of Carroll, Floyd, and Grayson ; the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock ; the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmoreland ; the counties of Patrick and Franklin ; the counties of Prince Edward and Appomattox ; the counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie ; the counties of Lee, Scott, and Wise ; the counties of Page and Shenandoah ; the counties of Smythe and Washington.

7th. The following election districts shall each elect one delegate : the counties of Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke ; the counties of Charles City and New Kent ; the counties of Clarke and Warren ; the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick ; the counties of Gloucester and Matthews ; the counties of Isle of Wight and Surry ; the counties of King and Queen, and King William ; the counties of Madison and Greene ; the counties of Middlesex and Essex ; the counties of Pulaski and Giles ; the counties of Russell and Buchanan ; the counties of Stafford and Prince William ; the counties of Greensville and Sussex ; the counties of Bland and Tazewell ; the counties of James City and York.

8th. In addition to the above apportionment, the following counties shall, together, elect one delegate: the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax; the counties of Amherst, Buckingham, and Nelson; the counties of Campbell and Pittsylvania; the counties of Charlotte and Halifax; the counties of Hanover and Henrico; the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, and Louisa.

III. The polls will be opened at every place of voting throughout the State at seven o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 22d day of October next, and will be kept open until sunset of the same day. In the city of Richmond the polls will also be reopened at the same hour on the following day, and kept open until sunset of that day.

IV. The place of registration in each district or ward will be place of voting for that district or ward, and persons will be entitled to vote only where they were registered.

V. The voting shall be by ballot. The votes "for a convention," or "against a convention," be written or printed upon the ballots for delegates.

VI. The election will be held under the superintendence of the boards of registration. Detailed instructions will be given in orders to be published hereafter, prescribing the mode of conducting the election and making returns.

VII. Fourteen days previous to the election the boards of registration will meet at the court-house, or other more convenient and central place in each county and city, and make a final revision of the registration, as required by section seven of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. For this purpose the boards will remain in session five consecutive days, (Sundays excepted.) The changes made in the list of registered voters will be promptly reported to these headquarters.

VIII. The presidents of boards of registration will, without delay, cause copies of this order to be posted in three of the most public places in each district and ward.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 68.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia. October 4, 1867.

The following regulations will be observed in conducting the election to be held in this military district on the 22d inst., and in making the returns thereof:

DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE ELECTION.

1. All persons who are registered as voters in the districts or wards where they present their ballots will be permitted to vote, and no ballots will be received from persons who are not properly registered, except in cases where the name of the person applying to vote may have been incorrectly recorded on the registration lists, in which case, if the officer conducting the election is satisfied, either from his own personal knowledge or from the testimony of credible witnesses, that the person was actually registered, then such person will be permitted to vote.

2. The president of the board of registration, in each county and city, will

cause the necessary ballot-boxes and poll-books to be prepared and delivered to the registering officer appointed to conduct the election in each district or ward.

3. The poll-books will be of cap paper ruled down the centre, so as to be divided into two equal columns and arranged alphabetically, with a sufficient number of blank lines under each letter of the alphabet to record the names of all registered voters coming properly under that letter.

4. Every person presenting a ballot at the polls shall announce his name, and if, upon examination, it is found that he has been registered as a voter, his ballot will be received and deposited in the ballot-box, and his name recorded in its proper alphabetical order on the poll-books.

5. Two ballot-boxes will be opened in each district or ward, in one of which will be deposited the ballots of all white voters, and in the other the ballots of all colored voters, and the names of the white and colored voters will be recorded on separate poll-books. In districts or wards where there are more than five hundred registered voters the polls for the white and colored electors will be opened at different places, but these places should be conveniently near to each other, and, if practicable, at different doors or windows of the same room.

6. No candidate for election as delegate to the convention shall officiate as registering officer or assistant at the election.

7. All places in this military district where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail shall be closed at sunset on the day preceding, and remain closed until sunrise on the day succeeding the election.

8. Any person attempting by force, intimidation or fraud, to prevent any qualified elector from voting freely, shall be at once arrested and charges preferred against him by the registering officer, in order that he may be brought to trial before a military commissioner.

9. The constable of each district, and in each ward two or more police officers, to be selected by the mayor of the city, will be required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time the polls are open and the votes being counted, and will be held responsible for the preservation of good order during the day, and the execution of paragraph 7 of this order.

10. The registering officer appointed to conduct the election is authorized during the time the election is being held and the votes counted to exercise the powers conferred upon a military commissioner.

11. In all cases where a person registered as a voter is arrested for any offence during the time the polls are open, if he has not voted at the time of his arrest, he will be permitted to cast his ballot before he is taken away to confinement.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING RETURNS.

12. Immediately upon the closing of the polls in each district or ward, the registering officer appointed to conduct the election shall, with his assistants, proceed to count, separately, the number of ballots cast by white and by colored voters "for a convention," or "against a convention," and the number cast for each of the different candidates for delegate to the convention. If, in counting the votes, it is found that two or more ballots are folded together, and have evidently been cast by the same person, or where, from illegible writing, or other cause, the intention of the elector is not evident, these ballots will not be recognized as valid or counted by the registering officer, but will be enclosed in an envelope indorsed on the outside, "Ballots rejected in ——— district, (or ward,) ——— county, (or city,) Virginia, at the election held on the 22d of October, 1867," and brought by the proper officer, with the returns, to these headquarters. After all the ballots shall have been counted, they will be returned to the ballot-box, which will then be sealed, and the registering officer and his assistants will make a certificate of the result in the following form:

"We do certify, on honor, that at the election held on the 22d day of October, 1867, in ——— district, (or ward,) ——— county, (or city,) Virginia.

_____ qualified white electors voted 'for a convention,' and _____ qualified white electors voted 'against a convention;' and that _____ qualified colored electors voted 'for a convention,' and _____ qualified colored electors voted 'against a convention.' Also that _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for A_____ B_____, as a delegate to the convention, and _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for C_____ D_____, as a delegate to the convention.

"E_____ F_____,
Registering Officer for _____ District (or Ward.)

"G_____ H_____,

"J_____ K_____,

"L_____ M_____,

" *Assistants.*"

A copy of the above certificate will be recorded and signed in the registration books of the district or ward, and the original certificate will be sealed and carried with the ballot-boxes and poll-books, by the registering officer of the district or ward, and delivered to the president of the board of registration at the courthouse of the county, or such other central place as he may have designated.

13. The president of the board of registration will, after the returns have been received from all the districts or wards in the county or city, open them in the presence of a majority of the registering officers of the county or city, and after having ascertained the total number of votes cast in the county or city, by both white and colored electors, "for a convention," or "against a convention," and for each of the different candidates for delegate to the convention, will cause to be made a certificate to the fact in the following form:

"We do certify, on honor, that at the election held in _____ county, (or city,) Virginia, on the 22d day of October, 1867, _____ qualified white electors voted 'for a convention,' and _____ qualified white electors voted 'against a convention,' and that _____ qualified colored electors voted 'for a convention,' and _____ qualified colored electors voted 'against a convention.' Also, that _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for A_____ B_____, as a delegate to the convention, and _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for C_____ D_____, as a delegate to the convention; and that A_____ B_____, having received a plurality of all the votes cast at the election, is the choice of the electors of this county (or city) for a delegate to the convention.

"E_____ F_____,

" *President of the Board.*

"G_____ H_____,

"J_____ K_____,

" *Registering Officers.*"

The clause in the foregoing certificate, giving the names of the persons who have received a plurality of the votes cast, will be made to include the full number of delegates to which the county or city may be entitled by the order making the apportionment of delegates.

Where counties, in addition to having one or more delegates, are combined with other counties in an election district, the following will be added after the word "convention" in the last line of the foregoing certificate: "Also that _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for A_____ B_____, as a delegate at large to the convention from the district composed of _____ counties; and that _____ qualified white electors and _____ qualified colored electors voted for C_____ D_____, as a delegate at large for the convention from the district composed of _____ counties. And that A_____ B_____, having received a plurality of all the votes cast, is the choice of the electors of this county for delegate at large to the convention from this election district."

In making the foregoing certificates, the number of votes cast "for a convention," or "against a convention," and for every candidate, for delegate will be recorded in both words and figures, and the certificate will include the names of all persons voted for.

14. The above certificate will be enclosed and sealed with the certificate, poll-books, and rejected ballots, from the separate districts or wards in the county or city, and brought by the president of the board, or a registering officer selected by him, to these headquarters with the least possible delay.

15. The ballot-boxes will be deposited by the president of the board in some secure place, where they will remain until the returns have been approved at these headquarters.

16. The commanding general confidently hopes and believes that the people of the State will unite in securing for each other the full and free exercise of the elective franchise; but if this should not be the case in any district or ward, or if, from accident, fraud, or otherwise, the ballot-boxes or poll-books should be lost or destroyed, a new election will be ordered in such district or ward.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st Infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Secretary.

Military subjects.

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., March 18, 1867.

The State of West Virginia having, by paragraph II, General Orders No. 14, dated headquarters of the army, March 12, 1867, been transferred to the department of the Cumberland, the commanding officer of company K, twenty-ninth United States infantry, stationed at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, will report by letter to Brevet Major General John Pope, commanding department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., April 18, 1867.

Brevet Colonel H. B. Burnham, major and judge advocate United States army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 185, War Department, Adjutant General's office, April 11, 1867, is hereby assigned to duty as judge advocate of this military district.

Brevet Major C. R. Layton, captain eleventh United States infantry, will continue on duty at these headquarters as acting assistant judge advocate, and will report accordingly to Colonel Burnham.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 17.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., April 23, 1867.

I. The district of Henrico is hereby discontinued.

II. Brevet Major General R. S. Granger, lieutenant colonel eleventh United States infantry, will assume command of his regiment and of the post of Richmond, embracing all the troops stationed in and near the city of Richmond.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., April 26, 1867.

The following named staff officers having reported for duty at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders No. 185, War Department, Adjutant General's office, April 11, 1867, are announced as the chiefs of their respective departments in this military district:

Major F. J. Shunk, ordnance department.

Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, captain and commissary of subsistence.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., May 6, 1867.

So much of paragraph II of General Orders No. 5, from these headquarters, dated March 18, 1867, as relates to the following named men, is hereby amended to read :

10. Private James Wilson, company G, twenty-ninth United States infantry.

11. Private John Van Buskirk, company E, twenty-ninth United States infantry.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

GEORGE GIBSON,
Capt. 11th Infantry, Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 32.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., May 29, 1867.

Brevet Colonel William M. Wherry, United States army, captain 31st United States infantry, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 199, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, dated April 17, 1867, is announced as secretary to the commanding general.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 35.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 7, 1867.

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, jr., United States army, captain eleventh United States infantry, is assigned, temporarily, to the command of the sub-district of Fort Monroe, and will relieve Brevet Brigadier General H. S. Burton, United States army, colonel fifth United States artillery.

2. While on this temporary duty Colonel Gibson will be assisted in his duties as acting assistant inspector general first military district by First Lieutenants J. L. Rathbone, twelfth United States infantry, and William Ennis, fourth United States artillery, aides-de-camp.

3. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Dupont, United States army, captain fifth United States artillery, is temporarily detached from his battery, and is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Fort Monroe.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 36.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 14, 1867.

I. The following letter of the Adjutant General of the army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
" *Washington, May 27, 1867.*

"SIR: When the exigencies of the public service require the detail of enlisted men to assist post commissaries of subsistence, you are respectfully requested to cause such details to be made upon proper application being made.

"It is expected that officers will usually make out their own papers; and the practice of making permanent details of soldiers merely as clerks at posts should be discouraged so far as possible. Soldiers so detailed should be well instructed in their military duties and required to attend all company inspections.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
" *Assistant Adjutant General.*

"Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
" *Commanding Department of the Potomac, Richmond, Virginia."*

II. The detail by post commanders of enlisted men to assist post commissaries of subsistence in their clerical duties is hereby prohibited. These details will, on proper application, be made at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 41.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, July 1, 1867.

The 4th day of July, 1867, being the ninety-first anniversary of the independence of the United States, will be appropriately observed throughout this command.

A national salute will be fired at meridian at all posts provided with artillery.

The troops will be paraded at the usual hour for guard-mounting in the morning, and this order read; after which all labor, except that which is necessary for guard and police, will cease for the day.

The offices of the several staff departments will be closed, unless for the transaction of urgent business.

Commanding officers of posts are authorized to make such other preparations and arrangements for the observance of the day as they may see fit.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 43.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, July 12, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier General William Hays, major fifth United States artillery, having returned from temporary duty in the fourth military district, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district and the post of Fort Monroe.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, captain eleventh United States infantry, on being relieved by General Hays from the command of the sub-district of Fort Monroe, will resume his duties as acting assistant inspector general.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Dupont, captain fifth United States artillery, on being relieved by General Hays from the command of the post of Fort Monroe, will resume command of his battery, at Richmond, Virginia.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 52.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 8, 1867.

The following named officers are announced as composing the staff of the commanding general of this military district :

Brevet Colonel S. F. Chalfin, major and assistant adjutant general United States army, assistant adjutant general.

Brevet Colonel William M. Wherry, United States army, captain thirty-first United States infantry, secretary.

First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, twelfth United States infantry, aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant William Ennis, fourth United States artillery, aide-de-camp.

Brevet Colonel James Simons, surgeon United States army, medical director.

Major F. J. Shunk, ordnance department United States army, chief ordnance officer.

Brevet Colonel H. B. Burnham, major and judge advocate United States army, judge advocate.

Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster United States army, paymaster.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, jr., captain eleventh United States infantry, acting assistant inspector general.

Brevet Major J. M. Goodhue, captain eleventh United States infantry, commissary of musters.

Brevet Major Caleb Rodney Layton, captain eleventh United States infantry, acting assistant judge advocate.

Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, captain and commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary of subsistence.

Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster United States army, chief quartermaster.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 60.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 22, 1867.

The following orders of the War Department are republished for the information and government of all concerned in this military district:

[General Orders No. 76.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1867.

I. With a view to a more rigid economy in the service of the quartermaster department, the officers thereof are notified that in regard to allowances of every description, a strict adherence to the prescribed regulations will be enforced. They will endeavor by every means possible to reduce the expenditures.

II. No barracks or other public buildings will be constructed unless by order of the War Department, except such as are indispensably necessary for the immediate and temporary occupation of troops. In the latter case, the buildings must be of the cheapest kind, and in their construction the labor of soldiers shall be employed.

III. The commanders of the several military departments, and for districts, will direct the commanders of the several depots, posts, and stations within their respective commands to cause to be immediately discharged all civilians employed in the quartermaster department whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied by enlisted men without manifest injury to the public service. Department and district commanders will also direct the commanders of depots, posts, and stations, as above, to report to them the number of civilians employed, on the 30th of September next, as clerks, agents, mechanics, laborers, or in any other capacity in the quartermaster department. These reports will be made in tabular form, specifying the services performed, the necessity for the employment of civilians, the compensation allowed, and the authority therefor, and will be transmitted to the Quartermaster General by the department and district commanders, with such general remarks on the subject as the good of the service may suggest. Hereafter, when civilians are employed, a copy of the authority under which they are employed will be filed, with the copy of the reports of persons and articles hired, forwarded to the Quartermaster General.

IV. Every officer of the army, other than of the quartermaster department, who has in his possession, or under his control, any horse, ambulance, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind, pertaining to the quartermaster department, whether used in the performance of his public or private duties, will immediately turn in the same to the said department; and hereafter no such officer will use any ambulance or spring wagon, the property of the quartermaster department, whether for the transaction of his official or private business, without an order in writing, subsequent to the date hereof, from the War Department, or, at stations west of the Mississippi, from the commanders of the military division or department, authorizing such use. This order will not apply to officers entitled to be mounted under General Orders No. 277, Adjutant General's office, of August 8, 1863. The quartermaster department will furnish the necessary transportation by ambulance for the sick and wounded, upon the requisition of the medical officer, and in light or spring wagons for disbursing officers, when necessary, as provided by General Orders No. 278, Adjutant General's office, August 8, 1863, upon the requisition of such officer, approved by the commanding officer. The means of transportation thus provided will remain in charge of the quartermaster

department, and will be returned to that department when the special journey for which it was furnished has been performed.

V. All means of transportation at all posts, stations, and with commands, in excess of the actual and urgent requirements thereof, will be immediately turned over to the nearest quartermaster depots, and the chief quartermaster of each military department or district will immediately inspect personally, or cause to be inspected by suitable officers, under his direction, the means of transportation at their several posts, stations, or commands, within his department or district, and cause to be turned in to the nearest depot any excess found at such posts, stations, or commands beyond the urgent and necessary wants thereof. In cases where this duty is neglected, commanding officers and inspectors will make a special report to the Quartermaster General.

VI. Every order issued by any military authority, which may cause any expenditure in the quartermaster department, shall be given in writing, and one copy thereof immediately forwarded, by the officer receiving the order, to the Quartermaster General, and one copy filed by the disbursing officer, with his voucher for the disbursement. If the expenditure is disallowed, it will be charged to the officer who ordered it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 63.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 1, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, major and quartermaster United States army, having been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of this district—by paragraph 6, of Special Orders No. 418, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, dated August 17, 1867—is hereby announced as such, *vice* Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster United States army, relieved.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Miscellaneous.

[General Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1867.

I. The following extract of an act of Congress is republished for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC No. 85.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

SECTION 5. *And be further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers of the army and navy and of the Freedmen's Bureau to prevent whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor, or offence, by any pretended civil or military authority in any State lately in rebellion, until the civil government of such State shall have been restored and shall have been recognized by the Congress of the United States.

Approved March 2, 1867.

II. In pursuance of the provisions of the 5th section of the act, as above cited, whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment of any crime, misdemeanor, or offence, is hereby prohibited in this district.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1867.

I. The following extract of an act of Congress is republished for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC No. 85.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization, arming or calling into service of the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress.

Approved March 2, 1867.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 23, 1867.

The following extract from a circular from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

In pursuance of section seven (7) of the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," which section provides as follows :

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, one or more newspapers, not exceeding the number now allowed by law, in which such treaties and laws of the United States as may be ordered for publication in newspapers according to law shall be published, and in some one or more of which so selected all such advertisements as may be ordered for publication in said districts, by any United States court or judge thereof, or by any officer of such courts, or by any executive officer of the United States, shall be published, the compensation for which, and other terms of publications, shall be fixed by said clerk at a rate not exceeding two dollars per page for the publication of treaties and laws, and not exceeding one dollar per square of eight lines of space, for the publication of advertisements, the accounts for which shall be adjusted by the proper accounting officers and paid in the manner now authorized by law in the like cases ; and said clerk shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, notify each head of the several executive departments, and each judge of the United States courts therein, of the papers selected by him in accordance with the foregoing provisions ; and thereupon and thereafter it shall be the duty of the several executive officers charged therewith to furnish to such selected papers only an authentic copy of the publications to be made as aforesaid ; and no money hereby or otherwise appropriated shall be paid for any publications or advertisements hereafter to be made in said districts, nor shall any such publication or advertisement be ordered by any department or public officer otherwise than as herein provided : *Provided,* That the rates fixed in this section to be paid for the publication of the treaties and laws of the

United States in the States therein designated shall also be paid for the same publications in all the States not designated in this section :

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has designated the following newspapers for the public advertising, viz :

In Virginia : the *New Nation*, Richmond, J. W. Hunnicutt, publisher ; and the *Virginia State Journal*, Alexandria, Whittlesey & Gillis, publishers.

Accounts for advertising in these papers will be forwarded to the War Department for approval prior to payment, and advertisements will be reported as required by existing orders.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

SAMUEL BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 42.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, July 8, 1867.

The following quarantine regulations, for Hampton Roads, are published for the information and government of all concerned :

1. The senior medical officer at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, will be ex-officio the quarantine officer for Hampton Roads, and will be assisted in this duty by the other medical officers at Fortress Monroe and vicinity.

2. All vessels having contagious disease on board, and all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious disease, will, before entering Hampton Roads, anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light-ship, hoist a yellow flag at the mainmast head, and report to the quarantine officer, who, on examination, will give them a "clean bill of health," or order them to quarantine, as he may see fit.

3. Vessels, on being inspected by the quarantine officer and found with contagious disease on board, will remain at anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light-ship, until disinfected and permitted to leave by the quarantine officer.

4. Vessels from infected ports will undergo a quarantine for such a length of time as the quarantine officer may deem necessary.

5. No communication with the shore will be allowed from infected vessels, save by permission of, and under the supervision of, the quarantine officer.

6. The masters of vessels, and pilots in charge, will be held responsible for any violation of the foregoing regulations.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 51.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 7, 1867.

1. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau having announced that the general issue of supplies to the destitute of the southern States will cease on the 20th instant, the time is at hand when the people of Virginia must provide for the care of the destitute and dependent among them.

2. The military commissioners throughout the State will at once confer with the proper civil authorities, and cause the necessary arrangements to be made for the proper care of all indigent persons, without respect to race or color, within their jurisdiction.

3. The overseers of the poor, and the superintendents of almshouses and poor-houses throughout the State, will receive and provide for all indigent colored people now in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau whom the assistant commissioner of the bureau for this State may order to be transferred to them.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 64.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 10, 1867.

The following modifications are hereby ordered to be made in the execution of the act of the Virginia legislature, passed April 23, 1867, imposing a tax on oysters:

SEC. 1. In lieu of the liquid measure prescribed by this section, the measure in use in the year 1866 will be continued to be used. The measures heretofore inspected and scaled by competent authority will continue to be recognized; and the measures hereafter made will be of the same capacity as those heretofore in use, but of such relative dimensions as the chief inspector may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Non-residents may allow oysters purchased by them for sale to remain laid out in the waters of Virginia not to exceed ninety days, instead of thirty days.

SEC. 6. The collection of the license tax imposed by this section shall be postponed until the first day of October next.

SECS. 8 and 12. These sections shall be so construed that the tax of three cents per bushel upon oysters (or three dollars per ton upon vessels carrying them) shall be paid at once, and only once, upon all oysters sold in the markets of this State, and upon all oysters carried or sent out of the State. The prescribed tax will be collected from the persons carrying oysters to market in the State, or from persons shipping oysters out of the State, except in the case of planted oysters upon which the tax was paid at the time of planting, in which case no further tax will be collected.

The chief inspector will make such regulations, subject to the revision of the auditor of public accounts, as will give full force and effect to this order.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 67.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 21, 1867.

1. All persons in this military district who were subject to parole upon the surrender of the confederate armies at the close of the late war, and who avoided giving their parole by exiling themselves from the country or otherwise, are hereby required to take the prescribed parole within thirty days after the publication of this order.

2. The parole oath will be administered and certified by any military commissioner. It will be signed and certified in duplicate. One copy to be given to the person taking the parole, and the other sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 16, 1867.

To the Registering Officers of the State of Virginia :

Congress has appropriated \$50,000 to supply seeds to the agricultural people of the southern States. The agent of the agricultural department, Mr. F. C. Peters, through whom the distribution is made, has asked my aid in carrying out the liberal design of Congress in Virginia, and I am especially desirous of contributing that aid in such manner as will most speedily and effectually distribute the benefits among the people of the State.

To this end, and in accordance with the views of Mr. Peters, the registering officer of each magisterial district is requested to become the agent of the agricultural bureau for that district. In case the officer appointed for any district is unable to discharge the duties referred to, the board of registration for that

district will please select and report to me the name of some other gentleman, a resident of the district, who is able and willing to act as agent of the agricultural department.

Each registering officer, or other gentleman selected by the board, who may be willing to serve, will please inform me without delay of his acceptance of the trust, and give his post office address, and the county and district in which he resides. This information will at once be forwarded to the department in Washington, in order that the agents may receive instructions from that department, and inform it of the wants of the people of the district.

I do not doubt that all who are able to do so will cheerfully render their services in an enterprise which promises so much good to the agricultural interests of the State.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, May 1, 1867.

SIR : The registering officers appointed at large, for your county, are ordered to report to you in person, and those appointed for the several districts, either in person or by letter.

It is intended, if practicable, to appoint an officer for each district, who will be the junior member of the board for that district. But in the absence of such appointment for any district, when you wish to commence the registration in that district, you are authorized to assign to that duty the officer of one of the other districts.

You are also authorized to assign the officer of any district to act as the second member of the board for another district, one of the officers at large being president of that board. You will thus organize as many assistant boards as you may deem expedient for the expeditious registration of all the voters of the county, provided such assistant board shall have as president one of the officers appointed at large.

You will, yourself, be the actual president of the principal board, whose work will include the court-house district, and will, beside, exercise a general supervision over all the boards.

All assignments made by you under this authority will be at once reported to these headquarters, with copies of all instructions which you may give from time to time. You will also make full reports as to the progress of the work of registration under your control, and give such other information in relation thereto as may be of use to the general commanding.

Regulations for the government of registering officers will be published in due time.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
(of each county and city in the State of Virginia.)

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 10, 1867.

The commanding general directs that the registration of voters be prosecuted with as much despatch as may be consistent with a full and fair registration. It is his opinion that not more than six days will be required for the first session of the board in any district, and not more than one or two days for the second session. He desires the whole work to be completed, and the revised returns sent to Richmond, on or before the last day of July.

Very respectfully,

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 23, 1867.

The following list of military commissioners, appointed under General Orders No. 31, of May 28, and No. 33, of June 3, 1867, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

SUB-DISTRICT OF RICHMOND.

Brevet Major General R. S. Granger, United States army, lieutenant colonel eleventh United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Richmond.

Second Lieutenant Paul R. Hambrick, forty-fifth United States infantry, military commissioner for the city of Richmond; station, Richmond.

Brevet Captain B. C. Cook, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner for Henrico and Chesterfield counties; station, Richmond.

Brevet Captain J. F. Wilson, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Goochland and Fluvanna counties; station, Goochland Court House, Goochland county.

Second Lieutenant S. F. Higgs, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Albemarle county; station, Charlottesville, Albemarle county.

Captain N. M. Brooks, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, New Kent and Charles City counties; station, New Kent Court House, New Kent county.

Brevet Colonel Ira Ayer, jr., captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner for Hanover and King William counties; station, Ashland, Hanover county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF FORT MONROE.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, jr., United States army, captain eleventh United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Fort Monroe.

Brevet Major J. H. Remington, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Norfolk city and county; station, Norfolk.

First Lieutenant Ed. Murphy, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties; station, Norfolk city.

Second Lieutenant Morton Havens, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Princess Anne county; station, Princess Anne Court House, Princess Anne county.

Second Lieutenant A. G. Deacon, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Southampton county; station, Jerusalem, Southampton county.

First Lieutenant M. S. Reed, Veteran Reserve Corp, military commissioner, Elizabeth City and Warwick counties; station, Fort Monroe, Elizabeth City county.

Brevet Captain F. J. Massey, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, York, Matthews, and Gloucester counties; station, Yorktown, York county.

First Lieutenant E. A. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, James City county; station, Williamsburg, James City county.

First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, forty-second United States infantry, military commissioner, Accomac and Northampton counties; station, Drummondtown, Accomac county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG.

Brevet Major General George Stoneman, United States army, colonel twenty-first United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Prospect Station, Prince Edward county.

Brevet Major J. R. Stone, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, city of Petersburg, Dinwiddie and Prince George counties; station, Petersburg.

Captain I. F. Wilcox, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Sussex and Surry counties; station, Waverly Station, Sussex county.

First Lieutenant F. M. Kimball, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Brunswick and Greenville counties; station, Lawrenceville, Brunswick county.

Brevet Captain D. J. Connolly, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Nottoway and Lunenburg counties; station, Burkeville, Nottoway county.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Clinton, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Amelia and Powhatan counties: station, Amelia Court House, Amelia county.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John W. Jordan, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, and Charlotte counties; station, Farmville, Prince Edward county.

Second Lieutenant George R. Buffum, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Halifax and Mecklenburg counties; station, Halifax Court House, Halifax county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURG.

Brevet Major General O. B. Willcox, United States army, colonel twenty-ninth United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Lynchburg.

Captain W. P. Austin, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Wythe, Grayson, Carroll, Smythe, Bland, and Tazewell counties; station, Wytheville, Wythe county.

Captain John O. O'Neil, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Washington, Russell, Buchanan, Scott, Wise, and Lee counties; station, Abingdon, Washington county.

Brevet Captain C. S. Schaeffer, first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Giles counties; station, Christiansburg, Montgomery county.

Second Lieutenant Hiram L. Hunt, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Roanoke, Craig, and Floyd counties; station, Salem, Roanoke county.

Second Lieutenant L. W. Stevenson, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Campbell, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst counties; station, Lynchburg, Campbell county.

Brevet Colonel G. B. Carse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Pittsylvania county; station, Danville, Pittsylvania county.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Fernald, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Henry and Patrick counties; station, Martinsville, Henry county.

First Lieutenant W. F. De Knight, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Franklin county; station, Rocky Mount, Franklin county.

Brevet Captain B. F. Shaum, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Bedford and Botetourt counties; station, Liberty, Bedford county.

Captain J. W. Sharp, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Rockbridge, Alleghany, and Bath counties; station, Lexington, Rockbridge county.

Lieutenant H. W. Torbert, 29th United States infantry, military commissioner, Scott county; station, Estillville, Scott county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF WINCHESTER.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Franklin, United States army, captain 21st United States infantry, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Winchester.

Captain John A. McDonald, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, town of Winchester; station, Winchester, Frederick county.

Captain G. R. Chandler, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Frederick and Clarke counties; station, Winchester, Frederick county.

Captain E. H. Ripley, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Warren and Page counties; station, Front Royal, Warren county.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. T. H. Hall, second lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Highland, and Augusta counties; station, Woodstock, Shenandoah county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Major Joseph Stewart, 4th United States artillery, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Alexandria.

Captain S. P. Lee, 45th United States infantry, military commissioner, Alexandria city and county; station, Alexandria.

Second Lieutenant William Shields, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Fairfax county; station, Fall's Church, Fairfax county.

First Lieutenant S. B. Smith, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Loudoun county; station, Leesburg, Loudoun county.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Chase, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Fauquier and Prince William counties; station, Warrenton, Fauquier county.

SUB-DISTRICT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, major Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, commanding; headquarters, Fredericksburg.

Second Lieutenant Hector Sears, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Spottsylvania, Stafford, and King George counties; station, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county.

Captain John O'Dwyer, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Caroline county; station, Bowling Green, Caroline county.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Wentworth, Veteran Reserve Corps, military com-

missioner, Essex, King and Queen, and Middlesex counties; station, Tappahannock, Essex county.

Second Lieutenant H. K. W. Ayres, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Richmond and Westmoreland counties; station, Warsaw, Richmond county.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Busby, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Northumberland and Lancaster counties; station, Heathsville, Northumberland county.

Brevet Major W. R. Morse, captain Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Orange and Louisa counties; station, Gordonsville, Orange county.

Captain S. W. Carpenter, Veteran Reserve Corps, military commissioner, Madison and Green counties; station, Madison Court House, Madison county.

Brevet Captain W. A. McNulty, second lieutenant veteran reserve corps, military commissioner, Culpeper and Rappahannock counties; station, Culpeper Court House, Culpeper county.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, June 26, 1867.

The second session of the boards of registration, provided for in paragraph 17 of General Orders No. 28, dated headquarters first military district, May 13, 1867, will not be held until further orders from these headquarters.

Upon the completion of the registration at the first session of the several boards, certified copies of the lists of voters at each place of registration will be forwarded to the commanding general, and will also be posted, as directed in paragraph 16, of the above named order.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, July 24, 1867.

In all cases where the lists of registered voters, required by paragraph 16 of General Orders No. 28, of May 13, 1867, from these headquarters, have not already been printed, only the names of the voters and the total number of each

class, will hereafter be printed—omitting the age, occupation, length of residence, and place of birth.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 8, 1867.

1. Fines assessed and costs of suit taxed by military commissioners in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by General Orders No. 31, from these headquarters, dated May 28, 1867, will be accounted for to Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster of this military district, and credited to the fund for the execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto.

2. Accounts will be rendered at the end of every month in the usual form, and will be accompanied by the proper vouchers.

3. Costs of suit, including the legal fees of civil officers employed by orders from the military commissioners, will be taxed with the fine in each case, according to the practice of the civil courts, and will be paid by the military commissioners.

4. Surplus funds remaining in the hands of the military commissioners will be turned over to the paymaster, from time to time, as he may direct.

5. No expenses will be incurred beyond the legal costs of suit, nor in excess of the funds in the hands of the officer, without special authority from these headquarters.

6. Military commissioners are reminded that they are to be "governed in the discharge of their duties by the *laws of Virginia*, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these headquarters," and that they are not to supersede the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action, or failure to act, of the civil officers should be fully reported, in order that the commanding general may hold them to a proper accountability for any neglect of duty.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 8, 1867.

1. Upon the completion of the second session of the boards of registration, lists will be prepared showing the changes made in the registration at this second session; that is, lists containing the names of all persons added to the lists of voters and of all those transferred from the lists of voters to those of rejected.

These lists of changes will be posted for public inspection, as was done with the lists of those registered and rejected at the first session of the board.

2. The lists above referred to will be written, not printed.

3. The copies of the full, corrected lists of registered and rejected, referred to in paragraph 20 of the regulations of May 13, (General Orders No. 28,) will be forwarded to these headquarters as soon as practicable after the completion of the second session of the board. These lists will also be written, not printed.

4. The registering officer of each district or ward will be responsible for the safe-keeping of the book in which are recorded the corrected lists. If there be no district officer, the president of the board, or in his absence one of the officers at large, to be designated by the president, will take charge, and be responsible for the safe-keeping of the records.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Circular No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 17, 1867.

1. The president of the board of registration in each county or city will at once select from the registered voters of each district or ward in which less than five hundred voters are registered, three intelligent and trustworthy persons to assist the registering officer in their respective districts or wards, at the election to be held on the 22d proximo for delegates to the State convention. As it will be required that the ballots of the white and colored voters be taken separately, six persons, instead of three, will be appointed in districts or wards where there are more than five hundred voters, three to receive the ballots of the white voters, and three to receive the ballots of the colored voters. Every person appointed as above shall, before entering upon his duties, take the following oath, to be administered by a registering officer:

"I do solemnly swear that, in the election about to be held, I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned me, according to law and the orders governing this election: so help me God."

2. One registering officer will be required to conduct the election in each district or ward, and in all cases where vacancies have occurred, or may occur, among the registering officers prior to the election, the president of the board of registration in each county will fill the vacancy by the assignment of a registering officer at large, in the county, to duty in the district or ward where the vacancy exists. In case there is no registering officer at large in the county who can be assigned to this duty, the president of the board of registration will forward to these headquarters the name of a proper person living in the county where the vacancy exists, in order that such person may be appointed a registering officer; and in case no person qualified to act as registering officer can be found in the county, a statement of the fact will be made to these headquarters, and measures will be taken to fill the vacancy.

3. The persons appointed to assist the registering officer will receive for their services the same compensation now given to registering officers of a magisterial

district. These persons should be perfectly competent to perform the clerical duty which will be required at the polls.

4. The names of the persons so appointed will be promptly reported to these headquarters, and also publicly announced in the districts or wards for which they are appointed.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide de-Camp.

[Circular No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 4, 1867.

1. The pay of all registering officers, except of those who bring the poll-books, &c., to these headquarters, as provided in paragraph 14, General Orders No. 68 from these headquarters, dated October 4, 1867, will cease from and after the 25th instant. The persons selected to assist the registering officers in their duties will be paid only for the one day they are actually employed.

2. The accounts of persons selected under the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular No. 9, headquarters first military district, September 17, 1867, to assist at the election to be held on the 22d instant, will, in all cases, be certified to by the president of the board for the county in which the services are rendered. Presidents of boards will approve and forward no further accounts of registering officers or assistants, until after their services are entirely closed, under the provisions of this circular.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st Inf. Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp, Secretary.

Distribution of troops in the department of the Potomac, September 30, 1866.

J. M. Schofield, brigadier and brevet major general, commanding.

District of Henrico.—R. S. Granger, brevet brigadier general United States army and lieutenant colonel 11th infantry, commanding. Artillery—Battery F, 5th United States artillery. Infantry—1st and 2d battalions 11th infantry; company H, 3d battalion 11th infantry.

District of Fort Monroe.—H. S. Burton, brevet brigadier general United States army and colonel 5th United States artillery, commanding; headquarters 5th United States artillery. Artillery—Batteries A, B, C, and H, 5th United States artillery. Infantry—Companies B and D, 3d battalion 11th United States infantry; company F, 2d battalion 12th infantry.

Post of Norfolk.—Lyman Bissell, major 11th United States infantry, commanding. Companies C, E, and G, 3d battalion 11th infantry.

Post of Petersburg.—T. M. Anderson, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, captain 12th infantry, commanding. Companies A, B, E, and H, 2d battalion 12th infantry.

Post of Lynchburg.—Alfred E. Latimer, brevet major United States army,

captain 11th infantry, commanding. Companies A and F, 3d battalion 11th infantry.

Post of Fredericksburg.—W. J. L. Nicodemus, brevet major United States army, captain 12th United States infantry, commanding. Companies C and G, 2d battalion 12th infantry.

Post of City Point.—Thomas S. Dunn, brevet major United States army, captain 12th United States infantry, commanding. Company D, 2d battalion 12th United States infantry.

Post of Winchester.—W. H. Brown, captain 5th United States cavalry, commanding. Company F, 5th United States cavalry.

Department of the Potomac, 1866.—Changes in distribution of troops.

October, 1866.—Company F, 2d battalion 12th United States infantry, transferred from Drummundtown to Fort Monroe. Company D, 2d battalion 12th United States infantry, transferred from City Point to Petersburg. Company B, 2d battalion 12th United States infantry, transferred from Petersburg to City Point.

November, 1866.—Company G, 3d battalion 11th United States infantry, transferred from Norfolk to Fort Monroe.

December, 1866.—Designation of regiments under the reorganization of the army, General Orders No. 92, War Department, Adjutant General's office, series of 1866, changed as follows: 1st battalion 11th United States infantry, to be 11th United States infantry; 2d battalion 11th United States infantry, to be 20th United States infantry; 3d battalion 11th United States infantry, to be 29th United States infantry; 2d battalion 12th United States infantry, to be 21st United States infantry.

Headquarters 29th United States infantry, transferred from Richmond to Lynchburg, Virginia. Company B, 20th United States infantry, transferred from Richmond to Union, West Virginia.

Department of the Potomac, 1867.—Changes in distribution of troops.

January, 1867.—20th United States infantry relieved from duty in this department and ordered to the department of the Gulf, in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 9, Adjutant General's office, headquarters of the army, dated January 5, 1867, and Special Orders No. 5, paragraph 2, headquarters department of the Potomac, dated January 7, 1867. The nine companies of the regiment which were stationed at Richmond, Virginia, left that city Sunday, January 13, 1867, and embarked for New Orleans, Louisiana, on steamer Missouri, from Norfolk, on Monday, January 14, 1867.

Company B, 20th United States infantry, which was stationed at Union, West Virginia, was ordered to join the regiment at Richmond, Virginia, by Special Orders No. 5, headquarters department of the Potomac, dated January 7, 1867. It arrived in Richmond January 15, 1867, and was ordered to New Orleans, via Baltimore, January 16, 1867, by Special Orders No. 11, paragraph 5, headquarters department of the Potomac. It left Richmond, January 17, 1867.

February, 1867.—Company K, 29th United States infantry, transferred from Lynchburg, to Union, West Virginia.

First Military District, 1867.—Changes in the distribution of troops.

March, 1867.—Posts of Fort Whipple and Battery Rodgers, Virginia, transferred to first military district from department of Washington.

April, 1867.—Companies C and E, 29th United States infantry, transferred from Norfolk to Lynchburg, Virginia. Companies A and E, 21st United States infantry, transferred from Petersburg to Norfolk, Virginia. Company H, 21st United States infantry, transferred from Petersburg to Winchester. Company F, 5th United States cavalry, transferred from Winchester to Richmond, Virginia.

May, 1867.—Company G, 29th United States infantry, transferred from Fort Monroe to Camp Hamilton, Virginia.

June, 1867.—Headquarters 5th United States artillery, and companies B and G, 29th United States infantry, transferred to second military district, in pursuance of General Orders No. 276, Adjutant General's office, headquarters of the army, dated May 29, 1867.

July, 1867.—No changes in the distribution of troops.

August, 1867.—No changes in the distribution of troops.

September, 1867.—No changes in the distribution of troops.



[Special Orders No. 16.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 2, 1867.

1. A board of officers is hereby appointed to select and recommend to the commanding general, for appointment, persons to form boards of registration throughout this district, as required by the act of March 23, 1867.

The persons required will be one registering officer for each magisterial district of a county, or ward of a city, and two, four, or six for the county or city at large, according to the size of the county or city; so as to form, with the registering officers of the several districts or wards, one, two, or three boards of registration for the county or city.

An officer of the army, or Freedmen's Bureau, will, if possible, be selected as a member of each board, and the other two will be selected from the following classes of persons, viz: 1st. Officers of the United States army, or of volunteers, who have been honorably discharged after meritorious services during the late war. 2d. Loyal citizens of the county or city for which they are selected. 3d. Any other loyal citizens having the proper qualifications.

These boards must be composed of men who not only are now, but always have been, loyal to the government of the United States; men of high character and sound impartial judgment, and, as far as possible, men who have the confidence of all classes of citizens.

No registering officer shall be a candidate for any elective office while holding the office of registering officer.

With their recommendations for appointment, the boards will report to the commanding general a brief of the testimonials and other evidence upon which their selections are based.

The boards will report from time to time their selections for particular counties or cities, without waiting to complete the list.

Detail for the board.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, jr., Captain 11th United States infantry.

Brevet Major C. R. Layton, Captain 11th United States infantry.

Brevet Major D. M. Vance, 11th United States infantry.

Captain Garrick Mallery, 43d United States infantry.

Captain J. A. Bates, 43d United States infantry.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 39.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, May 14, 1867.

* * * * *

4. The association of colored men in this city, styled "The Lincoln Mounted Guard," formerly known as "The Union Aid Society," is hereby directed to lay aside entirely its military character, and its members are forbidden to parade or appear in the streets in uniform, with arms of any kind, or with field music, or to assemble at any place for the purpose of parade or drill; they must in all respects maintain a purely civic character.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WM. ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 102.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 7, 1867.

* * * * *

2. Those officers of the county of Henrico who reside within that portion of the county recently included within the limits of the city of Richmond will continue to exercise the functions of their respective offices within those portions of the county or districts for which they were elected, and which are not included within the city limits.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 124.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 11, 1867.

1. Brevet Colonel H. B. Burnham, major and judge advocate United States army, is hereby detailed for duty as judge of the court of hustings for the city of Richmond, Virginia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Official :

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st Infantry, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Secretary.

[Special Orders No. 101.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 6, 1867.

1. In the case of Clinton C. Bell *vs.* Daniel Maloney, tried before the circuit court of the city of Norfolk, in the month of February, 1867, the judgment of the said court, and all proceedings based thereon or relating thereto, are hereby set aside. The validity of the title given by the military authority of the United States to property acquired by the operations of war cannot be questioned.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 108.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 16, 1867.

1. In the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia *vs.* Wilson C. Hewitt, tried before the circuit court of Bedford county, Virginia, the fine imposed by said court, April 27, 1867, of two thousand dollars in "confederate currency," is hereby ordered to be scaled at the then rate of said currency; and the said court is directed to receive, in full satisfaction of said fine, the sum of eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, in lawful currency of the United States.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army :

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st U. S. Inf., Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, A. A. A. G. .

Official copy :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 113.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, August 23, 1867.

1. All suits and proceedings instituted in the courts of Highland county, Virginia, by Charles M. Gunn or Guhn *vs.* John Gunn, or Guhn, or by Michael Traver or Peter H. Slaven, or Jesse B. Slaven *vs.* Samuel Curry and John Guhn, for the recovery of certain horses, or their value, alleged to have been taken by Samuel Curry or John Guhn, during the late rebellion, together with any judgment or judgments that may have been recovered upon any such suit or suits between any of the said parties hereinbefore named, and any execution or executions issued upon such judgment or judgments, are hereby set aside and

declared null and void, it appearing, from evidence furnished these headquarters, that the defendants were scouts in the Union army, and that the alleged acts were done in their military capacity.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st U. S. Inf., Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

Official copy:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Orders No. 132.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 23, 1867.

1. All criminal proceedings instituted in the courts of Highland county, Virginia, against James D. Hicks, or any action against said Hicks, by one John Gwinn or Given, for the alleged taking of a horse by said Hicks from said Gwinn or Given, during the late rebellion, are hereby set aside and declared null and void; and any further action or prosecution against said Hicks, on account of such taking of a horse from said Gwinn or Given, is hereby prohibited, it appearing, from evidence furnished these headquarters, that the defendant was a scout in the Union army, and that the alleged act was done in his military capacity.

2. The constable in Nottoway county, Virginia, who levied upon certain property as the property of one Thomas J. Jennings, by virtue of execution process, at suit of Samuel Harris and Mumford Smith, is hereby directed to take execution, (if the execution upon which said levy was made is now in his hands,) sell the property so levied upon as aforesaid, and apply the proceeds of the sale to the executions in his hands, according to the priority of lien existing at the time such levy was made.

The military commissioner for Nottoway county will see that this order is properly executed.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQ'RS FIRST MILITARY DIST., JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Virginia, June 6, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report in the matter of application of the Rev. William O. Mullen, preacher in charge of Winchester circuit of Baltimore conference, "for assistance to obtain possession of the Methodist Episcopal church building at Berryville, Virginia, under the operation of Special Order No. 24. War Department, Adjutant General's office, 1866:" It appears that the right of possession and property in said church is claimed by the ministers and mem-

bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Baltimore conference of the United States, at Berryville, Virginia, and by the minister and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; that said Methodist Episcopal Church South now held possession of such church edifice, excluding therefrom, and preventing from using or occupying the same, said Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States represented by aforesaid Rev. William C. Mullen. Therefore it is recommended that an order be issued through Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Franklin, twenty-first United States infantry, directing that on and after the promulgation of such order the minister and members of said Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, at Berryville, Virginia, and the minister and members of the Methodist Church South shall mutually have the right, alternately, to occupy and worship in the Methodist Episcopal church at Berryville, Virginia, the parties now in possession to be allowed to occupy said church the first Sunday and week after the receipt of this order, and each alternate Sunday and week thereafter; the minister and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States (now not in possession) to have the occupancy the intervening Sundays and weeks, without hindrance or disturbance; and that for extraordinary, necessary, and temporary services, as frequently as necessary, either of the parties may have the use of said edifice and place of worship, although at the time the other party may be entitled to the occupancy; provided, that such extraordinary use shall not interfere with any actual use, or the hours of stated worship of the party having the right of use, and that this joint possession shall continue undisturbed until the final decision of the proper military tribunals upon the right of possession shall be made and promulgated; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as deciding any question of title between conflicting claimants to such church edifice, but only regulating the temporary occupation thereof.

It is also recommended that Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Franklin, twenty-first United States Infantry, be authorized to record and arrange such evidence as may be submitted to him, as to right of possession by aforesaid parties; and also all evidence of conflicting claimants to the use and occupancy of the Methodist Episcopal church edifices in Staunton, Virginia; Burnt Factory, Frederick county, Virginia; Crum's church, Arabia, Clark county, Virginia; Newtown, Frederick county, Virginia; Harmony church, Loudon county, Virginia; making report at the close of the testimony in each of said cases to the judge advocate of this district.

H. B. BURNHAM,

Brevet Colonel and Judge Advocate.

Brevet Colonel S. F. CHALFIN,

Assistant Adjutant General First Military District.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,

Richmond, Virginia, June 7, 1867.

The above recommendation is approved and forwarded to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Franklin, United States army, commanding sub-district of Winchester, Virginia, for his action in accordance therewith.

By command of Major General Schofield, United States army:

S. F. CHALFIN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JULY 30, 1867.

LIEUTENANT: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he considers your action in the matter of tying up the colored men, Colston and Williams, as unlawful and wholly unjustifiable.

That the practice of punishing an accused person as a means of extorting a confession of guilt has been long abandoned and condemned by all civilized nations.

You are directed hereafter to confine yourself strictly to your military duties, and not to meddle with the administration of justice.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

SIR: Referring to the communication of Mr. Alexander S. Bondurant, of Buckingham county, Virginia, dated August 19, 1867, asking instructions how to act on applications being made to him, as justice of the peace, by parties who, at the surrender of General Lee, had possession of horses and mules left on the battle-field, and which were afterwards taken from them, which communication was referred, August 24, 1867, to you for report, and returned by you, with report, indorsed August 29, 1867, I am directed by the major general commanding to say that these questions must be decided upon the following principles, viz:

1. Military possession and use in time of war must be regarded as conclusive evidence of title in the government of the belligerent army. No individual title can be set up in opposition to this military title.

2. All property in the possession of the confederate government, or army, at the time of the surrender of the latter, became the property of the United States.

3. Under existing military orders, horses and other property belonging to the United States which were taken up as estray within the theatre of military operations, or which were given or loaned to citizens by officers of the army, remain the property of the person who thus acquired possession until called for by an authorized officer of the United States.

4. If property, acquired as above, has been transferred in good faith to a third party, the title of that third party is good as against all claimants, except the United States.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,

Capt. 21st Infantry, Brevet Col. U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

Brevet Colonel J. W. JORDAN, *Military Commissioner.*

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

The civil authorities cannot reopen cases adjudicated by military authority in the year 1865.

If the parties show good ground for asking a rehearing it will be given by the military commissioner.

[Indorsements.]

CAMP GRANT, VIRGINIA,

September 20, 1867.

R. S. Granger, brevet major general United States army, commanding sub-district of Richmond, forwards communication of Brevet Captain James Kennington, captain 11th infantry, and commanding Libby prison, asking if he shall obey the enclosed *habeas corpus* in the case of Private William James Keebler, Lieutenant Batby, company F, 5th United States artillery, &c., and states that in allowing this writ to be executed and obeyed he was following the usual course, &c.; knowing that in case the action of the court was unsatisfactory, or calculated to injure the interests of the service, its action could be set aside.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Richmond, Virginia, September 24, 1867.

Respectfully returned to the commanding officer sub-district of Richmond, Virginia, with instructions to take military jurisdiction of this case, and of all similar cases that may hereafter arise, and to inform the judge of the circuit court of the city of Richmond of these instructions.

By command of Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Captain 31st Infantry, Brevet Col. U. S. Army, Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

To sub-district commanders :

In the discharge of your duties as military commissioner you are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction given by law to judges of the circuit courts of the State.

The judicial authority of these courts can only be exercised by a military commission, or by the commanding general, but you are authorized to investigate and report for the action of the commanding general any case of which a circuit court may take jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of military commissioners of counties and cities is limited to that of justices, or police magistrates, but you are authorized to direct them, in any case within your jurisdiction, to investigate and report the facts, with the record of the evidence taken.

You are also authorized to hear appeals from the judgment of a circuit court, and report the facts, with the record in the case, and your opinion thereon, to these headquarters.

The jurisdiction herein conferred is to be exercised only when, in your judgment, it is necessary to a faithful execution of the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, and of July 19, 1867.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

Delegates to the State convention cannot be required to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress for officers of the United States. Section 9 of the act of July 19 refers to officers elected under authority of the so-called or provisional State governments.

This cannot be construed to include delegates to a State convention elected under authority of the Congress of the United States.

No oath whatever has been prescribed by law for delegates to the State convention, and there is no authority but Congress competent to prescribe such oath.

The only restriction imposed upon the registered voters, in the selection of their delegates to the convention, is that contained in the 5th section of the act of March 2, viz : " No person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of a convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States."

OCTOBER 3, 1867.

To sub-district commanders :

It having been reported at these headquarters that armed secret societies have been organized in different portions of this State, thereby endangering the public peace and safety, the major general commanding directs that you inquire

as to whether any such organizations exist within the limits of your command, and if such should prove to be the case, to take immediate steps to cause them to lay aside their *military* character.

They will not be permitted to meet for military drill or parade, or to appear in public with arms.

You will call the attention of any of the so-called leaders of these organizations to the act of Congress forbidding the arming of any part of the militia forces of this State. Under this law, every organization is prohibited from being armed under any circumstances whatever.

This will not be construed as giving authority to interfere in any manner with the civil character of any organization, secret or otherwise.

Decisions upon questions relative to disfranchisement.

FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA.

June 26, 1867.—Inasmuch as the preamble to the act of March 2, 1867, declares that no legal State government exists in the State of Virginia, it is considered that the constitution adopted at Alexandria, Virginia, does not legally disfranchise any person.

July 10.—Cadets of the Military Academy are undoubtedly "officers" of the United States—not commissioned officers of the army, certainly, but warrant officers. The law relative to disfranchisement makes no distinction as to officers of the United States.

Cadets who have engaged in rebellion are disfranchised.

July 13.—Clerks are *not* considered officers within the meaning of the law, and are not therefore subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion.

July 13.—While the President's pardon restores civil rights, it does not restore political rights.

July 15.—Pardon by the President does not remove the disfranchisement which exists without such pardon.

Clerks are not considered officers within the meaning of the law, and are not, therefore, subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion. A person holding before the war any one of the offices mentioned in paragraphs second and fourth of General Orders No. 34, current series, from these headquarters, and subsequently voting either for the ordinance of secession or for its ratification, is disfranchised.

July 16.—Being in the military service of the United States, and stationed in this State, does not, *per se*, disqualify an officer of the army, either regular or volunteer, from obtaining a residence in and becoming a citizen of this or any other State.

Residence is a matter of intention as well as of actual domicile.

A person in the military service, stationed in a State, may acquire a residence there as well as any other citizen, provided he has resided in the State for the length of time, and otherwise complied with the requirements specified by the laws of the State, with the *bona fide* intention of making it his permanent home. On the other hand, without such intention, no residence can be acquired by being stationed in a State, no matter how long the person there stationed may remain there.

July 19.—Postmasters are civil officers of the United States, and as such are, and were, required to take the oath to support the Constitution.

A person who held the office of postmaster before the war, and the same office during the war, is considered disfranchised; as the functions of such officer were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war.

A mail agent is not regarded as an officer of the United States, and is not

subject to disfranchisement for participating in rebellion subsequent to holding such position.

August 6, 1867.—Neither the trustees nor the sergeant of a town are subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion, unless they had been engaged in the administration of justice.

August 7.—Town councilmen and deputies of the clerks of county courts are not subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion.

August 13.—Persons residents of the State of Maryland, who left that State and joined the rebel army before the laws disfranchising persons for participation in rebellion were passed by that State, and have not since returned to that State for residence, are not disfranchised; but if they left that State to join the rebel army after the passage of said laws, they are disfranchised.

August 19.—It is understood that a corporation sergeant executes the orders of the corporation court, and hence his office is created by law for the "administration of justice;" but if in any particular case the sergeant does not perform such duties, he is not subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion.

August 23.—Postmasters are subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion. Deputy postmasters, mail contractors, and mail carriers are not considered officers, and are not disfranchised.

September 19, 1867.—In cases where the only act of engaging in rebellion was that of voting for the ordinance of secession, and the person declares under oath that such act was not of free choice, but through fear or duress, and this declaration is sustained by the general loyalty of the person, such person will be registered as a voter. Any changes made in the registration will be reported at the next session of the board.

September 19.—The name of a person duly registered cannot be stricken from the list of voters for acts committed or words uttered subsequent to his registration, except after trial and conviction for the offence. If after such registration he violates the registration oath, he should be prosecuted for perjury.

September 25.—Deputy clerks of courts, and deputy sheriffs, are not subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion. A person who held no office prior to the war, and who was elected and served as a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not thereby disfranchised.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1867.

SIR: I have fully considered your request for decision of the question, whether you are entitled to be registered as a voter. You base your claim to that right upon the distinct and single ground of a pardon by the President of the United States, denying, as I understand, the constitutionality of the act of Congress which declares that "no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty," &c.

It is not my province, but that of the courts of the United States, to decide the question you raise. As to the constitutionality of the act of Congress, I can only say that, according to the plain terms of the law, you are not, upon the ground you assume, entitled to be registered as a voter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON,
Culpeper Court House, Virginia.

Official copy:

WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Capt. 31st Infantry, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Secretary.

Tabular statement of the number of voters registered, and apportionment of delegates to a convention, in the first military district, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 23, 1867.

[Alphabetical list of the counties and cities of the State of Virginia, with tabular statement exhibiting the number of white and colored voters in the State, and the ratio of the number of voters in each county and city to the number entitled to one representative in the convention, as determined by the returns of the first registration.]

FIRST REGISTRATION.—STATE OF VIRGINIA.

No.	Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.
1	Accomac	1,997	1,411	3,408	1.70
2	Albemarle	2,166	2,488	4,654	2.32
3	Alexandria	1,405	1,849	3,254	1.62
4	Alleghany	471	85	556	0.27
5	Amelia	466	1,465	1,931	0.96
6	Amherst	1,468	1,344	2,812	1.40
7	Appomattox	732	862	1,594	0.79
8	Augusta	3,505	1,209	4,714	2.35
9	Bath	377	95	472	0.23
10	Bedford	2,312	2,019	4,331	2.16
11	Bland	656	54	710	0.35
12	Botetourt	1,361	630	1,991	0.99
13	Brunswick	713	1,679	2,392	1.19
14	Buchanan	462	4	466	0.23
15	Buckingham	1,008	1,667	2,675	1.33
16	Campbell	2,585	2,810	5,395	2.69
17	Caroline	1,283	1,339	2,622	1.31
18	Carroll	1,321	62	1,383	0.69
19	Charles City	261	619	880	0.44
20	Charlotte	877	2,010	2,887	1.44
21	Chesterfield	1,668	2,165	3,833	1.91
22	Clarke	767	375	1,142	0.57
23	Craig	410	47	457	0.22
24	Culpeper	930	810	1,740	0.87
25	Cumberland	474	1,291	1,765	0.88
26	Dinwiddie	673	1,526	2,199	1.10
27	Elizabeth City	342	1,451	1,793	0.89
28	Essex	562	1,100	1,662	0.83
29	Fairfax	1,363	981	2,344	1.17
30	Fauquier	1,912	1,244	3,156	1.57
31	Floyd	1,286	182	1,468	0.73
32	Fluvanna	854	949	1,803	0.90
33	Franklin	1,997	1,055	3,052	1.52
34	Frederick	1,930	500	2,430	1.21
35	Giles	772	137	909	0.46
36	Gloucester	827	795	1,622	0.81
37	Goochland	587	1,372	1,959	0.97
38	Grayson	1,426	128	1,554	0.77
39	Greenville	283	682	965	0.48
40	Green	530	245	775	0.39
41	Halifax	1,905	3,285	5,190	2.59
42	Hanover	1,449	1,592	3,041	1.52
43	Henrico	1,089	1,585	2,674	1.33
44	Henry	962	986	1,948	0.97
45	Highland	611	57	668	0.33
46	Isle of Wight	836	643	1,479	0.73
47	James City	198	350	548	0.27
48	King George	477	428	905	0.45
49	King and Queen	725	848	1,573	0.78
50	King William	483	648	1,131	0.56
51	Lancaster	342	464	806	0.40
52	Lee	1,459	114	1,573	0.78
53	Loudon	2,760	994	3,754	1.87
54	Louisa	1,023	1,617	2,640	1.32

Tabular statement of the number of voters registered, &c.—Continued.

FIRST REGISTRATION.—STATE OF VIRGINIA.

No.	Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.
55	Lunenburg	674	1, 194	1, 868	0. 93
56	Madison	794	587	1, 381	0. 69
57	Matthews	624	328	952	0. 47
58	Mechlenburg	1, 212	2, 902	4, 114	2. 05
59	Middlesex	393	404	797	0. 39
60	Montgomery	1, 490	559	2, 049	1. 02
61	Nansemond	1, 102	1, 108	2, 210	1. 10
62	Nelson	1, 111	1, 176	2, 287	1. 14
63	New Kent	357	423	780	0. 39
64	Norfolk and Portsmouth	2, 677	3, 362	6, 039	3. 01
65	Northampton	532	767	1, 299	0. 64
66	Northumberland	591	437	1, 028	0. 51
67	Nottoway	455	1, 416	1, 871	0. 93
68	Orange	845	1, 044	1, 889	0. 94
69	Page	1, 239	169	1, 408	0. 70
70	Patrick	1, 081	297	1, 378	0. 68
71	Pittsylvania	2, 329	3, 356	5, 685	2. 84
72	Powhatan	445	1, 157	1, 602	0. 80
73	Prince Edward	717	1, 627	2, 344	1. 17
74	Pulaski	667	362	1, 029	0. 51
75	Prince George	445	1, 050	1, 495	0. 74
76	Prince William	799	292	1, 091	0. 54
77	Princess Anne	854	902	1, 756	0. 88
78	Rappahannock	976	464	1, 440	0. 72
79	Richmond	553	471	1, 024	0. 51
80	Rockingham	3, 228	418	3, 646	1. 82
81	Roanoke	971	611	1, 582	0. 79
82	Rockbridge	2, 026	1, 020	3, 046	1. 52
83	Russell	1, 448	233	1, 681	0. 84
84	Scott	1, 789	103	1, 892	0. 94
85	Shenandoah	2, 157	173	2, 330	1. 16
86	Smyth	1, 195	299	1, 494	0. 74
87	Southampton	1, 102	1, 353	2, 455	1. 22
88	Spottsylvania	1, 290	984	2, 274	1. 14
89	Stafford	813	245	1, 058	0. 53
90	Sussex	536	1, 093	1, 629	0. 81
91	Surry	447	537	984	0. 49
92	Tazewell	1, 192	264	1, 456	0. 72
93	Warwick	128	279	407	0. 20
94	Warren	626	185	811	0. 40
95	Washington	2, 410	569	2, 979	1. 49
96	Westmoreland	636	634	1, 270	0. 63
97	Wise	646	9	655	0. 32
98	Wythe	1, 475	455	1, 930	0. 96
99	York	366	1, 159	1, 525	0. 76
Cities.					
1	Richmond	5, 053	6, 120	11, 173	5. 58
1	Norfolk	1, 844	1, 955	3, 799	1. 90
2	Petersburg	1, 390	2, 483	3, 873	1. 93
Total		115, 068	101, 382	216, 450	.....

Tabular statement showing the election districts into which Virginia is divided, the number of registered voters in each district, ratio of the number of voters in each election district to the number entitled to elect one delegate, and the number of delegates actually apportioned to each district as determined by the returns of the first registration.

No.	Election districts.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.	Number of delegates.
1	Richmond	5,053	6,120	11,173	5.58	5
1	Norfolk and Portsmouth	2,677	3,362	6,039	3.01	3
1	*Albemarle	2,166	2,488	4,654	2.32	2.39
2	*Augusta	3,505	1,209	4,714	2.35	2.39
3	Bedford	2,312	2,019	4,331	2.16	2
4	*Campbell	2,585	2,810	5,395	2.69	2.46
5	*Halifax	1,905	3,285	5,190	2.59	2.65
6	Loudon	2,760	994	3,754	1.87	2
7	Mecklenburg	1,212	2,902	4,114	2.05	2
8	*Pittsylvania	2,327	3,356	5,685	2.84	2.54
9	Rockingham	3,228	418	3,646	1.82	2
10	Norfolk city	1,844	1,955	3,799	1.90	2
11	Petersburg city	1,390	2,483	3,873	1.93	2
1	*Alexandria	1,405	1,849	3,254	1.62	1.60
2	Amelia	466	1,465	1,931	0.96	1
3	*Amherst	1,468	1,344	2,812	1.40	1.36
4	Botetourt	1,361	630	1,991	0.99	1
5	Brunswick	713	1,679	2,392	1.19	1
6	*Buckingham	1,008	1,667	2,675	1.33	1.34
7	*Charlotte	877	2,010	2,887	1.44	1.35
8	Culpeper	930	810	1,740	0.87	1
9	Cumberland	474	1,291	1,765	0.88	1
10	*Fairfax	1,363	981	2,344	1.17	1.40

* In addition to the foregoing apportionment, the following counties (which, in proportion to the number of electors in each, had been given one or more delegates, and were entitled to a fraction over that number) were combined into election districts and given together one delegate:

No.	Counties.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Fraction unrepresented.	Fraction given.
1	{ Alexandria	1,405	1,849	3,254	.62	.60
	{ Fairfax	1,363	981	2,344	.17	.40
	{ Amherst	1,468	1,344	2,812	.40	.36
2	{ Buckingham	1,008	1,667	2,675	.33	.34
	{ Nelson	1,111	1,176	2,287	.14	.30
3	{ Campbell	2,585	2,810	5,395	.49	.46
	{ Pittsylvania	2,329	3,356	5,685	.84	.54
	{ Charlotte	877	2,010	2,887	.44	.35
4	{ Halifax	1,905	3,285	5,190	.59	.65
	{ Hanover	1,449	1,592	3,041	.52	.53
5	{ Henrico	1,089	1,585	2,674	.33	.47
	{ Augusta	3,505	1,209	4,714	.35	.39
6	{ Albemarle	2,166	2,488	4,654	.32	.39
	{ Louisa	1,023	1,617	2,640	.32	.22

NOTE.—As the terms of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, require that 105 delegates be elected to the convention, and there being 216,450 registered voters, it will be seen that 2,061 electors are entitled to one representative in the convention, and in order to ascertain

Tabular statement showing the election districts, &c.—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.	Number of delegates.
11	Fluvanna	854	949	1,803	0.90	1
12	Frederick	1,930	500	2,430	1.21	1
13	Goochland	587	1,372	1,959	0.97	1
14	* Hanover	1,449	1,592	3,041	1.52	1.53
15	* Henrico	1,089	1,585	2,674	1.33	1.47
16	* Henry	962	986	1,948	0.97	1
17	* Louisa	1,023	1,617	2,640	1.32	1.22
18	Lunenburg	674	1,194	1,868	0.93	1
19	Montgomery	1,490	559	2,049	1.02	1
20	Nansemond	1,102	1,108	2,210	1.10	1

the number or fraction of number of delegates to which each county and city was entitled, the total number of voters in the county or city was divided by 2,000, as being most convenient and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Where the number of registered voters in any county or city entitled the county or city to within a small fraction of one delegate, such apportionment was made, and where the fraction of a delegate to which any county was entitled was not sufficient to warrant giving such county one representative, or where the number of voters was so great as to make it manifestly unjust to give it only one representative, the county was combined with a county or counties adjoining and having as nearly as possible the same number of voters, into an election district, which district was given one or more delegates, as the number of voters in the district might entitle it. It will be seen that the principle governing the apportionment was to make a county or city the unit of representation, and that the rule has been departed from only when actually necessary to give the counties or cities not entitled to within a small fraction of one or more delegates, a just and fair representation in the convention.

An examination of the returns of registration, and of the several modes of apportionment authorized by the act of Congress, develops the following results, viz.:

There are fifty-two (52) counties and cities which have *white* majorities of registered voters, and fifty (50) counties and cities which have colored majorities. The aggregate number of registered voters (both white and colored) in the fifty-two of the first class is only 90,555, while the aggregate number in the fifty counties and cities of the second class is 125,895. The number of electors entitled to elect one delegate is 2,061. Hence the aggregate representation of all the counties which have white majorities would, upon a purely mathematical calculation, be only forty-four (44) delegates, while that of all the counties and cities having colored majorities would be sixty-one (61) delegates, and this in spite of the fact that in the entire State the white voters exceed the colored by several thousand. This apparently anomalous fact results from the unequal distribution of the colored population, as compared with the white, over the State; the white majorities in the western counties being very large, while the colored majorities in the central and eastern counties and cities are comparatively small. The apportionment actually made gives forty-seven election districts having white majorities, and fifty-eight districts having colored majorities.

If the apportionment had been made by State senatorial districts, as given in the State constitution of 1860, the result would have been the following:

There would have been twenty-two districts having white majorities and eighteen districts having colored majorities. The total number of delegates from the white districts would have been forty-seven, and the total number from the colored districts fifty-eight, the same as in the apportionment actually made. But while this would have been the case, the mode of apportionment by senatorial districts would have been attended by this great disadvantage as compared with the one actually employed, viz.: many large fractions would have remained unrepresented, while many districts would have had a correspondingly greater representation than strictly entitled to.

If the apportionment had been made according to congressional districts, as given in the Virginia code of 1860, the result would have been *thirty-four* delegates elected by districts having white majorities, and *seventy-one* delegates elected by districts having colored majorities.

If the congressional districts, as arranged by the present provisional government, had been adopted for the apportionment, the number of delegates elected by districts having white majorities would have been *thirty-two*, and the number elected by districts having colored majorities would have been *seventy-three*.

Besides the manifest unfairness of each of the two last-named modes of apportionment, it would have been impracticable for all voters of so large districts to have secured a just influence in the nomination of their candidates, unless the election had been postponed to a later date.

Tabular statement showing the election districts, &c.—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.	Number of delegates.
21	Nelson	1,111	1,176	2,287	1.14	1.30
22	Nottoway	455	1,416	1,871	0.93	1
23	Orange	845	1,044	1,889	0.94	1
24	Princess Anne	854	902	1,756	0.88	1
25	Southampton	1,102	1,353	2,455	1.22	1
26	Wythe	1,475	455	1,930	0.96	1
1	{ Chesterfield	1,668	2,165	5,435	2.71	3
	{ Powhatan	445	1,157			
	{ Caroline	1,283	1,339			
2	{ King George	477	423	5,801	2.90	3
	{ Spottsylvania	1,290	984			
	{ Accomac	1,997	1,411			
1	{ Northampton	532	767	4,707	2.35	2
	{ Bath	377	95			
	{ Highland	611	57			
2	{ Rockbridge	2,026	1,020	4,186	2.08	2
	{ Carroll	1,321	62			
	{ Floyd	1,286	182			
3	{ Grayson	1,426	128	4,405	2.20	2
	{ Fauquier	1,912	1,244			
	{ Rappahannock	976	464			
4	{ Northumberland	591	437	4,128	2.06	2
	{ Lancaster	342	464			
	{ Richmond	553	471			
5	{ Westmoreland	636	634	4,330	2.21	2
	{ Patrick	1,081	297			
	{ Franklin	1,997	1,055			
7	{ Prince Edward	717	1,627	3,938	1.96	2
	{ Appomattox	732	862			
	{ Prince George	445	1,050			
8	{ Dinwiddie	673	1,526	3,694	1.84	2
	{ Lee	1,459	114			
	{ Scott	1,789	103			
9	{ Wise	646	9	4,120	2.01	2
	{ Page	1,239	169			
	{ Shenandoah	2,157	173			
10	{ Smyth	1,195	299	4,738	1.86	2
	{ Washington	2,410	569			
	{ Alleghany	471	85			
11	{ Craig	410	47	2,595	1.29	1
	{ Roanoke	971	611			
	{ Charles City	261	619			
2	{ New Kent	357	423	1,660	0.83	1
	{ Clarke	767	375			
	{ Warren	626	185			
3	{ Elizabeth City	342	1,451	2,290	1.14	1
	{ Warwick	123	279			
	{ Gloucester	827	795			
4	{ Matthews	624	382	2,574	1.28	1
	{ Isle of Wight	836	643			
	{ Surry	447	537			
5	{ King and Queen	725	845	2,704	1.35	1
	{ King William	483	648			
	{ Madison	794	587			
6	{ Green	530	245	2,156	1.02	1
	{ Middlesex	393	404			
	{ Essex	562	1,100			
7	{ Pulaski	667	362	1,938	0.96	1
	{ Giles	772	137			
	{ Russell	1,448	233			
8	{ Buchanan	462	4	2,147	1.07	1

Tabular statement showing the election districts, &c.—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Ratio of voters.	Number of delegates.
12	{ Stafford	813	245	2, 149	1. 07	1
	{ Prince William	799	292			
13	{ Greenville	233	682	2, 594	1. 29	1
	{ Sussex	536	1, 096			
14	{ Bland	656	54	2, 166	1. 08	1
	{ Tazewell	1, 192	264			
15	{ James City	198	350	2, 073	1. 03	1
	{ York	366	1, 159			

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL CANBY, COMMANDING SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., October 24, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the headquarters of the army, dated Washington, D. C., September 9, 1867, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations within this command for the year ending September 30, 1867.

At the opening of the year for which the present report is made, September 30, 1866, the States of North and South Carolina constituted a military department, designated the "department of the south," commanded by Major General Daniel E. Sickles, United States volunteers. The troops, comprising portions of the following regiments—sixth United States infantry; eighth United States infantry; one hundred and twenty-eighth United States colored infantry; thirty-seventh United States colored infantry; fifth United States cavalry, and third United States artillery—numbered 63 commissioned officers and 1,163 men. In October, 1866, the one hundred and twenty-eighth colored infantry was mustered out of service. In March, 1867, the fortieth United States infantry arrived in the department and was assigned to duty. In June, 1867, the headquarters and companies B and H, fifth United States artillery, and companies B and G, twenty-ninth United States infantry, were transferred to the district from Fort Monroe, and the headquarters and companies C, D, E, and G, sixth United States infantry, were ordered to Fort Gibson, Choctaw Nation. By these various changes the troops in the second military district comprised, September 30, 1867, 141 commissioned officers and 2,773 enlisted men.

The second military district was constituted by act of Congress, public No. 68, March 2, 1867, and Major General Daniel E. Sickles, United States volunteers, assigned to the command, the headquarters being temporarily established at Charleston, South Carolina. The military sub-districts of North and South Carolina were discontinued in April, 1867, and the territory embraced in the command divided into posts. This organization has been found to facilitate the transaction of business and the prompt administration of justice. Post commanders are held immediately responsible for the proper observance of all existing laws and orders, by persons within their jurisdiction, and the work of reconstruction has been efficiently carried on under this system.

The command has been formally inspected, monthly, under the supervision of Major James P. Roy, sixth United States infantry, acting assistant inspector general. As a general rule, officers were found efficient and attentive. Ammunition, arms, and accoutrements were kept in good condition. The clothing was indifferent in quality, but of the kind supplied to the army; food satisfactory.

The drill, discipline, instruction, military bearing, and appearance of the men were generally satisfactory; the quarters comfortable, well-policed, and of ample size, only exceptional cases being reported. (See report of acting inspector general, marked 1.)

The administration of military justice has been conducted under the supervision of Brevet Colonel E. W. Dennis, judge advocate United States army. Supervisory and revisory powers have been exercised, and advisory reports and miscellaneous indorsements have been made. From a review of the business in this office, (see appendix 2,) it appears that 957 cases have been tried during the year, and 105 cases were awaiting trial September 30, 1867. A greater portion of these cases have since been tried.

The health of the command has been generally good. An efficient quarantine has been maintained, and to this may be alone attributed the immunity which the district has enjoyed from the epidemic diseases, heretofore so prevalent upon this coast.

The posts of Hilton Head, Plymouth, and Aiken have been alone unhealthy. At the former a severe form of remittent fever has prevailed, considerably impairing the efficiency of the command. At Aiken, of 18 troops, nine deaths occurred from dysentery and typhoid fever. The disease, however, lasted but a few weeks. The prevalence of intermittent fever at Plymouth, North Carolina, necessitated the abandonment of that post and the removal of the garrison to the sea-coast, more than half the command being incapacitated for duty. (See report of medical director, marked 3.)

The troops have been well equipped and clothed and comfortably quartered. But few complaints have been reported of the issues made by the quartermaster and commissary departments. For more particular information as to the operations in these departments, I respectfully refer to the reports of the chief quartermaster and chief commissary, enclosed herewith, (appendix 4 and 5.)

In order to secure a more efficient administration of justice and to give greater security to life and property, it was deemed necessary to place all sheriffs and other officers pertaining to municipal organizations, within the district, under the immediate control of a military officer. By General Orders, No. 34, current series, this supervisory authority was vested in the Provost Marshal General, and the sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshals, chiefs of detectives, and town marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations in North and South Carolina were ordered to report to him by letter. In order to make the information obtained from these reports complete, the civil officers above named were required to make monthly the following reports, viz:

Report of crimes committed.

Report of prisoners confined.

The insecurity of the various prisons throughout the two States rendering escapes of prisoners frequent, the persons in charge were required to report at once such escapes, with other information which would lead to speedy re-arrest. By means of these reports, many re-arrests have been made; the jails have since been, in many cases, repaired and made secure, and escapes are, in consequence, less frequent.

The reports of persons confined have aided materially in detecting illegal imprisonments or punishments, and enabled the district commander to secure the release of many Union men and freedmen, against whom much gross injustice had been committed. (See report of Provost Marshal General, appendix 6.)

The bureau of civil affairs of the district was originally established to take cognizance of all matters of registration under the reconstruction acts. In August, 1867, Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, the former incumbent, was relieved, and A. J. Willard, esq. appointed chief of the bureau, and its sphere of duty

greatly enlarged in questions affecting protection to persons and property under the laws of Congress.

Registration has been conducted under the immediate direction of this bureau. 279 registration precincts were established, (General Orders No. 65.) 170 in the State of North Carolina, and 109 in the State of South Carolina. Each precinct had a board of three registrars, and held sessions for the purpose of registration in several election precincts or polling places, of which there are in the State of South Carolina 466, and in North Carolina 845. The total number registered for the States of North and South Carolina is:

For North Carolina:

Whites	103,060
Blacks	71,657
Aggregate	174,717

For South Carolina:

Whites	45,751
Blacks	79,585
Aggregate	125,336

The books are at present undergoing examination as to compliance with order and as to the separate grounds of challenge in each case. Cases in the nature of appeals from the decision of the registrars have been referred to this office to the number of six, (6,) which are undergoing examination on the facts of each case.

The work of registration has proceeded much slower than it would have done if communication with the different sections of the States of North and South Carolina had been easier. Many days are required to communicate with certain sections, delaying greatly the progress of the work. The actual work of registration ceased on the 30th day of September, at which time the pay of registrars ceased, until put on further duty for the final revision provided for by the acts of reconstruction. (See report of the solicitor, appendix 7.)

The appropriations made by the acts of Congress to defray the expenses of reconstruction have been disbursed by an officer of the pay department. His report of receipts and expenditures is appended, marked S. The amount expended to the 21st instant is \$54,802 87. The outstanding liabilities will materially exceed the balance, \$194,802 87, on hand.

The present condition of the district is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that I will be able, undoubtedly, after the election, to diminish the number of posts in both States, and secure thereby a more efficient and economical administration than is practicable with the troops so widely disseminated as they now are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Second Military District, Charleston, October 20, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, stating that a report of the operations of the quartermasters' department for the present year is

required by the general commanding, I have the honor to report that during the past year the duties of chief quartermaster of the second military district have been performed by Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, deputy quartermaster general.

In accordance with Special Orders, headquarters second military district, March 30, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Stubbs, assistant quartermaster, was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster and disbursing officer of North Carolina, and ordered to report in person to the chief quartermaster of the district for assignment to duty as post and depot quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina, which duties he performed until he was mustered out under Special Orders No. 360, War Department, July 17, 1867.

Under Special Orders, headquarters second military district, Brevet Major T. P. McElrath, first lieutenant fifth artillery, was ordered to receipt for all property, and was assigned to duty as post and depot quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster, reported for duty August 16, 1867, in accordance with Special Orders No. 361, Adjutant General's Office, July 17, and was assigned to duty as post and depot quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina, relieving Brevet Major T. P. McElrath.

Enclosed please find report of means of transportation, as rendered September 30, 1867.

At present there are no steamers or sailing vessels under charter by the quartermasters' department; the steamer *Cosmopolitan* having been transferred to Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster at Baltimore, Maryland, January 12, 1867.

There were on duty in the district during the year, five bonded quartermasters and twenty-seven acting assistant quartermasters.

Cemeterial operations were suspended during the warm months, but have been resumed, and are under charge of J. D. Stubbs, (late brevet lieutenant colonel, assistant quartermaster,) superintendent of national cemeteries of this district. Many of the cemeteries have been very tastefully laid out and surrounded with good substantial fences. The work of completing the national cemeteries of the district will be carried forward with vigor.

Winter quarters for troops are being constructed as rapidly as possible, and it is believed that commendable economy is exercised in the erection of the necessary structures.

Enclosed statement of funds estimated for during the year, showing the amount required monthly for the payment of corn, quarters and fuel, mileage, court-martial, cemeterial operations, railroad transportation, &c.

The main depot for the supply of quartermaster stores, and camp, clothing, and garrison equipage are at Charleston, South Carolina, and Newbern, North Carolina.

The depot at Newbern has been under the charge of Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich, eighth infantry, to whose efficient and economical administration of the duties of that post I desire to bear testimony.

This report is made from the records of Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, chief quartermaster, now absent on leave.

THOMAS B. HUNT,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut. LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 2d Mil. Dist., Charleston, S. C.

Tabular report of estimates of funds for the year ending September 30, 1867.

Amount of estimates for	October, 1866	\$64,635 81
Do.	November, 1866	49,547 61
Do.	December, 1866	75,587 93
Do.	January, 1867	45,924 17
Do.	February, 1867	18,232 08
Do.	March, 1867	10,230 94
Do.	April, 1867	55,024 64
Do.	May, 1867	70,802 10
Do.	June, 1867	68,512 85
Do.	July, 1867	100,964 34
Do.	August, 1867	80,353 95
Do.	September, 1867 . . . . .	.....
		<hr/> 639,816 42 <hr/>

List of officers doing duty in the quartermasters' department, second military district, in the month of September, 1867.

Name.	Station.	Rank and corps.
Thomas B. Hunt.....	Charleston, S. C	Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Q. M.
T. P. McElrath.....	Charleston, S. C	Brevet Major U. S. A., 1st Lieut. 3d artillery, A. A. Q. M.
G. V. Weir.....	Columbia, S. C	Lieutenant 5th artillery, A. A. Q. M.
Walker S. Long.....	Hilton Head, S. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
John H. Kane.....	Aiken, S. C	Brevet Capt. 5th cavalry, do
W. M. Wallace.....	Georgetown, S. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
S. L. Hoge.....	Darlington, S. C	Lieutenant 6th infantry, do
Charles Snyder.....	Anderson, S. C	Brevet Capt. 8th infantry, do
R. W. Ross.....	Chester, S. C	Lieutenant 6th infantry, do
John J. Clague.....	Walterboro', S. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
Charles F. Loshe.....	Unionville, S. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
Thomas Britton.....	Newberry, S. C	Brevet Capt. 6th infantry, do
Samuel Graham.....	Sumter, S. C	Lieutenant 29th infantry, do
Garrett Nagle.....	Summerville, S. C	Brevet Lieut. Col. V. R. C., do
John W. French.....	Orangeburg, S. C	Captain 40th infantry, do
G. V. S. Aiken.....	Raleigh, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
Bishop Aldrich.....	Newbern, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
E. B. Gibbs.....	Wilmington, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
F. A. Kendall.....	Goldsboro', N. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
T. H. Logan.....	Smithville, N. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
W. H. McMinn.....	Salisbury, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
Burnett E. Miller.....	Charlotte, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
E. J. Stivers.....	Fort Macon, N. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
Joseph K. Wilson.....	Greensboro', N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
E. M. Hayes.....	Morganton, N. C	Lieutenant 5th cavalry, do
F. A. Whitney.....	Fayetteville, N. C	Lieutenant 8th infantry, do
Daniel Hart.....	Plymouth, N. C	Lieutenant 40th infantry, do
George F. Price.....	Ashville, N. C	Lieutenant 5th cavalry, do

I certify that the above list is correct :

THOMAS B. HUNT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Report of rations issued to troops, citizen employés, refugees, and freedmen, within the limits of the military department of the south, and of the second military district, from the 1st day of October, 1866, to the 30th day of September, 1867.

	Troops.	Citizen employés.	Refugees and freedmen.
October, 1866.....	66,309	9,176	18,600
November, 1866.....	64,170	8,460	18,000
December, 1866.....	85,529	11,780	18,900
January, 1867.....	85,529	11,780	18,900
February, 1867.....	77,280	8,624	108,560
March, 1867.....	85,560	9,340	111,620
April, 1867.....	96,300	8,190	125,600
May, 1867.....	99,510	8,460	126,500
June, 1867.....	98,790	8,760	175,000
July, 1867.....	102,083	9,350	180,800
August, 1867.....	102,083	5,580	89,500
September, 1867.....	98,790	5,400	25,695
Total.....	1,061,933	104,900	1,017,675

WILLIAM W. BURNS,

Brevet Brig. Gen. and Com. Sub., Chief Com. Sub., 2d District.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., October 20, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., October 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, as a supplement to my report of the 19th instant, the enclosed papers, marked A.

I also transmit, for the information of the General of the army, a slip from the Mercury newspaper of this city, which relates to the same subject. It will be observed that the portion of Judge Aldrich's original address which discloses the motives of his action is omitted. With a single exception, the same omission is made by the other papers of this State that have published the address.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

The CHIEF OF STAFF,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

A.

BARNWELL COURT HOUSE,

October 22, 1867.

SIR: Yesterday, as I was leaving my house to open the court of common pleas and general sessions for Barnwell district, I was courteously met by Mr. Brady, the post adjutant at Aiken, who handed me the following paper:

"HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

"October 18, 1867.

"Judge Aldrich has been suspended, and will not be permitted to hold any courts in his circuit. See special orders number one hundred and eighty-three (183) of this date.

"By command of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby:

"L. V. CAZIARC,

"*Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

"To COMMANDING OFFICER,

"*Military Post of Aiken.*"

While I do not dispute your authority, yet believing that the laws of Congress under which you act are unconstitutional and void, and that even under them you have no warrant for the exercise of this power, you will permit me now to file my solemn protest against this order.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. P. ALDRICH,

Law Judge, State of South Carolina.

General CANBY.

[From Charleston Mercury, Wednesday morning, October 23, 1867.]

JUDGE ALDRICH AND GENERAL CANBY.

Our readers will find below a communication of our reporter, giving an account of the suspension of Judge Aldrich from performing his judicial duties by an order of General Canby. This order is virtually a proclamation that the law of the sword alone exists in South Carolina, and that those who administer it shall be its obedient instruments.

That our readers might understand fully the grounds on which Judge Aldrich has acted, we lay before them again his statements and reasons for refusing to carry out General Canby's order requiring that negroes shall be put upon the juries of our courts. The statement of the case is so clear, and his reasons so honorable, that should there be in South Carolina a single citizen who differs with him, Judge Aldrich must command his profound respect. For our part, assuming that South Carolina is a State and that he is her judge, they appear to us unanswerable. He has pursued the plain course of duty and of honor. General Canby, we presume, denies that South Carolina is a State, or has any judges, and acts accordingly. We cannot but think, in this difference as to facts, that it would be better to tear off all doubt, and let those judges who propose to carry out General Canby's order take their power to act as judges in the territory of South Carolina directly from him. By this order he practically asserts that they are his agents; and if this is true, they ought to be so in form as in substance. Believing as we do that the reconstruction acts under which General Canby is acting are utterly unconstitutional, we sincerely deprecate his course. It may injure the course of justice and the course of reconstruction, but Judge Aldrich not in the least. He is safe in the confidence and affection of the people who made him their officer, and whose rights he vindicates.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND AND PETIT JURIES: I find myself placed in a very embarrassing position. Anxious to perform my duty, to do all in my power to restore civil law, and to bring the State into peaceful relations with the government under the Constitution and laws of the Union, I am confronted by

General Orders No. 89 and my official oaths. The one commands me as follows :

["General Orders No. 89."]

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

" *Charleston, S. C., September 13, 1867.*

" Paragraph II of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows :

" All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified and have been or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby declared qualified to serve as jurors.

" It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of any person drawn as a juror that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people, or of the accused, in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions and proceedings.

" Any requirement of a property qualification for jurors, in addition to the qualifications herein prescribed, is hereby abrogated.

" The governors of North and South Carolina, respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary, special terms of courts, to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists, and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

" By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby :

" LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

" *Adjutant General.*"

The other compels me, " to the best of my ability, to discharge the duties of my office, and preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this State and that of the United States ;" also, " that I will, to the best of my ability, so far as I may be concerned, in the drawing, balloting, impanelling, or summoning of juries, truly, diligently, and uprightly carry into due and faithful execution the act of the general assembly commonly called the jury law, passed A. D. 1831, as the same has been since altered or amended, or may be so hereafter." I am thus forced to the construction of this order in connection with these oaths. If in obeying the order I am not " discharging the duties of my office ;" do not " preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this State and of the United States," and do not " carry into due and faithful execution the act of the general assembly commonly called the jury law," I will be guilty of violating these solemn obligations.

As this question addresses itself to the conscience of each public officer who is embraced in the order, and is hereby personal, of course each must decide for himself ; and my individual judgment will in nowise affect any other officer who may come to a different conclusion.

Believing, as I do, that the present Congress is an usurping body, and that its attacks upon the co-ordinate departments of government, and the United States and State constitutions, are fast reducing the country to the condition of party vassalage, I cannot retain my self-respect, conscientiously perform the obligations of my oaths of office, and lend my aid to support and perpetuate the tyranny of which we complain.

I do not propose to argue the question. I simply announce my conviction. If I unfortunately differ from others in the like position, it is a situation in which I have been placed before, and however distressing it may be to be cut off from the sympathy and support of those whom I honor, respect, and esteem, I trust I will always have sufficient manhood and fortitude to sustain me in doing my duty to my God, my country, and myself.

When I remember the history of my beloved State, whose record is without a stain ; when I remember the character of the great men who have preceded me in this office, whose reputations are glorious examples—when I reflect sor-

rowfully on the present condition of my poor country, delivered over to the rule of passion, prejudice, and ignorance—it will be some comfort for my children to be able to say, when my cause is condemned, or my memory reproached, he acted in the conscientious discharge of his duty, and endeavored, as long as he was permitted, to preserve the ancient honor of his beloved State. Believing, then, that duty, honor, and conscience constrain me, I announce that I cannot and will not execute this order.

Mr. Solicitor and gentlemen of the bar: The juries have been drawn, impanelled, and summoned, in obedience to the jury law of South Carolina, whose judge I am. I am ready now to proceed with the call of the dockets.

THE SUSPENSION OF JUDGE ALDRICH—HIS REMARKS UPON THE OCCASION.

BARNWELL COURT HOUSE, *October 21, 1867.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my wanderings, I found myself at this place to-day, and at 10 o'clock followed the crowd to the Presbyterian church, which is now used as the court-house. Judge Aldrich was to preside. As a federal officer had arrived in town early this morning, it was supposed something interesting would transpire. The Judge was escorted to the court-room by the sheriff, and greeted pleasantly by the gentlemen of the bar, who rose to speak to him. The clerk called over the grand and petit jurors, but was not directed to swear them. When the list was called, the judge proceeded to address them in his earnest manner. He first alluded to the sad memories called up by the deaths of so many of the members of the bar in the last thirty years; then adverted to the present condition of the country, and the single issue of the war—to restore the Union; then to his course at Edgefield, which had been noticed by the military. He then read the modification of order No. 89, as communicated in a circular from Governor Orr, and his reply thereto, in which he said the modification violates the jury law of the State quite as flagrantly as does the original order; and the same conscientious and constitutional reasons which compelled me not to enforce the one, will compel me not to carry out the other. He then read an order which had been served on him this morning, suspending and not permitting him to hold any courts in his circuit. The judge then addressed the juries on the reconstruction acts, and the powers of the military commanders, which do not include his suspension. Rising from his seat he said:

"Gentlemen: In forced obedience to the command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby, I lay down my office for the present. Personally, I feel no mortification at this indignity, because it has been put upon me for the conscientious discharge of my constitutional duty. I did not receive my office from him, or from any power which he represents, and he has no right to remove me.

"But it almost breaks my heart to witness the humiliation of this proud old State we all love so well, in my poor person. Be of good cheer; it is only for a time. I see the dawn of a brighter day. The great heart of the American people beats true to constitutional liberty. The time is at hand when we will be relieved from the tyranny and insolence of military despotism.

"Gentlemen of the juries, for the present farewell; but if God spares my life, I will yet preside in this court, a South Carolina judge, whose ermine is unstained.

"My brethren of the bar, be patient; be loyal to the Constitution; be true to yourselves.

"Mr. Clerk, as I am not permitted to perform any judicial act, you and the sheriff will issue to the jurors their pay certificates as if the judge had not attended.

"Mr. Sheriff, let the court stand adjourned while the voice of justice is stifled."

You can imagine the scene. I cannot describe it.

OCCASIONAL REPORTER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Citadel, Charleston, S. C., 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular of the 17th instant from headquarters second military district, I have the honor to report that the office of provost marshal general was organized by General Orders No. 30, current series, May, 1867, to supply a want which had long been felt in the district. In the unsettled condition of the country outrages and crimes were committed, and the civil authorities seemed to have no idea that it was their duty to repress the evils growing out of the disorganized condition of the community; complaints were continually made that no justice could be obtained, nor redress for injuries. To put a stop to the commission of crimes, and to compel the proper officers to perform their duty faithfully, it was provided by General Order No. 34, current series, 1867, that sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshals, chiefs of detectives, and town marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations in North and South Carolina, should report at once by letter to Brevet Colonel E. W. Hinks, provost marshal general second military district, at Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, constables, and other civil officers in this district whose duty it was to make arrests, and who were not included in the force of any sheriffs, &c., were to make formal reports in like manner and form as above required.

With but very few exceptions the order was complied with, and each officer so reporting was then furnished with the proper blanks to enable him to comply with the requirements of paragraph II of the same order.

In a great many of the counties and districts in North and South Carolina the proper care was not exercised by the civil authorities to keep securely in custody, after arrest or conviction, their prisoners. Paragraph III of General Order No. 34 makes it incumbent on the persons in charge of the jail or other places of confinement to report immediately on the escape being known, to the provost marshal general, giving a full description of the prisoner, the crime for which committed, and whether under sentence or awaiting trial.

By these reports this office has been enabled to secure the rearrest of many of those who had escaped, and who would, no doubt, if they had remained at large, committed more outrages against the community.

The jails of the counties and districts of North and South Carolina, coming under the control of this office, have received a good deal of attention from the provost marshal general, and it is but just to say that a decided improvement has taken place in a majority of cases.

In some the districts of South Carolina the jails were destroyed during the war, but reports from the sheriffs show that endeavors are being made to supply the jails as fast as the means of the counties will allow.

The reports of prisoners confined in the jails have been of very great assistance to this office in determining whether there were any persons unjustly or illegally detained or punished, and from a careful investigation into a great many cases it has been proved that much gross injustice has been committed under the name of justice, both in North and South Carolina, and more especially where Union men and freedmen were concerned.

It was found necessary after the organization of this office to have a corps of reliable men employed as a detective force, under the charge of the provost marshal general. These officers were employed extensively in ferreting out and bringing to trial the gangs of outlaws and desperadoes who infested the upper and remote portions of this district, and it is due to them to say that they have faithfully performed their duties, bringing to light many crimes committed against the government and private individuals, against whom the civil authorities

could or would not proceed; so far, the use of detectives in this department has proved a success; illicit distillation of whiskey, which was a fruitful source of disorder and fraud, has almost entirely ceased, and the numerous outrages that were being committed against peaceable citizens, black and white, are now a rarity.

In addition to these duties, a complete record of all arrests made by the military authorities is preserved, and reports of outrages committed by citizens against either the military or citizens within the limits of the military posts of the district are kept on file.

All questions in relation to certain duties of sheriffs and other civil officers are referred to this office for instructions and recommendations, and constant vigilance is exercised to prevent any serious obstacle from interfering with the prompt administration of justice.

A tabular statement of the reports of this office is appended, showing the more important of the operations within the scope of this office. Should the system which has been inaugurated be adhered to, it is believed that the records of this staff department will, at no distant day, exhibit a very complete chart of the criminal statistics of the two States, and furnish an instructive fund of information for the improvement of the administration of penal justice.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. W. DENNIS,

Bvt. Col., Judge Advocate, in absence of Provost Marshal General.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

October 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions respecting the "civil fund" of the second military district during the period of my official relations therewith, viz., from the 24th of April, 1867, to the present date, October 21, 1867:

Total amount received to date	\$249,277 33
Total amount disbursed to date	54,802 87
Balance on hand	<u>194,474 46</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. NICHOLLS,

Paymaster U. S. Army, D. O. of Civil Fund,

Second Military District.

Brevet Major General E. R. S. CANBY,

Commanding Second Military District, Charleston, S C.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

BUREAU OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,

Charleston, South Carolina, October, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with the order of the brevet major general commanding requiring a report of the operations of this bureau for the year ending September 30, 1867, that I was placed in charge of the bureau of civil affairs on the 24th day of July, 1867, by a verbal order, confirmed by General Order No. 80, August 28, current series, from these headquarters. That from the establishment of the bureau until the last mentioned date, it had been administered by Colonel Royall, chief of bureau, and its oper-

ations were confined to matters connected with registration under the reconstruction acts. Upon entering upon the discharge of my official duties I found their sphere largely increased by the reference of an important class of cases, involving the operation of the acts of reconstruction and of the orders of this military district upon the legal relations of the political communities, civil officers and individuals within this military district. In furtherance of the design of the then commanding general, and under his immediate supervision, the bureau entered upon the difficult work of reducing to systematic method the procedure in cases involving civil rights and remedies, and in defining the limits of the proper spheres of the military and civil agencies of the government.

In order to give uniformity to the action of the military government, all cases involving the adjudication of important points were submitted to the general commanding, in the form of briefs and opinions, which, after receiving his sanction and undergoing such modifications as he might make, were engrossed in a volume and became standing rules guiding the action of the bureau in all subsequent cases depending upon the same principles. As a part of the same design a consolidation of all important orders relating to civil affairs, commencing from the 1st of January, 1866, was undertaken, and considerable progress has already been made towards its accomplishment.

It was in contemplation to prepare digests of the subjects embraced in the orders and opinions; but little more than preparation for this part of the work has been yet attempted, owing to the pressure of current business. For the convenience of reference the subjects acted upon by the bureau were divided into four classes, viz., civil administration, administration of civil justice, administration of criminal justice and registration, and the consolidated orders and opinions have been arranged in accordance with this classification.

Since the third day of August last two hundred and fifty-four cases have been acted upon by the bureau, of which two hundred and six related to civil administration and the administration of civil justice, and forty-eight to registration. Since the last named day briefs and opinions have been prepared and acted upon to the number of forty-nine, of which thirty-one related to civil administration, fifteen to the administration of civil justice, and three to registration. It was part of the original design of the bureau to consolidate and tabularize statistical information of interest, both as facilitating the operations of the bureau and as illustrating the results of the military government. This department has as yet received but little attention from the pressure of current business. The operations of the bureau will appear more fully in detail under the appropriate heads.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

The subjects acted upon under this title have related principally to the appointment and removal of civil officers and qualification for offices, the consideration of the powers and duties of civil officers, as modified by military orders, questions relating to taxation, to the reparation of roads, bridges, &c., the qualifications and drawing of juries, the establishment of military tribunals, and the preparation of rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to communications involving the construction of orders relating principally to the following topics: the abolition of imprisonment for debt, distress for rent, and the staying of suits and executions in certain cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

This title, which embraces all applications by individuals and corporate bodies for remedial aid, has presented a vast variety of cases involving the rights and remedies in the following cases: first, where arising out of military orders; second, where derived from local laws; and, third, where depending partially upon the local laws, and partly on the orders of this military district.

In cases appertaining to the first class, remedies have been afforded assimilated as closely as possible to those given by the local civil tribunals. The second class have been considered on the special merits of each case, and remedies afforded when the ordinary remedy in the civil courts has been found inadequate. The third class has uniformly been remitted to the civil judicature, subject to a supervising oversight designed to prevent the forms of law from being employed as engines of oppression.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

It is made part of my duty by Special Order No. 139 to assist the judge advocate of the standing military commission at these headquarters in cases depending before that body. In important cases, I have personally attended before the court and assisted in the conduct of the prosecutions. In all cases I have from day to day consulted with the judge advocate in all questions arising in the course of the discharge of his duties, making myself as familiar as the nature of my other duties would permit, with the details of each case. Independently of this connection with the military courts, but few subjects relating to criminal justice have passed through my office, cases of that class more properly belonging to the office of the judge advocate of the district.

REGISTRATION.

Prior to my entering the bureau, the preliminary arrangements as to the appointment of registers and the assignment of registration precincts had been completed. General Orders No. 65 went into operation about the same time, and with the promulgation of that order registration commenced. There are 279 registration precincts established—170 in the State of North Carolina, and 109 in the State of South Carolina; each precinct had a board of three registers, and held sessions for the purpose of registration in several election precincts or polling places, of which there are in the State of South Carolina 466, and in North Carolina 845. The active duties of the registers commenced about the 5th of August, and continued until about the 30th of September, when the work was completed. In accomplishing this work each board made two rounds of visitation to each election precinct. The registration took place in triplicate in books prepared for the purpose, and transmitted to the post commanders from this office. The number of books forwarded is 4,839. Blank forms of oaths were transmitted likewise from this office to the number of 353,750. One set of the registration books has been returned to this office representing 279 registration precincts, of which 170 are in the State of North Carolina, and 109 in the State of South Carolina. The total number registered for the States of North and South Carolina is, for North Carolina, whites, 103,060; blacks, 71,657; aggregate, 174,717; for South Carolina, whites, 45,751; blacks, 79,585; aggregate, 125,336. The books are at present undergoing examination as to compliance with orders, and as to the separate grounds of challenge in each case. Cases in the nature of appeals from the decision of the registrars have been referred to this office to the number of six, (6,) which are undergoing examination on the facts of each case.

By General Orders Nos. 65 and 67, boards of registration are required to forward nominations of suitable persons to act as inspectors of election, and also of persons suitable to be designated as agents of the Agricultural Bureau of the United States government. Such nominations have to a considerable extent been forwarded in compliance therewith, but, according to the information received at this office, a complete list of nominees of inspectors of election has not been returned, from the fact that a sufficient number of persons qualified to hold the office have not been found by the respective boards. With scarcely an exception these lists are incomplete in some respects. The work of registration

has proceeded much slower than it would have done if communication with the different sections of the States of North and South Carolina had been easier. Many days are required to communicate with certain sections, delaying greatly the progress of the work, as frequent exchanges of communications with the different boards have been rendered necessary by the nature of the work, and the inexperienced class of persons upon whom the appointment of registers has been necessarily devolved. The actual work of registration ceased on the 30th day of September, at which time the pay of registers ceased until put on further duty for the final revision provided for by the acts of reconstruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WILLARD,
In charge of Bureau.

Lieutenant LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Second Mil. District.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of appointments and removals of civil officers in the State of South Carolina, from July 24, 1867, to September 30, 1867.

Class.	Appointed.	Removed.
Registrars.....	355	28
Sheriffs.....	3	2
Intendant and wardens.....	6	.....
Clerks and treasurers, (town).....	1	.....
Town marshals.....	1	.....
Inspectors of registration.....	1	.....
Magistrates.....	1	.....
Clerk and master, court of equity.....	1	.....
Notary public.....	1	.....

APPENDIX B.

Statement of appointments and removals of civil officers in the State of North Carolina, from July 24, 1867, to September 30, 1867.

Class.	Appointed.	Removed.
Registrars.....	591	42
Clerk and master in equity.....	1	.....
Sheriffs.....	1	1
Magistrates.....	17	16

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.
Judge Advocate's Office, Charleston, S. C., October 21, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to instructions of the commanding general, I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration of military justice in the territory embraced in this command, so far as shown by the records of this office, for the year ending September 30, 1867:

1. During the period extending from the 1st day of October, 1866, to the

21st of March, 1867, in the States of North and South Carolina, constituting the department of the south, there appear to have been the following operations :

Number of cases tried by general court-martial, 185, which are classifiable as follows :

Commissioned officers.....	..
Enlisted men.....	183
Civilians.....	2
Total	<u>185</u>

And further, as follows :

	Enlisted men.
From the 37th regiment of United States colored troops	2
From the 6th regiment of United States infantry	88
From the 8th regiment United States infantry	61
From the 40th regiment United States infantry	9
From the 5th regiment United States cavalry.....	15
From the 3d regiment United States artillery.....	2
From Charleston arsenal company of ordnance corps.....	6
Total	<u>183</u>
Civilian employés in the quartermasters' department.....	2
Aggregate	<u>185</u>

II. During the period extending from the 21st day of March, 1867, to the 30th day of September, 1867, in the States of North and South Carolina, constituting the second military district, there appear to have been the following operations :

1. Number of cases tried by general court-martial 308, which are classifiable as follows :

Commissioned officers.....	6
Enlisted men.....	301
Civilian.....	1
Total	<u>308</u>

And further, as follows :

	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.
From the 6th regiment of infantry	2	92
From the 8th regiment of infantry .....	..	52
From the 29th regiment of infantry .....	..	17
From the 40th regiment of infantry.....	..	84
From the 7th regiment of infantry....., .....	..	1
From the 12th regiment of infantry.....	..	1
From the 3d regiment of artillery.....	..	10
From the 4th regiment of artillery ....., .....	..	1
From the 5th regiment of artillery.....	..	3
From the 5th regiment of cavalry.....	..	33
From the Charleston arsenal company ordnance corps .....	..	6
From the 54th regiment New York veteran volunteers.....	1	..
From the 37th regiment United States colored troops	2	..

	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.
From the United States volunteers, captain and assistant quartermaster	1	..
From the hospital stewards .....	..	1
Total	6	301
Civilian employés at quartermasters' depot .....	..	1
		6
Aggregate		308

2. Number of cases tried by field officers' courts, 131, as follows :

From the 8th regiment United States infantry	61
From the 6th regiment United States infantry	7
From the 29th regiment United States infantry	20
From the 40th regiment United States infantry	20
From the 5th cavalry	23
Total	131

3. Number of cases tried by garrison court-martial, 117, as follows :

From the 6th regiment of infantry	3
From the 40th regiment of infantry	44
From the 5th regiment of cavalry	20
From the 3d regiment of artillery	50
Total	117

4. Number of cases tried by military commission, 18, as follows :

White citizens	8
Colored citizens	10
Total	18

All of which belong to the State of South Carolina.

5. Number of cases tried by military tribunals upon the charges of "violation of paragraph 12, General Orders No. 10, paragraph 10, General Orders No. 12, and paragraph 6, General Orders No. 32, current series, headquarters second military district, 104, which were tried in the different posts and States as follows :

Tried in the State of South Carolina, 43 cases, as follows :

At the post of Darlington	12
At the post of Charleston	14
At the post of Chester	6
At the post of Georgetown	1
At the post of Hilton Head	2
At the post of Unionville	2
At the post of Columbia	6
Total	43

Tried in the State of North Carolina, 61, as follows :

At the post of Wilmington	12
At the post of Charlotte	9

At the post of Morgantown.....	3
At the post of Plymouth.....	11
At the post of Newbern.....	10
At the post of Goldsboro'.....	2
At the post of Raleigh.....	5
At the post of Fayetteville.....	5
At the post of Greensboro'.....	4

Total..... 61

Aggregate..... 104

6. Number of cases tried by post courts, 19, as follows :

In the State of South Carolina, 10, which were tried at the following posts :

At the post of Charleston, South Carolina.....	8
At the post of Hilton Head.....	1
At the post of Sumter.....	1

Total..... 10

In the State of North Carolina, 9, as follows :

At the post of Newburn, North Carolina.....	8
At the post of Charlotte, North Carolina.....	1

Total..... 9

Aggregate..... 19

7. Number of cases tried by provost courts, 75, as follows :

At the post of Aiken, South Carolina.....	38
At the post of Hilton Head.....	5
At the post of Charleston.....	3
At the post of Sumter.....	29

Total..... 75

8. Number of cases awaiting trial by general court-martial, September 30, 1867, as follows :

	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.
From the 6th regiment of infantry.....	..	10
From the 8th regiment of infantry.....	..	20
From the 40th regiment of infantry.....	..	21
From the 29th regiment of infantry.....	..	8
From the 16th regiment of infantry.....	..	1
From the 5th regiment of artillery.....	..	1
From the 5th regiment of cavalry.....	..	12
From the Charleston arsenal company ordnance corps....	..	1
From the United States volunteers, captain and assistant quartermaster.....	1	..
Total.....	1	74
		1
Aggregate.....		75

9. Number of cases awaiting trial by military commission September 30, 1867, 30, as follows :

From the State of South Carolina, 15, among which are—

White citizens.....	5
Colored citizens.....	8
Freedwomen.....	2
Total.....	15

From the State of North Carolina, 15, among which are—

White citizens.....	14
Colored citizens.....	1
Total.....	15
Aggregate.....	30

III. In addition to the foregoing, exhibiting the business in connection with which this office has exercised supervisory and revisory duties, it is to be stated that there has been, since the organization of this district, a large number of advisory reports and indorsements of miscellaneous character made from this office as follows :

Number of letters and reports.....	75
Number of indorsements	236
Total.....	311

IV. Recapitulation of the business of the office during the year ending September 30, 1867 :

Number of cases tried by general court-martial.....	493
Number of cases tried by field officers' court.....	131
Number of cases tried by garrison court-martial.....	117
Number of cases tried by military commission.....	18
Number of cases tried by military tribunals.....	104
Number of cases tried by post courts.....	19
Number of cases tried by provost courts.....	75
	957
Number of cases awaiting trial by general court-martial.....	75
Number of cases awaiting trial by military commission.....	30
	105
Total.....	1,162

Number of letters, reports, and indorsements..... 311

V. The organization of this office on the 30th of September, 1867, was as follows :

1. The judge advocate of the district.
2. One assistant, (citizen.)
3. One clerk, (citizen.)
4. One clerk, (soldier.)
5. One orderly, (soldier.)

The extent, variety, and difficulty of the labors devolved upon this office, and the impracticability of obtaining a suitable officer for the purpose, rendered it necessary to employ a civilian assistant of the requisite legal and military knowledge, service, and experience, and such engagement of William S. Ball, esq., possessing all these qualifications, was authorized by the commanding general, at a compensation of \$200 per month.

The business coming before the office, comprising the preparation, examination, and amendment of charges and specifications for all general courts-martial and military commissions, and the review of the proceedings of all the military courts of every description in the district, together with the miscellaneous, advisory, and other labor performed, continues undiminished, and unremittingly engages the industry of the entire force employed, which could be increased with advantage to the public interest.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. DENNIS,

Brevet Col., Judge Advocate U. S. Army, Second Mil. Dist.

Lieutenant LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., October 19, 1867.

SIR: In conformity with your circular of the 17th instant, I have to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department, second military district, during the year ending September 30, 1867:

On the 1st of October, 1866, there were among the troops in the Carolinas sick and wounded, 262; from then to the 30th September there were taken sick and wounded 8,184, the aggregate under treatment being 8,446.

Of that number there have been returned to duty, 8,096; discharged for disability, 49; deserted, 14; sent to government insane asylum, 1; died, 68; leaving under treatment September 30, 1867, 218.

There were in the command on the 30th September, 1866, 37 medical officers—regular army, 7; volunteer corps, 1; regimental, 4; under contract, 25.

During the year 13 medical officers have joined the command—regular army 1; under contract, 12.

During the year there have left the command 20 medical officers—regular army, 1; volunteer corps, 1; regimental, 4; under contract, 14; leaving in the district September 30, 1867, 30 medical officers—regular army, 7; under contract, 23.

There were in the command on the 30th September, 1866, hospital stewards of the regular army, 19. There have joined the command during the year, 2. Of these there have been discharged, 5; deserted, 1; leaving now on duty in the district, 15.

One regimental hospital steward has joined the command and been transferred to another department during the year.

There have been no epidemics in the department during the year, and the posts were generally healthy, with the exception of three, two of them considered the healthiest spots in South Carolina, viz, Hilton Head and Aiken. At Hilton Head a severe form of remittent fever prevailed, attended with slight mortality. At Aiken the troops suffered with dysentery and typhoid fever, and in a garrison of 198 troops they lost by disease and death nine men. The disease did not continue longer than three or four weeks. At Plymouth, North Carolina, the troops suffered to such an extent from intermittent fever that it was deemed

advisable to abandon the post and place the men on the sea-coast. There were no deaths at Plymouth, but the sickness incapacitated for duty more than half the command.

The medical supplies for the posts in this department are forwarded from New York, and have, as a general rule, been promptly delivered, of good quality, and in good condition.

The immunity we have enjoyed from an epidemic of yellow fever, which has been visiting our Gulf cities with such fatality, I believe to be due to the quarantine which existed last year and was again established in May, 1867. There have been no vessels arriving at the Charleston quarantine with yellow fever aboard; but it is pretty well established that but for the quarantine trade with the West Indies would have existed to a considerable extent, and it is more than probable that the disease would have been imported. Several of the Spanish merchants of this city called on me in March, 1867, to know what was to be done in the summer in regard to quarantine. They were discouraged from trading, and determined to postpone their intercourse with the ports where yellow fever is an annual visitor until winter. At Hilton Head the steamer *Corwin* from Havana arrived June 10, 1867, with ten cases of yellow fever on board, having had three deaths on the voyage. She was placed in quarantine and no communication allowed with the shore. In three days the vessel put out to sea and sailed for a northern port. But for a quarantine there, it is reasonable to suppose communication would have been had with the shore, and the disease that has been creating such havoc at Galveston and New Orleans would have held its carnival of death along the coast of South Carolina. The quarantine was withdrawn last year on the 1st of November, and re-established in May, 1867. It guarded the ports of Hilton Head, Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, South Carolina, and Wilmington, Beaufort, Morehead City, and Newbern, North Carolina. The expense of the quarantine was borne last year by the United States, this year by the State of South Carolina.

The medical officers have, I believe without exception, been faithful and attentive in the discharge of their duties. An acting assistant surgeon was discharged from service for alleged familiarity with enlisted men. He was not tried nor allowed a statement in his defence, but by order of General Robinson, temporarily in command of the department, on the report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Smith, eighth infantry, peremptorily dismissed and forbidden employment again in the department. With that exception, there has been no occasion to interfere with a medical officer. The result of their labor has been entirely satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES PAGE,

Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director.

Lieutenant L. V. CAZIARC,

11th Infantry, A. A. A. G., Headquarters 2d Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Charleston, S. C., October 19, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated 17th instant, issued by your command, I have the honor to report:

During the year ending the 30th September, 1867, the operations of the inspection service of the department of the south and second military district were conducted under the supervision of Major James P. Roy, sixth infantry, acting assistant inspector general of the command. He was aided by Brevet Captain H. E. Hazen, eighth United States infantry, and by respective post commanders.

Formal inspections were made monthly, reported to this office, and reports consolidated and forwarded to the Inspector General of the army. In this regard, regulations and orders were fully complied with.

All public property reported unfit for use was examined critically, and disposed of in manner most advantageous to the service.

In addition, special inspections were made as often as necessity arose. These were various in character, pertaining to many matters of interest in a command combining civil and military powers. They were confidential, and furnished for information of the general commanding.

Complete records were kept of all reports, proceedings, and correspondence.

It was the endeavor of the inspecting officers to ascertain all abuses and irregularities existing in the command. When discovered, they were reported to the commanding general, and his authority secured for their correction. As a rule, however, the officers in command of troops were found efficient and attentive. Such irregularities as existed were the result of insufficient knowledge rather than neglect, and the officer immediately responsible showed great willingness to apply remedies so far as in his power. The action of the acting assistant inspector general was often requisite to secure immediate attention to wants of small commands and scattered posts.

The duties of registration imposed much labor and responsibility upon post commanders and troops, in addition to their military duties. The demands resulting therefrom were cheerfully complied with, and the additional service well performed. It necessarily interfered, though, with the drills and instruction of troops. For this, a proper allowance was made in all reports.

The ammunition, arms, and accoutrements were kept in good condition throughout the command. The clothing issued was indifferent in quality, but of the kind supplied to the whole army. The drill, discipline, instruction, military appearance and bearing of the men were generally satisfactory and creditable. A steady improvement was observable throughout the year.

Very few complaints were made of improper treatment of men by officers. Only one case of unlawful confinement is shown by records of this office, and that was at once corrected.

Quarters and barracks throughout the command were generally comfortable, well policed, and of ample size. Exceptional cases were reported.

The quantity and quality of food supplied were entirely satisfactory, with exception of one post, at which no fresh beef was issued for several months. The commissary department was required to send a supply regularly.

Hospitals were well supplied and attended, the sick properly cared for, the surgeons competent and attentive. Prisons and prisoners were found in fair condition, and during the year much improvement was effected.

The officers of the staff department were efficient in performance of duty, and their offices, warehouses, and stores kept in good condition.

Reference is respectfully made to communication of the acting assistant inspector general to the acting assistant adjutant general of the command, dated 7th September last.

Owing to the absence of Major Roy, whom I relieved on the 2d instant, I have been deprived of the benefit of his personal knowledge in making this report, and it is based entirely upon the records of the office. For the same reason, I am without the advantage of such suggestions as his experience during the year would enable him to make.

Very respectfully submitted :

E. H. LUDINGTON,
Assistant Inspector General.

Brevet Major General E. R. S. CANBY,
*Commanding Second Military District,
Through A. A. A. General of the District.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with verbal directions of the general commanding, I have the honor to report the condition of my department to be good, every branch working under orders and regulations as before the war.

My supplies are obtained on requisitions upon the commissary at New York city, excepting rice, fresh beef, and a few other articles, which can be better purchased here. The stores for North Carolina are shipped to Newbern from New York direct, and are distributed by the depot commissary at that post to the intervening posts.

The issues to the Freedmen's Bureau are now confined to hospitals and orphan asylums. The issues to destitutes, in August, reached 86,769 rations, while those to hospitals and orphan asylums reached 17,530 rations.

Besides these issues of charity are issues to orphan asylums under the charge of the sisters of mercy in Charleston, and to the Ursuline convent at Columbia, both by order of the Secretary of War, issued in 1865 and 1866. Two white families are issued to in this city. Mrs. James L. Pettigru, two rations per day, by order of General Sickles, and Mrs. Colonel Ringgold, four rations per day, by order of the Secretary of War.

The employés of the Freedmen's Bureau receive one ration when the salaries do not exceed fifty dollars (\$50) per month.

Whether under the orders Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in which it is stated that destitution has ceased in consequence of the crops this year, the necessity longer exists for charity issues by the government, is a question for immediate discussion and action. The pauperism which will be fostered by a continuance of salaried persons whose interests lie directly in the way of reform, will increase by drawing the producers from their labors and adding them to the consumers. They will very soon exhaust the year's crop, and the winter will reduce them to the same condition of last spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Commissary Subsistence.

Lieutenant LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. A. A. G., Charleston, South Carolina.

OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, *October 25, 1867.*

A true copy respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, aide-de-camp, Charleston, South Carolina, for his information.

WM. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Commissary Subsistence.

REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN POPE, COMMANDING THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, October 1, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to enclose my report of operations, civil and military, in this district, since I assumed command, April 1, 1867.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN. POPE,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. GRANT,
General-in-chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, October 1, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this district since I assumed command:

I arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 1st of April, 1867, and on that day assumed command of the third military district.

Construction of the reconstruction acts.

I had been furnished with copies of the reconstruction acts, which I was sent here to execute, without any interpretation of those acts, or any orders whatever, touching the performance of my duties; nor did I receive any instructions, or any indication thereafter that my official acts were approved or disapproved, (except in personal letters from yourself,) until the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject of registration were forwarded to me for my information on the 28th of June, by order of the President of the United States.

With the exception, therefore, of the law itself, I was without information as to the extent of my powers, or the manner in which I was to discharge the difficult and delicate trust confided to me, and assumed, as you know, with great reluctance and only in obedience to specific orders. I had, and still have, no official knowledge of the views of the administration upon these questions, and was, therefore, left to place my own construction upon the acts of Congress, and to pursue such course in the administration of my office, in all its complicated and difficult details, as my own judgment dictated.

I therefore studied the acts of Congress with great care, and deduced from them the following conclusions as to the powers therein conferred upon me. I was strengthened in these conclusions by the interpretation of the acts in the veto messages of the President of the United States. I trust I have exercised these extraordinary powers to a very limited extent, and, I hope, with moderation and judgment.

I understood it to be the purpose of the reconstruction acts to give the people of this district a free and fair opportunity to reconstruct their State governments in the manner and on the conditions therein specified, and in order to do this it was the manifest design of those acts to free the southern people, as far as practicable, from the baleful influence of old political leaders, and of the bitterness and hostility to the United States government with which those leaders, as a body, both then and now, were industriously and persistently tormenting the less intelligent portion of the community. I understood from those acts, and still so understand, that it was not the purpose to permit the provisional State governments therein recognized, and which were almost entirely in the hands of the enemies of reconstruction, to be used to defeat the execution of the reconstruction acts, by whose sufferance alone they had any existence at all.

I understood that these provisional governments were permitted by the acts of Congress to remain in existence solely for the purpose of carrying on the details of civil business, and to administer the local civil laws; and that this permission was simply granted for the convenience and temporary accommodation of the people, until such matters could be taken charge of by the legal State governments loyal to the United States, whose organization was provided for in the reconstruction acts.

I understood that those acts also established a military government over these States, supervisory in its character, and to which the provisional State governments were made, in almost all respects, subordinate.

For the "protection of person and property," and for the preservation of "peace and good order," the military government was held to final responsibility, with the understanding that, as far as was consistent with these objects, the civil

and criminal administration was to be left in the hands of the provisional State governments, subject at all times to the revision of the military authorities for the redress of any injustice that the local authorities, either executive or judicial, might commit against classes or individuals.

In case the civil authorities, then in office in any part of the district, proved unable or unwilling to protect the people, and to secure the ends of justice, I understood it to be my duty to replace them by military officers or other civil officers who would effect the purpose.

In addition to these duties a registration of voters was to be made under the direction of the military commander, and elections held in accordance with specific provisions of the acts in question.

All the powers necessary to do these things I understood to be conferred upon me by the reconstruction acts.

In the absence of other instructions or official information on the subject, I think I was confirmed in this view of my powers and duties by the acts themselves and by the veto messages of the President.

In face of the extraordinary circumstances which have surrounded the execution of these duties, I trust that I have not abused nor used unnecessarily nor harshly the powers conferred upon me, and that I have only made such orders and done such things as were manifestly necessary to carry out the obvious purpose of the acts of Congress.

Civil administration.

In accordance with these conclusions as to the powers and duties therein devolved upon me, I assumed the command of this district in the following order:

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA, *Montgomery, Alabama, April 1, 1867.*

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 18, dated headquarters of the army, March 15, 1867, the undersigned assumes command of the third military district, which comprises the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

The districts of Georgia and Alabama will remain as at present constituted and with their present commanders, except that the headquarters of the district of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Milledgeville.

The district of Key West is hereby merged into the district of Florida, which will be commanded by Colonel John T. Sprague, 7th United States infantry.

The headquarters of the district of Florida are removed to Tallahassee, to which place the district commander will transfer his headquarters without delay.

II. The civil officers at present in office in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms of service, unless otherwise directed in special cases, so long as justice is impartially and faithfully administered. It is hoped that no necessity may arise for the interposition of the military authorities in the civil administration, and such necessity can only arise from the failure of the civil tribunals to protect the people, without distinction, in their rights of person and property.

III. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties; and whilst holding their offices, they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments, under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplemental thereto.

IV. No elections will be held in any of the States comprised in this military district, except such as are provided for in the act of Congress, and in the manner therein established; but all vacancies in civil offices which now exist, or which may occur by expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, before the prescribed registration of voters is completed, will be filled by appointment of the general commanding the district.

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

This order specifically asserts the status of the civil officers in their relations to the reconstruction acts, and is the basis of all other orders in relation to civil affairs which I have issued.

The following letter to Governor C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, fully explains my understanding of the status of the civil officers of the provisional State governments under the reconstruction acts:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 22, 1867.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in answer of mine of the 17th.

It gives me pleasure to say that your explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned, and I cordially concur with you in the hope that our relations in the future may be harmonious and agreeable.

I would content myself with this answer to your letter, but for the following remark which it contains. You say, "I supposed I was using such freedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office."

This expression seems to indicate that you think that in some manner, either personally or officially, you have been wronged by that paragraph of my order which has occasioned this correspondence, and that I am seeking to abridge the liberty of speech, in this State, in an unnecessary and oppressive manner.

I trust that I may be able to disabuse your mind of this idea. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the late acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, recognize the existing State government of Georgia as merely provisional, and that the object of recognizing it at all was only that the ordinary course of business in the civil tribunals, and the administration of the laws of the State by the customary agencies, might not be interrupted further than was necessary for the strict execution of the laws of the United States. It is not doubted that Congress might have legislated the present State government of Georgia out of existence as easily as they have recognized it as provisional, and it is as little to be doubted that Congress would have done so, could it have been foreseen that the entire machinery of the provisional State government would be used to defeat the execution of the very law by whose sufferance alone it has any existence at all. It is very clear that Congress did not intend to recognize or permit to exist, by these reconstruction acts, a powerful organization to be used against their execution, nor can such use be made of the State government of Georgia without greatly obstructing, if not, indeed, entirely frustrating the performance of the duty required of me by these acts.

The existing State government was permitted to stand for the convenience of the people of Georgia, in the ordinary administration of the local civil laws, and to that end it should be carefully confined.

It was in this view that paragraph three of my order assuming command was considered, and it is not easy to see how it can be regarded as oppressive or unjust.

Holding your office by permission of the United States government, you are debarred, as I am, from expressing opinions or using influences to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, or to excite ill feeling and opposition to the general government which is executing these acts of Congress.

With your personal opinions, or those of any citizen of Georgia, or their expression within the limits of the law, I have nothing to do; but the distinction between personal opinion openly expressed in an official capacity, and official opinion, is too nice for the common understanding.

The influence of your opinions, openly avowed, must of necessity be very great with the civil officers of the State in all its departments, when the tenure of office is largely dependent upon your pleasure. Your opinions as a private citizen, without official station, and the same opinions while governor of Georgia, have a very different significance, and produce a very different effect.

I only require that the civil machinery of the State of Georgia be not perverted so as to frustrate the execution of the laws of the United States, and for that reason I exact from the civil officers that while they retain their offices they confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and do not use their influence to prevent the people of the State from submitting to and carrying out the laws of the United States.

In your address to the people of Georgia, which occasioned this correspondence, you denounce the acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, as "palpably unconstitutional" and "grievously oppressive," and advise the people, whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take no action under those laws. While you counsel them not to resist by violence, you at the same time, by open official denunciation of the law, invite the very action which you seem to deprecate.

It is manifestly impossible for me to perform the duties required of me by the acts of Congress while the provisional governor of the State is openly denouncing them and giving advice to the public in his official capacity, the result of which will be to excite discontent and to array the whole army of office-holders in the State in opposition to their execution, unless, indeed, the whole civil government of the State is overthrown, and the military substituted. I think such a change would be as distasteful to the people of Georgia as it would be to me, and yet if the civil officers of the State follow the example which your excellency has set them, there will be no escape from such a result.

The third paragraph of my order imposes no restrictions on you to which I am not myself subject. You hold your office by permission of the United States government; I hold mine, as do thousands of others, both civil and military, by substantially the same tenure. Custom old enough to be law itself, restricts us in conversation and action precisely as paragraph three of my order restricts you. There is a very simple mode of freeing ourselves from such restrictions when they become too oppressive.

In conclusion, governor, it seems necessary for me to say in general reply to the latter portion of your letter, that the paragraph of my order to which you object was very carefully considered; that it means precisely what it says, and that to the full extent of my power it will be strictly enforced.

My great respect for your personal character has made it painful to me to write you this letter, but as a fair and full understanding between us is absolutely essential to anything like harmonious relations, I have thought it necessary, even at the risk of giving offence, to acquaint you fully with my understanding of my duty, and of the status of the civil officers of the provisional State governments under the late acts of Congress.

I again assure you that it shall be my study, as it will be my pleasure, to preserve unimpaired friendly and harmonious relations with you, and I trust

that our views on the subject of this correspondence may be made to harmonize sufficiently to secure this result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding

Provisional Governor CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Milledgeville, Georgia.

The civil officers in this district, with few exceptions, had been elected under a condition of the public mind which made it impossible for any Union men to be elected to office. In truth, the general qualification for office had been and was, service in the rebel army or in aid of the rebellion. The exceptions to this general rule were very few. Of course, therefore, the great mass of office-holders in this district were bitterly hostile to the reconstruction acts, and ready to oppose themselves, as far as their safety permitted, to the execution of those acts, and to the performance of the duties therein required of me. The difficulty of executing these acts of Congress, and, in fact, of maintaining civil government at all under such circumstances, is sufficiently apparent. I could have removed the civil officers in mass, and thus have secured harmony between the military authorities and the civil administration, but nothing less than wholesale removal would have accomplished the purpose.

To avoid confusion and inconvenience to the people in the ordinary transaction of civil business, I was unwilling to resort to so sweeping a measure, and preferred, therefore, if possible, to accomplish the end in some manner which would occasion no embarrassment nor interruption in the usual course of civil administration. In this view the second and third paragraphs of my order were made, and they have to a very great degree accomplished the object of securing, at least, such inaction on the part of civil officers as precludes the probability of any serious obstruction to the administration of justice, or the satisfactory execution of the acts of Congress. Some time subsequently I found it necessary to supplement my order assuming command, by General Order No. 49, herewith appended:

[General Orders No. 49.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 12, 1867.

I. The commanding general has become satisfied that the civil officers in this military district are only observing his order prohibiting them from "using any influence to deter or dissuade the people from reconstructing their State governments under the recent acts of Congress," so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are almost, without exception, opposing reconstruction and obstructing and embarrassing civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the performance of their duties by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts.

II. Such use of the patronage of their offices is simply an evasion (perhaps unintentional) of the provisions of the general order above referred to, and is, in fact, an employment of the machinery of the provisional State governments to defeat the execution of the reconstruction acts.

III. It is therefore ordered that all advertisements or other official publications heretofore or to be hereafter provided for by State or municipal laws or ordinances, be given by the proper civil officers, whose duty it is to cause such publications to be made, to such newspapers, and such only, as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to ob-

struct in any manner the civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the discharge of their duty by threats of violence or prosecution, or other penalty, as soon as the military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity.

IV. All officers in this military district, and all officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all boards of registration, or other persons in the employment of the United States under its military jurisdiction, are directed to give prompt attention to the enforcement of this order, and to make immediate report to these headquarters of any civil officer who violates its provisions.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope:

G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, and A. A. A. G.

The necessity and object of this order are obvious. The newspapers, more or less affected by it, immediately raised a hideous outcry that the freedom of the press was abridged and the right of free speech invaded. I was surprised to learn, for the first time, that in Georgia and Alabama freedom of the press is inseparably connected with the possession of official patronage. I am under the belief that the very opposite opinion is entertained everywhere else; and certainly the utterances of the newspapers in this district, since my order was issued, very fully confirm the latter view. The editors of disloyal papers within the last month have utterly overthrown their own complaints on this subject, by indulgence in a riot of bad words and bad manners, which the possession of official patronage, or some other reason, has hitherto repressed.

Owing their exclusive existence to the suppression of every loyal paper for the last six or eight years, by violence and intimidation, these newspapers now claim the advantage and perpetuation of their own wrong. The State laws provide that advertisements, &c., made by State or county officers shall be published in some paper in the county in which the act is to be performed; or, where there is no paper, then in some paper having general circulation in such county. Having, during the war, suppressed all other papers, and the county papers being supported almost entirely by official patronage, of course, under cover of such a law, no other newspapers could be established with any hope of success; and the disloyal press in Georgia and Alabama therefore, intrenched behind this law, clamored against being deprived of the spoils of which they have plundered their neighbors by wrong and violence.

It has been charged that my order No. 49 is inconsistent with the following order; but it is difficult to explain in what respect order 49 is in any way in conflict with this order:

[General Orders No. 28.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 3, 1867.

I. The interference of the post commander at Mobile with a newspaper of that city is unauthorized and entirely disapproved. He will at once undo whatever action he has taken.

II. It is the duty of the military authorities in this district to secure to the people the utmost freedom of speech and of the press, consistent with law; not to restrict either. No satisfactory execution of the late acts of Congress is practicable unless this freedom is secured and its exercise protected by the usual legal means.

III. No officer or soldier in this command will hereafter interfere with newspapers or speakers on any pretext whatever. If disturbance is feared from these sources, the necessary precautions to preserve the peace will be taken in

the manner and through the agencies prescribed in General Orders No. 25 from these headquarters.

IV. Treasonable utterances are not the legitimate exercises of freedom of discussion; but, even in such cases, whatever action is taken must be by direct or dersfrom these headquarters, and not by any subordinate authority.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope :

G. K. SANDERSON,

Captain 33d United States Infantry, A. A. A. G.

I need not tell you of the difficulties which surround an officer placed in such peculiar relations with the people in the administration of his office. The reconstruction acts imply rather than command that elections may be held in these States during their provisional existence, but prescribe certain qualifications for those who shall be allowed to vote or hold office.

Of course there were no means of determining upon such facts until a registration was completed. This required time, and during this necessary interval many offices became vacant by death, resignation, or other causes. The governors are empowered by the State constitutions to fill certain vacancies, and I therefore requested them to designate proper persons for such offices, limiting them, however, in their choice to such persons as were not disqualified to hold office in these provisional governments by the reconstruction acts. There was, however, a large number of county and other offices which governors have no power to fill, such as judges of probate, sheriffs, &c., and yet which are absolutely necessary to the daily business of the people.

As the governors could not appoint, and no elections could be held until registration was completed, it became a question whether such offices should be left vacant, to the great injury and inconvenience of the people, or whether I should appoint temporarily, until elections could be held.

As I understood that the power to keep in existence the civil governments in these States devolved upon me, by the acts of Congress, and that those acts contemplated the ordinary methods of procedure, in all civil cases at least, I determined to fill the vacancies in such of the offices as were necessary to the daily wants of the people.

The great difficulty met with in this course, which was dictated purely by a regard for the interests of individuals and communities in this district, arose from the violent opposition of the disloyal press, which seemed to prefer the total overthrow of civil government even to such qualified submission to the acts of Congress as the daily interests of the people demanded. They therefore commenced immediately to denounce, in terms of unscrupulous and unqualified abuse, all persons who ventured to accept such appointments, calling down upon them the hostility of the people, attempting to degrade them in the eyes of their neighbors, and encouraging acts of wrong and outrage toward them. It became nearly impracticable, in the midst of this storm of abuse, to find persons willing to accept such appointments, although the people were absolutely suffering in their business interests from the want of proper law officers. As these disloyal papers everywhere outside of the cities owed their existence solely to the patronage of State and county officers, I considered it necessary to the interests of the people and the maintenance of civil government at all, to prohibit the civil officers from contributing official support to such newspapers. Hence my order No. 49, above referred to. I think the effect of that order completely justifies it, and protects the interests of quiet citizens in this district from the inconvenience and injury of total cessation of civil administration, to which the course of the newspapers was rapidly bringing them.

Immediately after the publication of this order I received a remonstrance against it from Governor Jenkins, of Georgia. My reply thereto sets forth very

fully my views of the relations of the provisional State governments to the military supervisory government established by the reconstruction acts, and, if I am right in my construction of those acts, demonstrates my authority to issue such an order and its validity. It is as follows, viz:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,

Atlanta, Georgia, September 3, 1867.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, remonstrating against my order No. 49, and citing certain sections of the code of Georgia as being to some extent in conflict therewith.

You proceed to say that unless sheriffs' notices of sales, ordinaries' citations, &c., are published in newspapers mentioned in the laws of the State, all action in such cases will be without validity.

Your excellency proceeds upon the theory that the State government of Georgia is a legal one, and that all acts contrary to State laws, even when done in pursuance of the acts of Congress, are illegal. The very preamble of the reconstruction acts contradicts this theory in direct terms, in the following words, viz:

"Whereas no legal State government, or adequate protection for life or property, now exists in the rebel States of * * * Georgia," &c.

The act then proceeds to recognize the existing State government of Georgia as provisional merely, and establishes a military government, to which the provisional government is made, in almost every respect, subordinate.

As the laws of the United States are paramount in Georgia, it follows that no proceedings of the existing State government of Georgia possessed any validity whatever prior to the enactment of the reconstruction acts, and that whatever validity they possess now they owe entirely to that recognition and to sufferance or toleration by those acts of Congress, or by the military commander acting under them.

The power is vested in me by the reconstruction acts to make such orders as I consider necessary to carry out the objects therein specified, and such orders therefore carry with them, in this district, all the force of law until they are modified or countermanded by higher authority than mine.

Any law of the provisional State government in conflict with orders thus issued is null and of non-effect, and any proceedings whatever under a law thus set aside by military orders are without validity.

My order No. 49 was issued in virtue of the power thus vested in me, and I consider it necessary to the execution of the acts of Congress above specified.

It is made my duty by those acts to remove from office every civil official who uses any influence to obstruct their execution. I am no more permitted to suffer a civil officer in this State to obstruct the execution of those acts, under cover of a State law, than I am to allow him to violate the civil rights bill, or any other act of Congress, on the same plea.

The object accomplished by my order No. 49 could have been secured by removing the State and county officers; but, to avoid confusion and inconvenience to the people of the State in the ordinary transaction of legal business, I have preferred to secure this object in a manner which does not involve such embarrassment.

Any validity whatever hereafter given to the legal or other proceedings of the provisional State government, by virtue of authority within the State of Georgia, must be given by a State convention or by acts of the State legislature elected under a State constitution approved by the government of the United States.

Thus I understand the reconstruction acts and my authority under them, and in that view I say, with all respect, that I consider the positions set forth in your excellency's letter unsound.

I think I may assure your excellency that the inconvenience to the people, which

you suggest as a consequence of my order, will be of a very temporary character, if indeed there be any inconvenience at all.

From advices received from various parts of the State, I think I may assure you with confidence that the official advertisements in question will be quite generally published as they have hitherto been. It is likely that names of newspapers and their course on reconstruction may be changed, but I think that these changes will not injuriously affect the interests of the people.

As your excellency has steadily declined hitherto to aid me by your experience and knowledge of people and circumstances in Georgia, in the performance of duties important to the welfare of the people of the State, which I am commanded to perform by act of Congress, (except, indeed, in cases in which the exercise of your own official patronage was concerned,) I regret that you have departed from that course at such a time and on such a subject.

While I cannot doubt that your excellency's letter was prompted by the supposed danger of inconvenience to the people, or the fear of want of validity in legal transactions arising from the requirements of my order, yet, as the obvious and immediate effect of compliance with your wishes would be the continuance of patronage and support to certain newspapers which are openly and bitterly opposing reconstruction under the acts of Congress, embarrassing and obstructing civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this State in the performance of their duties, and inflaming the public mind with hostility to the government and people of the United States, it is not unlikely that your motives may be greatly misinterpreted.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Provisional Governor CHARLES J. JENKINS,

Milledgeville, Georgia.

Shortly after I assumed the command, (April 1, 1867,) occurred a riot at Mobile, on the occasion of a speech delivered, or commenced to be delivered, in that city by the honorable W. D. Kelley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania. It is unnecessary to give any account of the details of this riot, as they have already been fully reported to you and published. I considered it essential to the preservation of "peace and good order" in that city that the mayor and chief of police should be removed, and, as a consequence, that the city council should be reorganized, so as to secure harmony between them and the new mayor and chief of police. This was accordingly done, and in order to prevent misunderstanding in the future, as to the duties required of such officers under the military supervision, I issued the following order, which explains my understanding of the matter:

[General Orders No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, May 29, 1867.

I. The late disgraceful riot at Mobile, due mainly to want of efficiency or inclination on the part of the mayor and chief of police to perform their obvious duty, seems to render it necessary that the military authorities of this district should explain to all such officials the position they occupy under the laws of the United States, and the manner in which they will be expected to discharge their trusts.

II. The late acts of Congress are prefaced with the statement that "no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of * * * Georgia, Alabama, and Florida;" and these acts, therefore, while proceeding to recognize the existing State governments as pro-

visional merely, establish also a military supervisory government, which is made responsible for that security of life and property to citizens which was not possessed previous to their passage.

The final responsibility for the peace and security in the several States in this military district rests, therefore, with the military authorities, and in case the civil provisional officers in any part of it prove unable or unwilling to protect the people, it becomes necessary for the military power either to supersede them by military officers, or by other civil officers or organizations which will effect the object.

III. In order that the civil authorities in this district may understand precisely what is expected of them by the military authorities, the following rules are established :

IV. In cities or towns having municipal government, the mayor and chief of police, or other civil officers possessing their authority, (where there is no mayor or chief of police,) are required to be present at every public political meeting or assemblage which occurs within the limits of their jurisdiction, with such police force and arrangements as will render disturbances or riots impracticable. It will be no excuse to say that such civil authorities did not know of the meeting or did not apprehend disturbance. It is easy, by municipal regulation, to require that sufficient notice of any such meeting be given to the mayor or other proper authority, to enable him to prepare for the suppression of disturbance, and it is proper, in the present excited state of the public mind, to make such arrangements as are necessary for the preservation of peace at all public political meetings, even if there be really no danger of disturbance. In any event, the civil officers above referred to, as well as those hereinafter mentioned, will guide themselves by this understanding.

V. At all public political meetings or assemblages held outside of town or city corporations, the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or a deputy specially appointed for the occasion, will be present, and will, in case of need, organize a posse from the people on the ground, which he will hold separate from the body of the assemblage, to interpose, if necessary, to preserve the peace; but in selecting persons to serve as a temporary police force or posse they are instructed not to summon any of the officers or public speakers of the assemblage.

Sheriffs or their deputies are empowered to exact service from all persons thus summoned as a posse, and to require that due notice shall be given to the sheriffs themselves of any public political meetings or assemblages which may be called in their respective counties, in time to make the arrangements herein indicated.

VI. It is to be distinctly understood that the duty of the proper municipal authorities and the sheriffs of counties is to preserve the peace, and to assure their rights and privileges to all persons who desire to hold public meetings not in violation of law, and to take all precautions to prevent the invasion of such rights and privileges.

VII. In case of any riot or disturbance, if it cannot be clearly shown that the civil officers above indicated were present and did actively and faithfully perform their duties, both by word and deed, such officers will be deposed from their offices and otherwise held responsible by the military authorities, to the full extent of the neglect or criminality manifested by them.

VIII. All commanders of troops in this district are also instructed to render to the above-mentioned civil officers, on their application, whatever military aid may be needed, and the military commanders are directed to send a judicious and careful officer to be present at such political meetings herein referred to as may occur within the limits of their jurisdiction. Every officer thus detailed, while not interfering with the civil officers in the performance of their duties, will stand ready to interpose, and, if necessary, to bring such military force to the spot as the necessities of the case may demand.

IX. Post and detachment commanders within this district are directed to keep

themselves advised of all public political meetings which take place within the limits of their jurisdiction, and during such meetings to hold themselves and their commands in readiness for immediate action at the call of the officer whom they are directed in a previous paragraph of this order to send to such meetings. Commanding officers are informed that they will be held to their full share of responsibility for any want of precautionary measures or prompt action to prevent riots or to arrest disturbers of the peace.

X. The commanding general believes that ordinary good faith on the part of the civil officials above mentioned in taking the precautionary steps indicated in this order and in performing their obvious duty, will secure the people of this district from riots or riotous proceedings, and he sincerely hopes that no occasion may arise, as none need arise, for any active participation of the military in the execution of law and the protection of citizens in their legal rights and privileges.

By command of Brevet Major General John Pope :

G. K. SANDERSON,

Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

This order has been observed in good faith throughout this district, and I am glad to say that neither riots, riotous proceedings, nor any disturbance of peaceful citizens at public meetings has since occurred.

The civil officers of all grades throughout this district, being thus brought into direct responsible relations with the military authorities, have performed their duties with increased fidelity and efficiency, and I think all apprehension of public outrage or wrong has died away.

It is unnecessary to report in detail the thousands of complaints which have been advanced by individuals of injustice done to them on one account or another by the civil courts. I have caused careful investigations of these complaints to be made, and in every case that demanded my interference I think I have redressed whatever wrong was done.

Under the present jury system the entire colored population was excluded from the jury box, and the interests, and sometimes the lives, of the colored people were made to depend upon the verdict of those known to be hostile to the possession of any rights whatever by the colored race. Neither was there any surety of justice to Union men or people from the north, and especially ex-Union soldiers settled in this district, with juries inflamed with hostility toward such classes.

I have a very large number of cases of wrong perpetrated upon such persons by juries empanelled in this district, which, if you desire it, I will forward you by express.

There was no direct way to correct this evil except by enforcing a fair representation of each class upon every jury, or by submitting all cases in which such classes were parties to a military court. This latter course presented difficulties and embarrassments unnecessary to detail, beside involving the government in heavy expense. I therefore decided upon the first plan, and issued thereupon the following orders :

[General Orders No. 53.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 19, 1867.

Grand and petit jurors, and all other jurors for the trial of cases, civil or criminal, or for the administration of law, in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will hereafter be taken exclusively from the lists of voters, without discrimination, registered by boards of registration under the acts of Congress of the United States, known as the reconstruction acts.

Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it is to summons and empanel jurors

will require each juror to make oath that he is duly registered, as above indicated, specifying precinct and county in which he was registered, which affidavit will be placed on the official files of the court.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope :

G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 55.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 23, 1867.

General Orders No. 53 is not designed to require that the present juries already drawn in this district shall be set aside and new juries drawn and summoned, but only in the case of juries already drawn and summoned, that the jurors shall be required to take the oath specified in General Order No. 53, and that jurors who cannot take that oath shall be replaced by such as can.

Juries shall be hereafter listed, drawn, and summoned as required in that order.
By command of Brevet Major General Pope :

G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

These orders seem to me to accomplish the purpose; that they are fair and reasonable I think will not be disputed. But one judge in this district has objected to execute them. My letter to him on the subject is appended :

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, September, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, in which you inform me that you cannot, as judge of a superior court of the State of Georgia, obtain your consent to be made instrumental in carrying out orders 53 and 55, issued from these headquarters, and stating your reasons therefor.

While I thank you for the candor of your communication, I regret that you have reached such a conclusion. I cannot undertake to enter into any argument to convince you that my orders are legal and obligatory upon you. It seems not improper, however, to state that the position upon which your conclusion is based appears to me to be totally untenable. Your argument is founded upon the theory that the State government of Georgia is a legal one, and that all acts contrary to the laws of the State, even when done in pursuance of the acts of Congress, are illegal. The preamble of the reconstruction acts contradicts this theory in direct terms in the following words, viz :

"Whereas no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of * * * Georgia, &c."

The acts then proceed to recognize the existing State governments as provisional merely, and establish a military government to which the provisional government is made, in almost every respect, subordinate.

As the laws of the United States are paramount in Georgia, it follows that no proceedings of the existing State government of Georgia possessed any validity whatever prior to the enactment of the reconstruction acts, and that whatever validity they possess now they owe entirely to that recognition. Whenever the proceedings of the provisional State government, either in its execu-

tive or judicial departments, conflict with the provisions of the reconstruction acts, or with the orders of the military commander acting in conformity thereto, such proceedings are without legal validity.

The power is vested in me, by the reconstruction acts, to make such orders as I consider necessary to carry out the objects therein specified, and such orders, therefore, carry with them, in this district, all the force of law, until they are modified or countermanded by higher authority than mine.

Any law of the provisional State government in conflict with orders thus issued is null and of no effect, and any proceedings whatever under a law thus set aside by military orders, are without validity.

My orders 53 and 55 were issued by virtue of the power thus vested in me, and I consider them necessary to the execution of the acts of Congress above specified. As the reconstruction acts became laws of the United States in the manner provided by the Constitution, and as the question of their constitutionality has been presented to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that highest judicial tribunal of the country has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the case, the consideration of that question by subordinate military or judicial officers is scarcely admissible.

Your arguments against political tests is very good, but totally inapplicable to the case.

My orders require jurors to be selected from the registered voters, but make no discrimination as to their politics.

While I do not, for the present, prohibit you from the further exercise of judicial powers, I do require you to observe the above orders, and will not overlook any failure on your part to carry them fully into execution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Honorable AUGUSTUS REESE,

Madison, Georgia.

These are all the orders having any general bearing upon civil affairs in this district which I have issued. I think they cover the whole ground, and that they were judicious. That they have corrected many evils, and have gone far toward preserving "peace and good order" and "protecting all persons in their rights of person and property," I am very sure.

I have removed very few *civil* officers, and have done so in almost every case for refusing to comply with some one of the orders above set forth. I have appointed civil officers to fill *such vacancies only* as the daily business of the people demanded. I send enclosed a list of both classes.

I think it proper to state that I have made an order on the State treasurers of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to make no more payments from the State treasuries after the appropriations for the present fiscal year are exhausted, except on orders or warrants approved here. I do not propose to issue orders on the subject, but as the last legislatures made many appropriations for payment of bounties to soldiers in the rebel army; for support to their families; pay of civil officers under the confederacy; providing wooden legs, &c., for rebel soldiers; educating rebel soldiers, &c., &c., few of which appropriations will be continued or approved by the State convention or the legislature elected under a new constitution, I thought it proper to prohibit such payments until the State convention should meet and consider the subject.

It is unnecessary to burden this report with the details of particular acts or proceedings in the execution of my duties. Everything I have done, has been done in strict subordination to the general rules laid down in the foregoing general orders.

I am specially indebted to Governor R. M. Patton of Alabama for the cordial support and assistance he has given me in the execution of my duties. Deeply concerned in the welfare and devoted to the interests of the people of Alabama, he has been willing to lay aside all feeling of personal unpleasantness on account of the unexpected and of course distasteful relations in which the reconstruction acts have placed him with the military authorities of this district, and has been anxious, if he could not do all he wished for the benefit of the people of Alabama who had confided their interests to his hands, to do all he could. In this spirit he has met me, and I am glad to say I have derived great benefit from his experience and assistance in the affairs of Alabama.

From Governor Walker of Florida I have also received such advice and assistance in relation to affairs in Florida as were necessary in the performance of my duties.

My correspondence with Governor Jenkins of Georgia on these subjects has already been transmitted to you.

I may say, generally, that I have interfered as little, either with individuals or with civil officials, as was consistent with the faithful performance of my duties under the acts of Congress.

I have protected all public assemblages of whatever political character in the exercise of their right of free speech and peaceable discussion, and I have not restrained the people in the exercise of the utmost freedom allowed them by their own laws. The questions arising under the reconstruction acts have been openly and fully discussed, and with such bitterness and personality as I have never known elsewhere.

For reasons fully stated to you in my letter of July 24, 1867, I have encouraged the widest latitude of speech and of the press, and if ever a public question was discussed without restraint of any kind, the question of reconstruction, under the acts of Congress, has been so discussed in this district. The utterances of public speakers and newspapers in this district, for the last six months, will fully bear me out in this statement.

Registration and elections.

In considering the manner in which the registration of voters required by the reconstruction acts should be made in this district, it was manifest :

1st. That the work should be done with the greatest despatch in order to complete it by the date fixed in the acts, (September 1, 1867.)

2d. That the registration should be as thorough as it could possibly be made, and should include every man not disqualified by the acts themselves.

3d. That it should be done with the least expense to the government.

In addition, I considered it in all respects desirable, in view especially of the last two objects, and for other manifest reasons, that no officer or soldier of the United States should be employed on the work, but that for each district of the State, the registration should be made by citizens living in that district in the midst of their friends and neighbors, to whom they would eventually be responsible for the manner in which they discharged their trust. I deemed it also simple justice to the colored race, enfranchised by the reconstruction acts, that they should be represented on each board of registration. I therefore adopted the following system :

1st. The boards of registration, fixed by the acts at three members for each registration district, were appointed from citizens living in the district, two white and one colored. All members of the boards were required to take the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

2d. The same general rules were adopted as are observed in taking the census of the United States, viz., to pay a fixed sum for registering each voter.

In this manner, it was made doubly the interest of the boards of registration to use all effort to make a full registration—because the amount of their pay de-

pending directly upon the number of registered voters, and because the public opinion in their own county and neighborhood would hold them responsible that a fair and full registration was made.

The question of time was also settled by this arrangement, as the registers had no object in delay, but indeed every reason to finish the work with all despatch.

The average for the entire district was fixed at twenty-six cents per name, and at this date the registration is completed, and I think exhibits very much higher figures than any one anticipated.

They are as follows :

GEORGIA.	
Whites.....	95, 214
Colored.....	93, 457
Total.....	<u>188, 671</u>
ALABAMA.	
Whites.....	74, 450
Colored.....	90, 350
Total.....	<u>164, 800</u>
FLORIDA.	
Whites.....	11, 180
Colored.....	15, 357
Total.....	<u>26, 537</u>

The whole number of registered voters in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, is as follows :

Whites.....	180, 844
Colored.....	199, 164
Total.....	<u>380, 008</u>

The average white vote in these States, before the war, was as follows :

Georgia.....	102, 585
Alabama.....	82, 324
Florida.....	12, 769

The amount expended in completing the registration, and other expenses of civil administration, since April 1, 1867, is nearly as follows. I cannot give the exact amounts, as some of the vouchers from Alabama and Florida are not yet received, but the final amounts will not vary much from this statement :

Actual cost of registration.....	\$96, 125
Transportation of registers and pay of clerks.....	25, 700
Compensation of superintendents and clerks.....	16, 600
Registration books, printing notices, orders, &c.....	13, 000
Incidental expenses.....	10, 900
Total amount expended.....	<u>162, 325</u>
Whole amount appropriation received.....	<u>175, 337</u>
Balance on hand.....	<u>13, 012</u>

It is possible that for conducting the two elections required by the acts, viz: the elections of delegates to conventions, and to determine upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution, a further sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars may be needed, but at present I think the amount on hand will be sufficient for these purposes.

I append the orders concerning registration, in detail :

[General Orders No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA.
Atlanta, Georgia, May 21, 1867.

In accordance with an act of Congress, supplementary to an act to provide a more efficient government for the rebel States, &c., dated March 2, 1867, the following arrangements are herein made for the registration of voters in the States of Georgia and Alabama:

I. The States of Georgia and Alabama are divided into registration districts, numbered and bounded as hereinafter described.

II. A board of registration is herein appointed for each district, as above mentioned, to consist of two white registers and one colored register. In the State of Georgia, where only the two white registers are designated in this order, it is directed that these white registers in each district immediately select, and cause to be duly qualified, a competent colored man to complete the board of registration, and report his name and post office address, without delay, to Colonel C. C. Sibley, commanding district of Georgia, at Macon, Georgia.

III. Each register will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by Congress, by an act dated July 2, 1862, and an additional oath to discharge faithfully the duty of register under the late acts of Congress. It is not believed that any of the appointees, hereinafter designated, will be unable to take the test oath above mentioned. Blank forms of these oaths will be sent to the appointees at once, and on being executed and returned to the superintendents of State registration, their commissions as registers will be issued and forwarded to them immediately.

IV. In order to secure a full registration of voters, it is determined to fix the compensation of registers according to the general rule adopted in taking the census. In the cities, the compensation is fixed at fifteen cents for each recorded voter; in the most sparsely settled counties and districts, at forty cents per voter. The compensation will be graduated between these limits, according to the density of the population, and the facilities of communication. Ten cents per mile will be allowed for transportation of registers off the lines of railroads or steamboats, and five cents per mile, when travel is done on railroads and steamboats.

V. It is hereby made the duty of all registers—and they will be expected to perform it strictly—to explain to all persons who have not heretofore enjoyed the right of suffrage, what are their political rights and privileges, and the necessity of exercising them upon all proper occasions.

VI. The name of each voter shall appear in the list of voters for the precinct or ward in which he resides; and in cases where voters have been unable to register while the boards of registration were in the wards or precincts where such voters live, opportunity will be given to register at the county seats of their respective counties, at a specified time, of which due notice will be given; but the names of all voters thus registered will be placed on the lists of voters of their respective precincts.

VII. The boards of registration will give due notice, so that it may reach all persons entitled to register, of the date when they will be in each election precinct, the time they will spend in it, and the place where the registration will be

made; and upon the completion of the registration for each county, the board of registration will give due notice that they will be present for three successive days, at the county seat of such county, to register such voters as have failed to register, or been prevented from registering in their respective precincts, and to hear evidence in the cases of voters rejected by the registers in the several precincts, who may desire to present testimony in their own behalf.

VIII. Unless otherwise instructed hereafter, boards of registration are directed, in determining whether applicants to register are legally qualified, to hold that the terms "executive and judicial," in the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, comprise all persons whomsoever who have held office under the executive or judicial departments of the State or national government: in other words, all officers not legislative, which last are also excluded by the act. Persons who apply to register, but who are considered disqualified by the boards, will be permitted to take the required oath, which, with the objections of the board, will be held for adjudication hereafter.

IX. The lists of registered voters, for each of the precincts, will be exposed in some public place in that precinct for ten consecutive days, at some time subsequent to the completion of the registration for each county, and before any election is held, in order that all supposed cases of fraudulent registration may be thoroughly investigated. Due notice will be given and provision made for the time and place for the examination and settlement of such cases.

X. Blank books of oaths, required to be taken by voters, and blank registration lists, as also full and detailed instructions for the performance of their duties, will be at once forwarded to the boards of registration, appointed in this order, and it is enjoined upon these boards that they proceed to complete the registration with all energy and despatch.

XI. The detailed instructions to registers will designate the member of each board who shall be its president.

XII. Violence, or threats of violence, or any other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering his name or exercising his political rights, are positively prohibited; and it is distinctly announced that no contract or agreement with laborers which deprives them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district; and this offence, or any previously mentioned in this paragraph, will cause the immediate arrest of the offender and his trial before a military commission.

XIII. The exercise of the right of every duly authorized voter, under the late acts of Congress, to register and vote, is guaranteed by the military authorities of this district; and all persons whomsoever are warned against any attempt to interfere to prevent any man from exercising this right under any pretext whatever, other than objection by the usual legal mode.

XIV. In case of any disturbance or violence at the places of registration, or any molestation of registers, or of applicants to register, the boards of registration will call upon the local civil authorities for a police force or a posse to arrest the offenders and preserve quiet, or, if necessary, upon the nearest military authorities, who are hereby instructed to furnish the necessary aid. Any civil officials who refuse, or who fail to protect the registers, or applicants to register, will be reported to the headquarters of the officer commanding in the State, who will arrest such delinquents and send charges against them to these headquarters, that they may be brought before a military commission.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope :

G. K. SANDERSON,

Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Instructions to registers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:

I. In conformity with the fourth section of the supplementary act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, and by direction of Brevet Major General John Pope, commanding this district, you have been designated as members of a board of registration for the _____ election district, _____ comprising the count _____ of _____ in the State of _____.

II. I herewith transmit you copies of the laws of Congress in pursuance of which you are appointed, and under whose authority you are to act, and of General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters, which, with these instructions, will be your guide in the performance of your duties.

III. The necessary books and blanks will also be sent you.

IV. Your official oath having been forwarded to the superintendent of registration for your State, you will enter at once upon the performance of your duties.

V. Should one of you decline, or from permanent illness or other cause become incapacitated, the other two will nevertheless go on with the work, giving immediate notice of the vacancy, and forwarding at the same time the name of a person properly recommended and capable of filling the vacant place.

VI. In this, as in other cases of official correspondence, you will address all letters and reports to the superintendent of registration for your State.

VII. Should there be but one register in readiness to serve he will report the fact immediately, but will not enter upon his duties until advised so to do by the superintendent.

VIII. Upon examination of the act of Congress you will find that you are to register the names of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county within your district, who shall have taken and subscribed the prescribed oath.

IX. You have been designated for this duty in the fullest confidence that you will perform it faithfully.

X. It is particularly enjoined upon you to see that all persons entitled to register fully know and understand all their rights and privileges, and you will take especial care to explain these rights and privileges, and the nature and importance of the right of suffrage to those who have not heretofore enjoyed it.

XI. You will, as a preliminary step, cause the fact of your appointment to be known throughout your district by all means within your reach, and then proceed to carry out, in all its details, the directions given in section VIII, General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters.

XII. The "due notice" referred to may include hand-bills, letters, notices posted up in public places, such as election polls, post offices, crossroads, taverns, stores, &c., &c.

XIII. You will visit each and every election precinct in each and every county of your district, spending in each the number of days necessary to complete the registration, taking care that full and sufficient notice be given in advance, in order to secure the attention and attendance of every person entitled to register.

XIV. In proceeding to register, you will read distinctly to the person, or persons, to be registered, the oath prescribed by law and printed in the books of registration.

XV. You will cause each one to sign a separate copy in the book, and hav-

ing duly administered the oath, one of you will immediately fill up and sign the certificate below, so that it will read, "Sworn to and subscribed before me, date, precinct and county aforesaid." (Then follows signature.)

Register of the _____ registration district.

XVI. That portion of the certificate beginning, "and further, that he was born in _____," and the two lines following, need only be filled up in the case of a foreign-born and naturalized citizen, and the blank after the printed words, "and naturalized by," will be filled up by the name of the court and judge before whom his naturalization papers were taken out. In all such cases registers will be careful to distinguish a certificate of naturalization from a declaration of intention to become a citizen; the latter, or declaration of intention, being of no value in this connection, and conferring no quality of citizenship. And no certificate of naturalization issued under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, or of any pretended State governments under the same, will be considered valid.

XVII. If any person shall apply to register whom you consider as excluded by law, you will permit such persons, if they desire it, to take the prescribed oath, and will attest the same. You will then write across the printed certificate the word, "excluded," and note below in as few words as possible the character of your objection.

XVIII. A full and accurate list of all persons thus excluded will be made and preserved, and their several applications will be inquired into and adjudicated as specified in section 8. General Orders No. 20.

XIX. In addition to the book of oaths, you will receive registration books, sufficient for all the counties in your district; these books will be your official record, and in their use the utmost neatness, care, and accuracy are enjoined. They are to be used in duplicate, that is to say, the entries will be repeated, or made simultaneously in two books, so that you will have two (2) complete and exactly similar lists of registered voters for each and every precinct in your district. You will be careful that these two lists are kept separate, that is to say, one register will keep and care for one list, and another register the other list, so that in case either of the books of voters is lost or defaced the other will be available. If more than two (2) sets of books are needed for a county, you will use another set, but you will be careful to close the books when the registration is completed for the county for which those books were opened, and open a new set for the next county in order. The object of this arrangement is, that the registration for each county may be complete and separate.

XX. From the book of oaths you will copy into the books of registration for each county the particulars necessary to fill the several columns, viz: date, name, book, page, color, residence, and, in cases of naturalization, how, when, and where naturalized. Under the head of remarks, you will add anything you may consider necessary to explain or throw light upon the position or qualification of the persons registered.

XXI. In the same books you will be careful to keep each precinct separate, and for that purpose the record of registration for each precinct of its proper county will be separated from the preceding and the following one, by one or more blank pages.

XXII. In thus entering the names of voters in each precinct, you will write the surname first, thus: if the voter's name be John Smith, you will enter it Smith, John; if his name be Thomas Hutchings, you will enter it Hutchings, Thomas, and in similar manner for all names.

XXIII. As fast as the registration of each county is completed, the books of registration, as also the book of oaths for that county, will be despatched by express, or other safe and speedy means, to the superintendent of registration for your State.

XXIV. If any doubt arise in the mind of the board concerning any article in these instructions, or concerning any case which may come before it which the

registers cannot themselves determine by a vote of the board, application for information will be made to the superintendent, who will immediately refer such cases to these headquarters for a decision.

By command of Brevet Major General John Pope:

JAS. F. MELINE,
Brevet Colonel and General Inspector of Registration,
Third Military District.

Special instructions to boards of registration in the State of Alabama and State of Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 17, 1867.

In addition to the general instructions for the guidance of boards of registration for the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, promulgated June 1, 1867, the following rules of construction will be followed by the boards of registration in the State of Alabama, in carrying out the provisions of the first section of the supplementary act of Congress. (See page 5, Instructions.)

I. Persons entitled to registration on taking and subscribing the oath (page 5) are: all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident of the State for one year immediately preceding, and are exempt from the disqualifications hereinafter described.

II. Persons not entitled to registration and incapable of taking the oath (page 5) are those who have been disqualified as follows:

First. Those who were at any time members of Congress or officers of the United States, civil or military, and, as such officers, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and all who were at any time members of any State legislature, or of any body that passed a State ordinance of secession, or executive or judicial officers of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

It will be noticed that the words "at any time," apply to all who, *at any time previous* to the rebellion, held any of the offices named, some of which offices no longer exist.

The following will be regarded as executive and judicial officers of the State of Alabama within the meaning of the law:

Governor of the State, secretary of state, treasurer of state, comptroller of public accounts, sheriffs, judges of the supreme court, judges of circuit court, chancellors, registers in chancery, judges of the inferior court, judges of court of county commissioners, judges of probate, justices of the peace, coroners, clerks of circuit court, clerks of the supreme court, clerks of the inferior court, marshals of supreme court, attorney general, county commissioners, solicitor general, tax collectors, tax assessors, county surveyor, county treasurer, reporters of the supreme court, judges of any city or other court of special jurisdiction, mayor, recorder, aldermen, councilmen of any incorporated city or town who are *ex officio* justices of the peace.

Second. Tax receivers and tax collectors who have acted in levying or collecting moneys in aid of the rebellion.

Third. Any judicial or executive officer not herein named, who has exercised his official functions in furnishing men, money, munitions of war, or any material aid in favor of the rebellion.

Fourth. Those persons who have been convicted of felony against the laws of any State or of the United States.

Fifth. All executive or judicial officers who held or exercised the functions of

any officer under the so-called confederate government, or the government of any one of the United States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war or in aiding hostile preparation or action, and all who engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

Sixth. Those executive or judicial officers who *voluntarily* furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, animals, or any other material of war, or labor, or service of any kind to the confederate military or naval forces, or money by loan or otherwise to the confederate government, or aided in any way the raising, organizing, or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United States.

III. Ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded, or giving individual soldiers food to relieve present suffering, are merely acts of charity, and do not constitute "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." The parent who gave a son, in armed hostility, food and clothing for his own use, might do so without hostile intent. If he gave him a horse, gun, or anything else to be used for hostile purpose, he thereby gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

IV. Boards of registration will adhere strictly to directions published in General Orders No. 20, instructions of June 1, and to these special instructions, and will use every effort to secure a just and fair registration in accordance therewith.

If any who are entered on the registration list as rejected by the board, after examination still believe they are entitled to vote and desire to take the prescribed oath, the oath may be administered and the fact of its being taken recorded opposite the name of the party.

Members of boards in large towns will use special diligence to prevent fraudulent registration of persons disqualified by felony, non-residence, minority, or want of citizenship.

V. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the board in any case of contested registration.

VI. The third section of the constitutional amendment referred to in section 6, act of March 2, 1867, (see page 4, Instructions,) is here published for the information of boards of registration. It is as follows:

"No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

By command of Brevet Major General Pope:

JAMES F. MELINE,
*Brevet Colonel and General Inspector of Registration,
Third Military District.*

Special instructions to boards of registration in the State of Florida.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 17, 1867.

In addition to the general instructions for the guidance of boards of registration for the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, promulgated June 1, 1867, the following rules of construction will be followed by the boards of registration in the State of Florida, in carrying out the provisions of the first section of the supplementary act of Congress. (See page 5, Instructions.)

I. Persons entitled to registration on taking and subscribing the oath (page 5) are: All male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident of the State for one year immediately preceding, and are exempt from the disqualifications hereinafter described.

II. Persons not entitled to registration and incapable of taking the oath (page 5) are those who have been disqualified as follows:

First. Those who were at any time members of Congress or officers of the United States, civil or military, and, as such officers, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and all who were at any time members of any State legislature, or of any body that passed a State ordinance of secession, or executive or judicial officers of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

It will be noticed that the words, "at any time," apply to all who, *at any time previous* to the rebellion, held any of the offices named.

The following will be regarded as executive and judicial officers of the State of Florida within the meaning of the law: governor of the State; secretary of state; State treasurer; comptroller; attorney general; register of public lands; chief justice of the supreme court; associate justices of the supreme court; chief clerk of the supreme court; judges of circuit courts; clerks of circuit courts; sheriffs; justices of the peace; coroners; judges of probate; county commissioners; county treasurers; county surveyors; tax assessors; tax collectors; judges of any city or other court of special jurisdiction; mayors and intendants of towns and cities who are *ex officio* justices of the peace.

Second. Tax receivers and tax collectors who have acted in levying or collecting moneys in aid of the rebellion.

Third. Any judicial or executive officer not herein named, who has exercised his official functions in furnishing men, money, munitions of war, or any material aid in favor of the rebellion.

Fourth. Those persons who have been convicted of felony against the laws of any State or of the United States.

Fifth. All executive or judicial officers who held or exercised the functions of any officer under the so-called confederate government, or the government of any one of the United States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war or in aiding hostile preparation or action, and all who engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

Sixth. Those executive or judicial officers who *voluntarily* furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, animals, or any other material of war or labor, or service of any kind to the confederate military or naval forces, or money by loan or otherwise to the confederate government, or aided in any way the raising, organizing, or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United States.

III. Ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded, or giving individual soldiers food to relieve present suffering, are merely acts of charity, and do not constitute "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." The parent who gave a son in armed hostility food and clothing for his own use, might do so without hostile intent. If he gave him a horse, gun, or anything else to be used for hostile purpose, he thereby gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

IV. Boards of registration will adhere strictly to directions published in General Orders No. 20, instructions of June 1, and to these special instructions, and will use every effort to secure a just and fair registration in accordance therewith.

If any who are entered on the registration list as rejected by the board, after examination still believe they are entitled to vote and desire to take the prescribed oath, the oath may be administered and the fact of its being taken recorded opposite the name of the party.

Members of boards in large towns will use special diligence to prevent fraudulent registration of persons disqualified by felony, non-residence, minority, or want of citizenship.

V. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the board in any case of contested registration.

VI. The third section of the constitutional amendment referred to in section 6, act of March 2, 1867, (see page 4, Instructions,) is here published for the information of boards of registration. It is as follows :

"No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

By command of Brevet Major General Pope :

JAMES F. MELINE,

Brevet Col., General Inspector of Registration, Third Mil. Dis.

Elections.

The elections in Alabama and Georgia have been ordered, the first for October 1, 2 and 3, and the second for October 29, 30 and 31, 1867.

The following are the orders :

[General Orders No. 59.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 31, 1867.

I. Whereas, by the terms of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, it is made the duty of the commanding general of this military district to cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the State of Alabama, twenty-one years of age and upwards, and by the terms of said acts qualified to vote, and after such registration is complete to order an election to be held, at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said convention; and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the election shall be held; and the said registration having been made in the State of Alabama, it is ordered,

II. That an election be held in the State of Alabama, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October, A. D. 1867, and continuing three days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote "for a convention," or "against a convention," and for delegates to constitute the convention in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, and in case a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

III. It shall be the duty of boards of registration in Alabama, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The boards of registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time

possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered.

IV. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law and the acts supplementary thereto; and their attention is especially drawn to the supplementary act dated July 19, 1867.

V. The said election shall be held in each county at the county seat, under the superintendence of the boards of registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions to be hereafter issued to said boards.

VI. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

VII. The polls shall be opened at each voting place during the days specified at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and close at six o'clock in the afternoon, and shall be kept open between those hours without interruption or adjournment.

VIII. The commanding officer of the district of Alabama will issue, through the superintendent of registration for that State, such detailed instructions as may be necessary to the conduct of said election in conformity with the acts of Congress, and as far as may be with the laws of Alabama.

IX. The returns required by law to be made of the results of said election to the commanding general of this military district will be rendered by the persons appointed to superintend the same, through the commanding officer of the district of Alabama, and in accordance with the detailed instructions already referred to.

X. No register, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any county which he seeks to represent.

XI. All public bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors at retail, at the several county seats, shall be closed from six o'clock on the evening of the thirtieth day of September until six o'clock on the morning of the fourth day of October. And the sheriff of the county shall be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, by the arrest of all parties who may transgress the same.

XII. The sheriff of each county is further required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and is made responsible that no interference with the judges of election or other interruption of good order shall occur. And any sheriff or other civil officer failing to perform with energy and good faith the duty required of him by this order will, upon report made by the judges of election, be arrested and dealt with by military authority.

XIII. The following extracts from General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters, are republished herewith, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"XII. Violence or threats of violence, or any other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering his name or exercising his political rights are positively prohibited; and it is distinctly announced that no contract or agreement with laborers, which deprives them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district; and this offence, or any previously mentioned in this paragraph, will cause the immediate arrest of the offender and his trial before a military commission."

"XIII. The exercise of the right of every duly authorized voter, under the late acts of Congress, to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authorities of this district; and all persons whomsoever are warned against any attempt to interfere to prevent any man from exercising this right under any pretext whatever, other than objection by the usual legal mode."

XIV. The registered voters of the several counties of the State of Alabama,

shall vote at said election for delegates to the convention according to the following apportionment made in conformity to the provisions of the second section of the supplementary act dated March 23, 1867 :

1. To the county of Mobile, five (5) delegates.
2. To the counties of Monroe and Baldwin, two (2) delegates.
3. To the county of Conecuh, one (1) delegate.
4. To the counties of Butler and Covington, two (2) delegates.
5. To the counties of Coffee, Dale, and Henry, three (3) delegates.
6. To the county of Barbour, three (3) delegates.
7. To the counties of Pike and Bullock, four (4) delegates.
8. To the county of Crenshaw, one (1) delegate.
9. To the county of Lowndes, three (3) delegates.
10. To the county of Wilcox, three (3) delegates.
11. To the county of Clark, one (1) delegate.
12. To the counties of Washington and Choctaw, two (2) delegates.
13. To the county of Russell, two (2) delegates.
14. To the county of Macon, two (2) delegates.
15. To the county of Montgomery, five (5) delegates.
16. To the county of Dallas, five (5) delegates.
17. To the county of Marengo, three (3) delegates.
18. To the counties of Sumter and Pickens, four (4) delegates.
19. To the county of Lee, two (2) delegates.
20. To the counties of Elmore and Autauga, three (3) delegates.
21. To the county of Perry, three (3) delegates.
22. To the counties of Hale and Greene, five (5) delegates.
23. To the counties of Chambers and Tallapoosa, three (3) delegates.
24. To the county of Coosa, one (1) delegate.
25. To the county of Shelby, one (1) delegate.
26. To the county of Bibb, one (1) delegate.
27. To the county of Randolph, one (1) delegate.
28. To the counties of Talladega and Clay, three (3) delegates.
29. To the county of Tuscaloosa, two (2) delegates.
30. To the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne, two (2) delegates.
31. To the county of St. Clair, one (1) delegate.
32. To the county of Jefferson, one (1) delegate.
33. To the counties of Walker and Fayette, one (1) delegate.
34. To the counties of Jones, Marion and Winston, one (1) delegate.
35. To the counties of Blount and Baine, two (2) delegates.
36. To the county of Cherokee, one (1) delegate.
37. To the county of DeKalb, one (1) delegate.
38. To the county of Jackson, two (2) delegates.
39. To the county of Marshall, one (1) delegate.
40. To the county of Morgan, one (1) delegate.
41. To the county of Lawrence, two (2) delegates.
42. To the county of Madison, three (3) delegates.
43. To the counties of Lauderdale and Limestone, three (3) delegates.
44. To the counties of Franklin and Colbert, two (2) delegates.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

[General Orders No. 69.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, September 19, 1867.

I. Whereas, by the terms of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, it is made the duty of the commanding general of this military district to cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the State of Georgia, twenty-one years of age and upwards, and by the terms of said acts qualified to vote, and after such registration is complete to order an election to be held, at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said convention; and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the election shall be held; and the said registration having been made in the State of Georgia, it is ordered—

II. That an election be held in the State of Georgia, commencing on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1867, and continuing three days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote "for a convention," or "against a convention," and for delegates to constitute the convention, in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, and in case a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

III. It shall be the duty of boards of registration in Georgia, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The boards of registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered.

IV. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law and the acts supplementary thereto; and their attention is especially drawn to the supplementary act, dated July 19, 1867.

V. The said election shall be held in each county at the county seat, under the superintendence of the boards of registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions to be hereafter issued to said boards.

VI. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

VII. The polls shall be opened at each voting place during the days specified at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon, and shall be kept open between those hours without intermission or adjournment.

VIII. The commanding officer of the district of Georgia will issue, through the superintendent of registration for that State, such detailed instructions as may be necessary to the conduct of said election in conformity with the acts of Congress, and as far be as may with the laws of Georgia.

IX. The returns required by law to be made of the results of said election to the commanding general of this military district will be rendered by the persons appointed to superintend the same, through the commanding officer of the district of Georgia, and in accordance with the detailed instructions already referred to.

X. No registrar, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any county which he seeks to represent.

XI. All public bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors at retail, at the several county seats, shall be closed from six o'clock on the evening of the twenty-eighth day of October, until six o'clock on the morning of the first day of November, 1867. And the sheriff of the county shall be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, by the arrest of all parties who may transgress the same.

XII. The sheriff of each county is further required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and is made responsible that no interference with the judges of election or other interruption of good order shall occur. And any sheriff or other civil officer failing to perform with energy and good faith the duty required of him by this order will, upon report made by the judges of election, be arrested and dealt with by military authority.

XIII. The following extracts from General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters, are republished herewith for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"12. Violence or threats of violence, or any other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering his name or exercising his political rights, are positively prohibited; and it is distinctly announced that no contract or agreement with laborers which deprives them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district; and this offence, or any previously mentioned in this paragraph, will cause the immediate arrest of the offender and his trial before a military commission.

"13. The exercise of the right of every duly authorized voter, under the late acts of Congress, to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authority of this district; and all persons whosoever are warned against any attempt to interfere to prevent any man from exercising this right under any pretext whatever, other than objection by the usual legal mode."

XIV. The State senatorial districts of Georgia, as established by State laws, being found convenient divisions of the State for the purposes of representation in a State convention are hereby adopted, and the following apportionment of delegates among said districts is made in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the supplementary act dated March 23, 1867:

To the 1st district, counties of Chatham, Bryan and Effingham, eight (8) delegates.

To the 2d district, counties of Liberty, Tatnall and McIntosh, two (2) delegates.

To the 3d district, counties of Wayne, Pierce and Appling, one (1) delegate.

To the 4th district, counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton, one (1) delegate.

To the 5th district, counties of Coffee, Ware and Clinch, one (1) delegate.

To the 6th district, counties of Echols, Lowndes and Berrien, two (2) delegates.

To the 7th district, counties of Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt, three (3) delegates.

To the 8th district, counties of Decatur, Mitchell and Miller, three (3) delegates.

To the 9th district, counties of Early, Calhoun and Baker, three (3) delegates.

To the 10th district, counties of Lee, Dougherty and Worth, four (4) delegates.

To the 11th district, counties of Clay, Randolph and Terrell, four (4) delegates.

To the 12th district, counties of Stewart, Webster and Quitman, three (3) delegates.

To the 13th district, counties of Sumter, Schley and Macon, five (5) delegates.

To the 14th district, counties of Dooley, Wilcox and Pulaski, four (4) delegates.

To the 15th district, counties of Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin, one (1) delegate.

To the 16th district, counties of Laurens, Johnson and Emanuel, two (2) delegates.

To the 17th district, counties of Bulloch, Scriven and Burke, five (5) delegates.

To the 18th district, counties of Richmond, Glascock and Jefferson, seven (7) delegates.

To the 19th district, counties of Taliaferro, Warren and Greene, five (5) delegates.

To the 20th district, counties of Baldwin, Hancock and Washington, six (6) delegates.

To the 21st district, counties of Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones, four (4) delegates.

To the 22d district, counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike, eight (8) delegates.

To the 23d district, counties of Houston, Crawford and Taylor, five (5) delegates.

To the 24th district, counties of Marion, Chattahoochee and Muscogee, five (5) delegates.

To the 25th district, counties of Harris, Upson and Talbot, five (5) delegates.

To the 26th district, counties of Fayette, Spaulding and Butts, three (3) delegates.

To the 27th district, counties of Newton, Walton and Clarke, five (5) delegates.

To the 28th district, counties of Jasper, Putnam and Morgan, five (5) delegates.

To the 29th district, counties of Wilkes, Lincoln and Columbia, five (5) delegates.

To the 30th district, counties of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert, four (4) delegates.

To the 31st district, counties of Hart, Franklin and Habersham, three (3) delegates.

To the 32d district, counties of White, Lumpkin and Dawson, two (2) delegates.

To the 33d district, counties of Hall, Banks and Jackson, three (3) delegates.

To the 34th district, counties of Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry, five (5) delegates.

To the 35th district, counties of Clayton, Fulton and Cobb, seven (7) delegates.

To the 36th district, counties of Coweta, Campbell and Merriwether, five (5) delegates.

To the 37th district, counties of Troup, Heard and Carroll, five (5) delegates.

To the 38th district, counties of Haralson, Polk and Paulding, three (3) delegates.

To the 39th district, counties of Cherokee, Milton and Forsyth, three (3) delegates.

To the 40th district, counties of Union, Towns and Rabun, two (2) delegates.

To the 41st district, counties of Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens, two (2) delegates.

To the 42d district, counties of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga, five (5) delegates.

To the 43d district, counties of Murray, Whitefield and Gordon, three (3) delegates.

To the 44th district, counties of Walker, Dade and Catoosa, two (2) delegates.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

The apportionment of delegates was a difficult piece of work. In Alabama representative districts were established by military orders, so as to equalize representation as far as practicable. In Georgia the State senatorial districts were adopted, and delegates assigned to each district in proportion to its voting population. A detailed statement of the registration for each county in these States, and the manner of apportionment of delegates, is appended to this report.

The elections were ordered to be held at the county seats for the following reasons:

1. At these prominent points every necessary arrangement can be made to assure a peaceful and quiet vote.

2. By holding the elections in such public places the best men can be had for judges and managers of election, and there will therefore be less danger of fraudulent voting or of impediments in the way of voting at all, such as might well occur in obscure places where the polls were presided over by unknown and irresponsible persons.

3. The expense to the United States will be but a fraction of what would be incurred by opening the polls at every precinct.

Georgia will answer as an illustration. In that State there are about one thousand precincts, requiring three thousand judges and three thousand clerks. Under existing arrangements about six hundred only will be needed.

The objection to restricting the election precincts to county seats is simply the distance which voters must go in some instances to cast their ballots. This is admitted to be a serious objection, but not sufficiently serious to overcome other advantages. By keeping the polls open for three days somewhat of this objection is obviated. It is not doubted that in so important a crisis the vote will be sufficiently large to indicate clearly the public sentiment, and to fulfil the conditions of the acts of Congress.

I append herewith a copy of my letter of the 24th of July, 1867, addressed to yourself. My observation of affairs in this district since the date of this letter fully confirms the views therein expressed, and deepens my belief that the measures therein indicated to assure the perpetuity of reconstruction under the acts of Congress are essential to the future welfare and security of this people.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 24, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to send enclosed a newspaper containing a speech made in this city by B. H. Hill, of this State, late a senator in the rebel congress. This person only a few weeks since was pardoned by the President, and, in common with almost every other pardoned rebel, this is the use he makes of the clemency of the government. You can readily see from the speech itself the character of the man, who is the representative of a large class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the southern States while such men retain influence.

It has been and will continue to be my course to permit and encourage the widest latitude of speech and of the press in this district consistent with law and the public peace. I do not include among those who are permitted to exer-

cise this latitude of speech the civil officers of the provisional State government, already prohibited by my orders from "using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments under the reconstruction acts." No such advantage as the use of the machinery of the existing State governments ought to be or will be given to the anti-reconstruction party.

I consider it desirable that the government and the people of the United States should thoroughly understand the feelings and purposes of the leading politicians in the south, in order that the country may know by the result of the coming elections precisely the amount of influence possessed by these men, and the kind and extent of legislation required to counteract its baleful effects.

In my opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory or at all reliable as to future results, unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issues presented. If they still retain influence enough with the masses of the whites at the south to enable them by active efforts to defeat reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, it is better that the country should know it before than after the readmission of the southern States into the Union. It would not be difficult to find in the violent speeches of such men abundant cause for silencing them, but reconstruction accomplished in this manner would be no index of the public sentiment, and might and probably would result, after a year or two, in a relapse of the people into the same condition of bondage to these leaders, that would lead necessarily to a reproduction of the same condition of things which demanded the passage of the reconstruction acts.

It is better that the battle should be fought out now and openly. If the people of these States have the common sense and the manhood to withstand the influences of the secession party and of the political leaders who have long controlled them, who have led them into their present desperate condition, and who seek to plunge them still deeper into misfortune; and if they prove able and willing to reconstruct their State government upon the only true principles of government, in defiance of their leaders and against their active opposition, there will be good ground for hope that reconstruction will be satisfactory and permanent. If they cannot do this, it may well become a question whether reconstruction on any reasonable terms is possible so long as these unrepentant and reactionary political leaders are suffered to remain in this country.

It is better that the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake has been made in the plan and execution of the reconstruction acts. I need scarcely repeat that reconstruction, to be in the spirit of the acts of Congress and to be permanent, must be the act of the people themselves, after the full and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight, by disfranchising the leading rebels and at least making it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates themselves is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss issues, and not appeal to personal feeling in their own favor. The people are thus left freer than they ever were before to choose their own candidates, and are forced to think for themselves, as they have not hitherto done.

So far from being willing to see the disfranchised classes relieved from political disabilities, I consider these disfranchising clauses of the acts to be among their wisest and best considered provisions. If they do no other good than to relieve the people from the incubus of the old political leaders, they have accomplished incalculable service. It is not doubted that many worthy and now loyal men, who could be safely trusted, are disfranchised by these clauses of the military bills, but such a result was unavoidable, and can in their cases be easily remedied. It will, no doubt, be wise, at an early day, to relieve by name such of the disfranchised persons as have hitherto proved or shall prove by their con-

duct in the course of the next six months that they are worthy of it. While it was unavoidable that some good men would be disfranchised by provisions of law against classes of persons, the remedy is easy. To undertake the converse of this—that is, to give general amnesty and except individuals by name, would certainly result in leaving large numbers enfranchised who ought not to be. Such improper persons might decide the coming elections before their unfitness could be ascertained, and even then it would be more than difficult to remedy the evil. I consider the method set forth in the reconstruction acts by far the wiser course of the two, and I can hardly understand how any man familiar with the facts can think otherwise.

These disfranchised persons include generally the whole army of those who now hold or have hitherto held office. With few exceptions, all these persons were active rebels, and are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress—opposed, in fact, to any reconstruction whatever, except such as would leave them in precisely the same political condition as if there had been no rebellion and no war. Even such a reconstruction as this they would only accept as a necessity of the situation, with the purpose to renew in Congress and perpetuate among themselves as nearly as possible the same conditions which existed before the war. With these reactionists dominant in the south, freedom of speech and of the press will not even exist in name.

The Union men, and even those who were secessionists but have advocated reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, would find no peace and no protection in these States.

The last condition of the freedmen would be worse than the first.

I need only point to this speech of Mr. Hill, his numerous letters, the letters of Governor Perry of South Carolina, of Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, and many other such men, for sufficient evidence that I have not overstated the case.

These men are the representatives of a large and powerful element bent on reaction; and they have been in the habit of controlling the southern whites. By taking opposite sides of a political question they have in times past divided the southern whites on purely personal grounds, and have thus created the impression elsewhere that among the masses there was a political question decided instead of a purely personal one. United as they now are against reconstruction, it is wise to ascertain how far their influence can prevail with the people.

The disfranchising clauses of the acts of Congress put it out of the power of these men to be candidates for office. One great element of their strength is thus destroyed, and the people, left to choose other leaders and vote for other candidates, have really a freedom of action which they never had before, and find themselves under a necessity for thinking which they have not heretofore felt. Congress has given them this privilege and imposed upon them this salutary necessity. It remains to be seen how they will use them. If they can win the battle against their former leaders after an open fight, all may be well in the future. If not, then not.

I do not at all agree in the opinion that there are not enough competent men in this district to hold the civil offices who are not disfranchised. I have, I think, reason to know otherwise; but even admitting that it is so, it is surely better to have an incompetent but loyal man in office, than to have a rebel of whatever ability. In fact, the greater the ability the greater the danger of maladministration.

The questions at issue under these acts of Congress are the most momentous ever presented to a people. The result for good or evil will affect all parts of the country with more or less force, and will leave an impress upon our institutions which will long remain. It is easy under existing circumstances to win the first victory and reconstruct these States under the acts of Congress. But this victory is only the beginning of the contest, and unless it be a victory openly and fairly won and very decisive in its results, it may prove not only fruitless

but absolutely destructive. The problem is to perpetuate reconstruction in the spirit and on the principles which can alone assure free government. Should we effect reconstruction, even after silencing the open opposition of the old political leaders, we stand committed to admit the reconstructed States into the Union. Once admitted into the Union, the power of Congress over them is reduced practically to the general power which that body has over all States in the Union.

By admitting these southern States, after silencing the old political leaders and neutralizing for the moment old political influences, Congress and the people disarm themselves. The moment admission into the Union is accomplished the military power is suspended, and with it all restrictions are removed. At once these old political leaders and the old political and personal influences will resume their activity, and we may find too late that such reconstruction as we have made is not only not what was needed and expected, but what will simply result in a reproduction of the same condition of affairs which made reconstruction measures necessary at all.

Freedom of speech and of the press, education, equality before the law, and in political rights and privileges, are the essentials of any satisfactory reconstruction in the south. Without securing these we have secured nothing. How can we know that reconstruction will accomplish these results unless we know in advance the strength and the power of those who oppose it? Reaction is certain unless the reconstruction party can win the battle by decisive majorities over all the elements which oppose it, left to develop themselves, and apply their full force to the contest. If the reactionists thus left free can defeat such reconstruction as this, we then know what to do, what in fact we must do, if we desire to perpetuate free institutions. It is best to know all these things before readmission into the Union is granted. It will be too late to learn them afterward. Now is the time and this is the opportunity to complete this work so that it will stand. Every dictate of wisdom and patriotism demands this work at our hands. If hastily or partially done, reconstruction will drag with it a train of evils to this country which can never be remedied. It is not necessary to say that however we restrain the opposition party now, the moment reconstruction is accomplished this party will regain its activity, and we ought to know in advance whether it possesses the power to undo what we thought we had done. I do not mean to intimate that it would be possible to re-establish slavery; perhaps it would not even be practicable to take from the freedmen the right of suffrage, though this latter is doubtful. These politicians are wily and sagacious. They will make no laws which are not equal on their face to all men. It is in the execution of these laws, which seem to bear equally on all, that wrong will be done and a condition of things produced which bears no resemblance to free government except in name. Social exclusion, withdrawal of business relations, open exhibitions of hostility, if not, indeed, actual hostile acts, interruption of or interference with the freedmen's and other schools maintained by charitable contributions from the north; these will be the weapons used against Union men and the colored race. Acts of wrong and violence will meet no sufficient redress, if, indeed, any redress at all, in the courts. These are acts which cannot be reached by the general government, and yet which quietly and silently render justice impossible, and establish discrimination against classes or color odious and unbearable. I say then, again, that unless reconstruction is accomplished, after the fullest development of all the influences against it by decisive majorities, we will simply have reproduced and perpetuated in the south what we sought to destroy. We ought to know in advance, if possible, whether the presence of the leaders of these incurable reactionists and their active influence in this country are compatible with the peace of the country and the security of our institutions.

Another question ought to be and probably will be decided in the course of the coming canvass for and against a convention. That question is this: Have

the sluggishness of mind and body and the tendency to assail by violence the right of opinion and discussion, engendered by habits acquired during the existence of slavery and the system of politics in the south, unfitted the people for such self-government as is implied by free speech, free press, and the fullest peaceable discussion of all public questions?

This is a most important question, and one which, if answered in the light of existing facts, must be answered unfavorably. Not only do the reactionary anti-reconstructionists use all the instrumentalities I have named, except such as they are restrained from using by the military authorities, but there is little doubt that they would resort at once to the intimidation and violence which long practice has made a habit, if they dared to do so in the presence of the military forces of the United States. Candor compels me to say that this tendency to repress freedom of speech is not confined to either party, but prevails, though to a much less extent, among the reconstructionists, whether they have been always Union men, or have lately joined the ranks of the reconstruction party. It becomes the government of the United States to frown upon such measures by whatever party proposed, and no rebuke so salutary or so pregnant of good results can be administered as for the government to protect all parties in the exercise of free speech. Results will show what we must expect in the future in establishing in the south what are cardinal principles of our government.

The foregoing remarks refer exclusively to the white race in this district.

The condition and the future of the colored race are far more hopeful and encouraging. The earnest and touching anxiety of the freed people to learn, cannot but make a profound impression upon the mind of any one who has had the opportunity to observe it. It may safely be said that the marvellous progress made in education and knowledge by these people, aided by the noble charitable contributions of northern societies and individuals, finds no parallel in the history of mankind. If continued, (and if continued at all it must be by the same agencies,) and the masses of the white people exhibit the same indisposition to be educated that they do now, five years will have transferred intelligence and education, so far as the masses are concerned, to the colored people of this district. The social and political results of such a change cannot fail to be important and to a great extent decisive of the questions which we are seeking to solve. It becomes us, therefore, to guard jealously against any reaction which may and will check this most desirable progress of the colored race. In this view, also, we should assure ourselves that the reconstruction we are attempting to set up in the south is of a character and possesses the vitality to encourage and maintain this progress and perpetuate its results.

These, General, are briefly my views upon the condition of affairs in this district, and they furnish the reasons why I am pursuing the course in the administration of my office which I have indicated to you. It is not improbable that I may be mistaken, and that reconstruction forced and hurried may finally result in equal good. It seems to me, however, that we will incur a great risk by departing from the course I have marked out for myself; and if by carrying out other measures, we fail to accomplish the results we all have at heart, we will have entailed endless evil upon these people and upon the country, and will have disarmed ourselves of the power to remedy it.

I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this district, in spite of the open and active opposition of the disloyal reactionists. I can safely say that Alabama will give not less than ten thousand majority of white votes for reconstruction, and I think it may be said with almost equal certainty that Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three-fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florida, and if I have so earnestly invited your attention to the danger of opposite results, it has

only been to furnish the data necessary to meet the case and to justify the course I have thought it judicious to pursue. All the facts that can bear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they come to my knowledge.

It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment the condition of affairs in the southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace.

I believe that in Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia, but in all these States there is so much danger of the disorder and violence which mark the daily history of Tennessee, that it would seem wise to adopt whatever measures are practicable to remove from the States in process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger loyal government in Tennessee.

I do not venture to suggest a remedy for the evils that may be developed. Such matters merit, and will no doubt command, patient examination and careful action, and having laid before you the facts, and my own general views upon them, I consider my duty performed.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,

General-in-chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Military administration.

The following are the troops serving in this department, and their general disposition :

District of Georgia.—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General C. C. Sibley, sixteenth United States infantry, commanding : sixteenth United States infantry, 10 companies ; thirty-third United States infantry, 7 companies—1,071 men ; fifth United States cavalry, 1 company, 93 men.

District of Alabama.—Brevet Major General Wager Swayne, Colonel forty-fifth infantry, commanding : fifteenth United States infantry, 10 companies ; thirty-third United States infantry, 3 companies—823 men ; fifth United States cavalry, 1 company, 103 men.

District of Florida.—Colonel John T. Sprague, seventh United States infantry, commanding : seventh United States infantry, 10 companies, 635 men ; fifth United States artillery, 6 companies, 480 men.

These artillery companies constitute the garrisons of the sea-coast fortifications at Pensacola, Key West, and Dry Tortugas.

These forces, with the exception of the artillery companies, have been scattered about, generally in small detachments, through the department, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in keeping the peace and in protecting persons who needed it in their rights of person and property, by reporting all cases of wrong and injustice committed by private or official characters or tribunals.

Most of the company officers are newly appointed and unfamiliar with the customs of service or the laws of discipline as understood and practiced among well organized troops, and the peculiar duties they have been called upon to perform are calculated still further to remove them from the necessary restraints

of discipline. For these reasons I regret to be unable to report favorably of the discipline and efficiency of either officers or men.

It was for the purpose of correcting these evils that I recommended to you, some time since, that three or four prominent points, having easy communication with all points of this department, and healthful surroundings, be selected for the concentration of the troops by regiments, so that both officers and men could be brought into direct relations with field officers of the regiments, and due attention paid to their instruction in tactics and discipline.

It will be easy to station small detachments at various points where they may be needed, to be called in and replaced once a month, so that all may share alike in the advantages of drill and instruction.

A detachment of twenty or thirty men, under a good officer, will in general be sufficient to secure the same end as two or three companies. The best interests of the troops demand some such arrangement, and that it be made speedily, in order that desertion and want of discipline shall not continue to afflict the army.

Atlanta has been chosen as the point of concentration in Georgia for one regiment, and under your sanction barracks for a regiment will be immediately built. I trust that no false economy in the disbursing departments at Washington will be suffered to jeopard the good results likely to follow this arrangement.

The troops should be well housed and comfortably provided for, so that there can be no good ground of complaint. We can then enforce those rules and establish that discipline and *esprit* necessary to secure efficiency.

I have not yet determined upon proper points in Alabama and Florida for a like purpose, but I will do so and report to you on the subject at the earliest practicable moment.

Whatever be the result of reconstruction in this district, United States troops, under a prudent officer, will be needed here for some years to come. Should reconstruction under the acts of Congress be unfortunately defeated, (though I think there is no possibility of such a result,) the need of troops is obvious. Should it be successful, the aid of United States troops will be necessary to the civil authorities of the reconstructed State governments until passion has subsided and affairs have so settled down that the people, without distinction of party, can be relied on to enforce the laws of the State.

It is in view of this necessary presence of troops in this district for some years to come that I have recommended to you the above arrangements. I think them in all respects conducive to the best interests of the army and of the country, and I respectfully and earnestly venture to press them on your attention.

In conclusion I beg to invite your especial attention to the efficient and cordial aid I have received from Generals Swayne and Sibley and Colonel Sprague, commanding in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, respectively. They have been earnest and faithful in the performance of their duties, both civil and military, and are justly entitled to the approval and commendation of the government.

To the officers of my own staff I am specially indebted for valuable and efficient service. I respectfully submit their names to your consideration:

Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, major and assistant adjutant general United States army, assistant adjutant general.

Captain G. K. Sanderson, thirty-third United States infantry, acting assistant adjutant general.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. McK. Hudson, major fifteenth United States infantry, acting assistant inspector general.

Brevet Brigadier General William McKee Dunn, colonel and assistant judge advocate general United States army, judge advocate.

Brevet Major W. H. Smyth, Captain sixteenth United States infantry, acting judge advocate.

Captain S. R. Honey, thirty-third United States infantry, acting judge advocate.

Brevet Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, major and quartermaster United States army, chief quartermaster.

First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, thirty-fourth United States infantry, depot quartermaster.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Sullivan, captain and commissary of subsistence United States army, chief commissary subsistence.

Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Milhau, major and surgeon United States army, medical director.

First Lieutenant J. V. DeHanne, assistant surgeon United States army, attending surgeon.

Major E. D. Judd, paymaster United States army, chief paymaster and disbursing officer civil fund.

Brevet Captain C. F. Rockwell, first lieutenant ordnance department United States army, chief of ordnance.

Brevet Colonel James F. Meline, chief of bureau of civil affairs and general inspector of registration.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,

General-in-chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE RESPECTIVE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, STATE OF ALABAMA.

Number of representatives in the most popular branch of State legislature in 1860. 100

Whole number of registered voters:

Whites 74,450

Colored 90,350

Total 164,800

Number of voters entitled to one delegate..... 1,642

Districts.	Counties.	No. of registered voters.	No. of delegates.
1st district	{ Dale..... Henry..... Coffee.....	{ 5,349	3
2d district.....	{ Butler..... Covington.....	{ 3,309	2
3d district.....	{ Conecuh..... Monroe.....	{ 1,715	1
4th district.....	{ Baldwin..... Mobile.....	{ 2,995	2
5th district.....	{ Barbour..... Pike.....	{ 8,106	5
6th district.....	{ Bullock..... Bullock.....	{ 5,048	3
7th district.....	{ Bullock..... Bullock.....	{ 6,958	4
8th district.....	{ Bullock..... Crenshaw.....	{ 1,584	1

Apportionment of delegates, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of registered voters.	No. of delegates.
9th district.....	Lowndes	4,482	3
10th district.....	Wilcox.....	4,500	3
11th district.....	Clarke.....	2,240	1
12th district.....	{ Washington	3,024	2
	{ Choctaw		
13th district.....	Russell	3,534	2
14th district.....	Macon	3,237	2
15th district.....	Montgomery.....	8,480	5
16th district.....	Dallas	8,210	5
17th district.....	Marengo	5,136	3
18th district.....	{ Sumpter	6,442	4
	{ Pickens.....		
19th district.....	Lee	3,545	2
20th district.....	{ Elmore	4,833	3
	{ Autauga		
21st district.....	Perry	5,215	3
22d district.....	{ Hale	7,849	5
	{ Greene.....		
23d district.....	{ Chambers.....	5,657	3
	{ Tallapoosa.....		
24th district.....	Coosa	1,659	1
25th district.....	Shelby	1,918	1
26th district.....	Bibb	1,704	1
27th district.....	Randolph	1,411	1
28th district.....	{ Talladega	4,116	3
	{ Clay		
29th district.....	Tuscaloosa	3,141	2
30th district.....	{ Calhoun	3,212	2
	{ Cleburne		
31st district.....	St. Clair	1,780	1
32d district.....	Jefferson	1,704	1
33d district.....	{ Walker	1,787	1
	{ Fayette		
34th district.....	{ Jones	1,877	1
	{ Marion		
	Winston		
35th district.....	{ Blount	3,329	2
	{ Baine		
36th district.....	Cherokee	1,504	1
37th district.....	De Kalb	1,550	1
38th district.....	Jackson	2,837	2
39th district.....	Marshall	1,390	1
40th district.....	Morgan	1,546	1
41st district.....	Lawrence	2,595	2
42d district.....	Madison	4,734	3
43d district.....	{ Lauderdale.....	4,834	3
	{ Limestone		
44th district.....	{ Franklin	3,453	2
	{ Colbert.....		
Total .....	.....	163,529	100

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE RESPECTIVE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Number of representatives in the most popular branch of the State legislature in 1860. 169

Whole number of registered voters :

Whites..... 95,214

Colored..... 93,457

Total..... 188,671

Number of voters entitled to one delegate..... 1,116

District.	County.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Delegates.
No. 1....	Chatham	2,358	4,784	7,142	
	Bryan	253	339	592	
	Effingham.....	404	338	742	
	Total.....	3,015	5,461	8,476	
No. 2....	Liberty.....	294	838	1,132	2
	Tatnall.....	478	146	624	
	McIntosh.....	128	675	803	
	Total.....	900	1,659	2,559	
No. 3....	Wayne.....	156	68	224	1
	Pierce.....	173	131	304	
	Appling	453	94	547	
	Total.....	782	293	1,075	
No. 4....	Glynn.....	160	576	736	1
	Camden	145	536	681	
	Charlton.....	160	52	212	
	Total.....	465	1,164	1,629	
No. 5....	Coffee.....	356	92	448	1
	Ware.....	227	134	361	
	Clinch.....	402	180	582	
	Total.....	985	406	1,391	
No. 6....	Echols	167	60	227	2
	Lowndes	520	627	1,147	
	Berrien.....	459	64	523	
	Total.....	1,146	751	1,897	
No. 7....	Brooks	593	874	1,467	3
	Thomas	758	1,440	2,198	
	Colquitt.....	173	15	188	
	Total.....	1,524	2,329	3,853	
No. 8....	Decatur	1,024	1,115	2,139	3
	Mitchell.....	390	607	997	
	Miller	272	185	457	
	Total.....	1,686	1,907	3,593	

Apportionment of delegates—Continued.

District.	County.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Delegates.
No. 9....	Early	332	774	1,106	3
	Calhoun.....	309	646	955	
	Baker	284	999	1,283	
	Total.....	925	2,419	3,344	
No. 10....	Lee.....	353	1,509	1,862	4
	Worth.....	332	193	525	
	Dougherty.....	336	2,134	2,520	
	Total.....	1,071	3,836	4,907	
No. 11....	Clay	411	451	862	4
	Randolph.....	838	1,053	1,891	
	Terrell.....	595	864	1,459	
	Total.....	1,844	2,368	4,212	
No. 12....	Stewart.....	830	1,410	2,240	3
	Webster.....	394	386	780	
	Quitman.....	308	398	706	
	Total.....	1,532	2,194	3,726	
No. 13....	Sumter	970	1,894	2,864	5
	Schley.....	358	501	859	
	Macon.....	619	1,281	1,900	
	Total.....	1,947	3,676	5,623	
No. 14....	Dooly	857	770	1,627	4
	Wilcox	248	114	362	
	Pulaski	858	1,103	1,961	
	Total.....	1,963	1,987	3,950	
No. 15....	Montgomery	306	146	452	1
	Telfair.....	338	161	499	
	Irwin.....	194	37	231	
	Total.....	838	344	1,182	
No. 16....	Laurens	636	635	1,321	2
	Johnson	273	142	415	
	Emanuel	524	236	760	
	Total.....	1,483	1,013	2,496	
No. 17....	Bulloch	554	235	789	5
	Scriven	122	891	1,513	
	Burke	791	2,543	3,334	
	Total.....	1,967	3,669	5,636	

Apportionment of delegates—Continued.

District.	County.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Delegates.
No. 18....	Richmond	2,254	3,259	5,513	7
	Glascock	342	172	514	
	Jefferson	693	1,273	1,966	
	Total.....	3,289	4,704	7,993	
No. 19....	Taliaferro	383	553	936	5
	Warren	725	1,217	1,942	
	Greene	822	1,434	2,256	
	Total.....	1,930	3,204	5,134	
No. 20....	Baldwin	595	1,146	1,741	6
	Hancock	746	1,545	2,291	
	Washington	1,267	1,336	2,603	
	Total.....	2,608	4,027	6,635	
No. 21....	Twiggs	542	999	1,541	4
	Wilkinson	908	849	1,757	
	Jones	479	1,071	1,550	
	Total.....	1,929	2,919	4,848	
No. 22....	Bibb	1,596	2,296	3,882	5
	Monroe	1,109	1,623	2,732	
	Pike	958	833	1,791	
	Total.....	3,663	4,742	8,405	
No. 23....	Houston	920	2,596	3,516	5
	Crawford	533	729	1,262	
	Taylor	618	504	1,122	
	Total.....	2,071	3,829	5,900	
No. 24....	Marion	667	649	1,316	5
	Chattahoochee	438	567	1,005	
	Muscogee	1,083	1,750	2,833	
	Total.....	2,188	2,966	5,154	
No. 25....	Harris	1,121	1,274	2,395	5
	Upson	800	756	1,556	
	Talbot	777	1,226	2,003	
	Total.....	2,698	3,256	5,954	
No. 26....	Fayette	786	378	1,164	3
	Spaulding	722	800	1,522	
	Butts	531	409	940	
	Total.....	2,039	1,587	3,626	

Apportionment of delegates—Continued.

District.	County.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Delegates.
No. 27....	Newton	1,298	935	2,233	5
	Walton	1,044	653	1,697	
	Clarke	880	1,109	1,989	
	Total	3,222	2,697	5,919	
No. 28....	Jasper	652	967	1,619	5
	Putnam	558	1,171	1,729	
	Morgan	564	1,209	1,773	
	Total	1,774	3,347	5,121	
No. 29....	Wilkes	597	1,349	1,946	5
	Lincoln	294	587	881	
	Columbia	603	1,780	2,383	
	Total	1,494	3,716	5,210	
No. 30....	Oglethorpe	709	1,095	1,804	4
	Madison	456	229	685	
	Elbert	795	866	1,661	
	Total	1,960	2,190	4,150	
No. 31....	Hart	682	213	895	3
	Franklin	785	204	989	
	Habersham	723	154	877	
	Total	2,190	571	2,761	
No. 32....	White	510	80	590	2
	Lumpkin	750	113	863	
	Dawson	554	62	616	
	Total	1,814	255	2,069	
No. 33....	Hall	1,162	174	1,336	3
	Banks	517	144	661	
	Jackson	1,055	554	1,609	
	Total	2,734	872	3,606	
No. 34....	Gwinnett	1,600	332	1,932	5
	De Kalb	1,042	402	1,444	
	Henry	1,047	610	1,657	
	Total	3,689	1,344	5,033	
No. 35....	Clayton	553	219	772	7
	Fulton	2,419	1,920	4,339	
	Cobb	1,648	573	2,221	
	Total	4,620	2,712	7,332	

Apportionment of delegates—Continued.

District.	County.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Delegates.
No. 36....	Coweta.....	1,253	1,261	2,514	5
	Campbell.....	1,068	358	1,426	
	Merriwether.....	958	1,172	2,130	
	Total.....	3,279	2,791	6,070	
No. 37....	Troup.....	1,142	1,991	3,133	5
	Heard.....	744	374	1,118	
	Carroll.....	1,446	210	1,656	
	Total.....	3,332	2,575	5,907	
No. 38....	Haralson.....	499	38	537	3
	Polk.....	789	365	1,154	
	Paulding.....	1,012	80	1,092	
	Total.....	2,300	483	2,783	
No. 39....	Cherokee.....	1,464	213	1,677	3
	Milton.....	610	63	673	
	Forsyth.....	988	145	1,113	
	Total.....	3,062	421	3,483	
No. 40....	Union.....	740	17	757	2
	Towns.....	424	25	449	
	Rabun.....	450	32	482	
	Total.....	1,614	74	1,688	
No. 41....	Fannin.....	683	25	708	2
	Gilmer.....	861	23	884	
	Pickens.....	730	15	745	
	Total.....	2,274	63	2,337	
No. 42....	Barton.....	1,689	658	2,347	5
	Floyd.....	1,534	855	2,389	
	Chattooga.....	701	193	894	
	Total.....	3,924	1,706	5,630	
No. 43....	Murray.....	838	115	953	3
	Whitfield.....	1,155	247	1,402	
	Gordon.....	1,233	218	1,451	
	Total.....	3,226	580	3,806	
No. 44....	Walker.....	1,183	208	1,391	2
	Dade.....	440	33	473	
	Catoosa.....	595	109	704	
	Total.....	2,218	350	2,568	

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE RESPECTIVE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, STATE OF FLORIDA.

Number of representatives in the most popular branch of State legislature in 1860. 46

Whole number of registered voters—

Whites..... 11,180

Colored..... 15,357

Total..... 26,537

Number of votes entitled to one delegate..... 576

Districts.	Counties.	Number of registered voters.		Number of delegates.
		White.	Colored.	
1st district	Escambia	333	619	3
	Santa Rosa	432	68	
2d district	Walton	379	50	1
	Holmes	187	27	
3d district	Washington	255	62	4
	Calhoun	162	66	
4th district	Jackson	684	1,169	3
	Gadsden	648	1,138	
5th district	Liberty	107	95	1
	Franklin	223	162	
6th district	Leon	515	2,666	6
	Wakulla	339	248	
7th district	Jefferson	555	1,747	4
8th district	Madison	606	1,214	3
9th district	Hamilton	402	321	2
	Suwanee	257	259	
10th district	Taylor	181	30	1
	Lafayette	226	36	
11th district	Alachua	440	1,320	3
	Columbia	477	516	
12th district	Baker	89	54	2
	Bradford	320	104	
13th district	Clay	187	86	1
	Nassau	160	317	
14th district	Duval	385	705	4
	St. John's	311	112	
15th district	Putnam	228	197	4
	Marion	484	1,269	
16th district	Levy	206	72	1
	Hernando	225	168	
17th district	Sumter	147	74	1
	Hillsborough	211	87	
18th district	Polk	159	17	1
	Manatee	139	16	
19th district	Volusia	121	29	1
	Orange	179	27	
	Brevard	5	3	
	Dade	13	2	
	Monroe	292	201	1

Third military district.—Civil appointments—State of Alabama.

Date.	No. of order.	Names.	Office.	Remarks.
April 16, 1867	2, par. 2	Colburn, Samuel S.	Mayor, Tusculum.	To fill existing vacancy.
April 26, 1867	9, par. 1	Womble, Charles	Probate judge, Colbert county	do. do.
		Ligon, James W.	Sheriff. do.	do. do.
April 26, 1867	9, par. 2	Skidman, Joseph P.	Clerk circuit court. do.	do. do.
April 27, 1867	10, par. 1	Saunders, George P.	Probate judge, Sumter county	do. do.
May 6, 1867	16, par. 4	*Walker, John	Tax assessor, Coosa county	Removed for intemperance and gen'l worthlessness.
May 9, 1867	18, par. 1	Spiers, William H.	Tax collector, Lowndes county	To fill existing vacancy.
May 10, 1867	19, par. 2	Horton, Gustavus	Tax assessor, Cherokee county	do. do.
May 10, 1867	19, par. 3	Vincent, William H.	School commissioner, Mobile county	do. do.
May 10, 1867	19, par. 4	Roberts, Israel W.	Tax assessor, Cherokee county	do. do.
May 13, 1867	20, par. 3	Buckley, William M.	County commissioner, Montgomery county	do. do.
May 15, 1867	22, par. 3	Goodwin, James M.	County commissioner, Lowndes county	do. do.
May 17, 1867	24, par. 2	Saffold, Benjamin F.	Justice of the peace, Greenwood Beat, Bullock Co	do. do.
		Bevill, Thomas L.	Mayor, Selma, Ala.	do. do.
		Jones, Abner	Sheriff, Sumter county	do. do.
		Shouse, F. M.	Sheriff, Talladega county	Removed, having been found unqualified.
		Urquhart, Henry S.	Judge of the court of criminal jurisdiction, Pike county.	Appointed in place of Jones.
May 17, 1867	24, par. 3	Pills, Jesse P.	Tax collector, Macon county.	To fill existing vacancy.
May 17, 1867	24, par. 4	Jordan, Solomon E.	Sheriff, Randolph county.	do. do.
May 20, 1867	25, par. 3	Pope, Burrill T.	Judge of twelfth judicial circuit of Alabama	do. do.
May 20, 1867	25, par. 4	King, William	Tax assessor, Colbert county	do. do.
May 21, 1867	26, par. 2	Steenerson, Samuel M.	County treasurer. do.	do. do.
		Blanton, John C.	Underwood, N. F.	do. do.
		Johnson, R. L.	School superintendent. do.	do. do.
		Alexander, James M.	Surveyor. do.	do. do.
		Horn, Josiah	Commissioner of roads and revenue, Colbert Co.	do. do.
		Atkinson, Hector	do. do.	do. do.
		Payne, Armistead	do. do.	do. do.
		Falkner, B. L.	do. do.	do. do.
May 21, 1867	26, par. 4	Brown, George E.	Probate judge, Jones county	do. do.
		Boyd, William	Circuit clerk. do.	do. do.
		Brewer, M. V.	Sheriff. do.	do. do.
			Tax collector. do.	do. do.

* New Special Order No. 50, par. 3.

May 22, 1867	27, par. 8	McGoe, Peter..... Woods, D. E..... Brown, William..... Quinn, Jas. Morten, N. F..... York, W. C..... Horton, Gustavus.....	Tax assessor.....do.....do. County treasurer.....do.....do. County commissioner of roads and revenue, Jones county.....do.....do. .....do.....do. .....do.....do. .....do.....do. Mayor, Mobile.....do.....do.	To fill vacancy caused by removal of J. M. Withers, for not taking proper measures to suppress a riot in the city of Mobile, Ala. To fill vacancy caused by removal of Charpentier, the former incumbent, he having failed to per- form his duty during the late riots in Mobile, Ala.
May 22, 1867	27, par. 8	Dimon, C. A. R.....	Chief of police.....	To fill vacancy caused by removal of former in- cumbent, for similar reasons as for mayor and chief of police of the city of Mobile, Ala.
May 27, 1867	31, par. 2	Coulson, L. C.....	Circuit clerk, Jackson county.....	To fill vacancy.....do.....do.
May 29, 1867	32, par. 1	W. J. Reynolds.....	Bailiff, Montgomery county.....	.....do.....do.
May 29, 1867	32, par. 2	Smith, Thomas H.....	Clerk, Wetumpka.....	.....do.....do.
May 29, 1867	32, par. 3	Johnson, William.....	Constable, Tuscaloosa county.....	.....do.....do.
May 31, 1867	34, par. 3	Hunter, William.....	Tax collector, Mobile city.....	.....do.....do.
		Freeman, Willard.....	City treasurer.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Moog, B.....	Alderman.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Feedick, S. W.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		McCafferty, P.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Bromberg, Fred.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Duvall, J. H.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Lempkauf, W. H.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Spear, J. D.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Kirkbride, Jonathan.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Footo, W. S.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Manser, Thomas.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Bligh, James.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Shaw, James.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Garron, W. D.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Johnson, W. G.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Coale, Dr. J. W.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		McLanin, R. J.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Sumrall, Thomas R.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Partridge, Charles.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Eastburn, J. R.....	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.
		Grant, John.....	Councilman.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.

Civil appointments—State of Alabama—Continued.

Date.	No. of order.	Names.	Office.	Remarks.
May 31, 1867	34, par 3	Tarleton, G. W.	Councilman, Mobile city	To fill vacancy caused by removal of former incumbent, for similar reasons as for mayor and chief of police of the city of Mobile, Ala.
June 1, 1867		St. John, Newton	do	do
June 1, 1867		Bunker, Robert S.	do	do
June 1, 1867		Scattergood, B. F.	do	do
June 1, 1867		Tardy, Belthazer	do	do
June 1, 1867	35, par. 1	Boardman, Vally	Clerk, Hale county	To fill existing vacancy.
June 1, 1867	35, par. 2	Grant, William H.	Solicitor, Marengo county	do
June 1, 1867	35, par. 3	Royall, Frank A.	Sheriff	do
June 3, 1867	36, par. 2	Tarver, William	Constable, Morgan county	do
June 3, 1867	36, par. 3	Jennings, R. J.	Superintendent of schools, Franklin county	do
June 3, 1867	36, par. 4	Simpson, R. T.	Councilman, Camden	do
June 6, 1867	36, par. 1	Reilly, Thomas J.	Alderman, Mobile	do
		Turner, Jarvis	do	do
		O'Grady, J. T.	do	do
		Flannery, F. E.	do	do
		Smith, J. E.	do	do
		Hertel, John	Councilman	do
		Jones, J. J.	do	do
June 8, 1867	39, par. 1	Glover, Pierson	Tax collector, Marengo county	do
June 8, 1867	39, par. 2	Lewis, Daniel P.	Judge city court, Huntsville	do
June 8, 1867	39, par. 3	Goldthwaite, G. P. Jr	County solicitor, Greene county	do
June 8, 1867	39, par. 4	Cowey, W. C.	Policeman, Selma, Ala	do
		Roberts, R. M.	do	do
		Eskew, S. G.	do	do
		Frith, J.	do	do
		Lightle, W.	do	do
		Hammell, W.	do	do
		King, S. H.	do	do
		Michell, Washington	do	do
		Todd, Thomas	do	do
		Robinson, Henry	do	do
		Crowell, R. H.	Wharfinger	do

June 21, 1867	47, par. 1	Plattenburg, Peter ..	Sexton	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 2	Goodrich, R. C	Asst. tax collector, Selma, Ala	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 3	Wingo, G. L	Mayor, Tusculum	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 4	Turner, James F	County solicitor, Dallas county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 5	Green, Thomas W	City clerk, Huntsville, Ala	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 6	McIntyre, Hamilton	County solicitor, Montgomery county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 7	Bromberg, F. G	School commissioner, Mobile	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 8	Ragsdale, William C	Mayor, Florence	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 9	Gibbs, William C	Justice of the peace, Cleburne county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 10	Smith, M. V	Constable, beat No. 10, Cleburne county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 11	Parker, Gideon N	Councilman, Mobile	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 12	Smith, Joseph C	Alderman	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 13	Warrow, J. J. V	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 14	Miller, Dr. R	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 15	Knapp, A	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 16	Gale, E. B	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 17	Demory, William	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 18	Frohlecke, Wm	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 19	Hale, Henry	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 20	Van Kenzen, A. H	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 21	Antomachi, Charles	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 22	Oliver, F. H	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 23	Ryland, Allen H	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 24	Hutchinson, Jos'h H	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 25	Folmer, Jesse	Tax collector, Pike county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 26	Hardwick, William	Mayor, Courtland, Lawrence county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 27	James, Frederick A	Alderman	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 28	Owen, Allen G	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 29	Sparks, Hawsford	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 30	Cunningham, Wm	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 31	Bentley, Alex. W	do	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 32	Gambill, Thomas T	Constable	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 33	Hill, A	Justice of the peace, beat No. 1, Choctaw Co.	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 34	Saltzman, Daniel	Justice of the peace, Evergreen beat, Conecuh county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 35	Griffin, Albert	Councilman, Mobile city	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 36	Griswold, C. R	Constable, beat 10, Bullock county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 37	Hodges, Asa	Justice of the peace, Lawrence county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 38	Holmes, William	Constable, Lawrence county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 39	Lane, Thomas	Commissioner of revenue, Sumter county	do	do
June 21, 1867	47, par. 40	Cecil, J. B	Justice of the peace, Sumter county	do	do

Civil appointments—State of Alabama—Continued.

Date.	No. of order.	Name.	Office.	Remarks.
June 29, 1867	55, par. 7	Berry, Thomas	Coroner, Tallapoosa county	To fill existing vacancy.
June 29, 1867	56, par. 8	Hadley, J. M.	Constable, Tallapoosa county	do.
June 29, 1867	56, par. 9	Kimbraugh, I.	do.	do.
July 1, 1867	57, par. 1	Bromberg, F. G.	School commissioner, Mobile county	do.
July 1, 1867	57, par. 2	Tilley, R. S.	Superintendent of schools, Conecuh county	do.
July 8, 1867	63, par. 1	McGinty, G. W.	Mayor, Eufaula city	do.
		Walker, A. A.	Treasurer, Eufaula city	do.
		Hardaman, G. A.	City clerk, Eufaula city	do.
		Lenier, G. M.	Marshal, Eufaula city	do.
		Priest, E.	Bridge-keeper, Eufaula city	do.
		McDonald, M. C.	Alderman, Eufaula city	do.
		Ramsey, A. J.	do.	do.
		Locke, W. H.	do.	do.
		Carter, J. J.	do.	do.
		Raleigh, A. A.	do.	do.
		Moore, J. C.	do.	do.
		Rhodes, C.	do.	do.
		Bernstein, Henry	do.	do.
		Kelley, W. A.	Constable, Dallas county	do.
July 8, 1867	63, par. 2	McCormac, A. W.	Alderman, 1st ward, Mobile city	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 1	Stranley, S. C.	Alderman, 5th ward, Mobile city	do.
		Brown, W. B.	Alderman, 7th ward, Mobile city	do.
		Youngs, F. H.	Councilman, 1st ward, Mobile city	do.
		Tompkins, J. R.	Councilman, 2d ward, Mobile city	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 2	Dillard, James	Bailiff, Baine county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 3	Wilson, A. P.	City clerk, Montgomery	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 4	Boyd, Hiram	Bailiff, Lee county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 5	Thompson, J. A.	Clerk circuit court, Lauderdale county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 6	Vandever, J. L.	Justice of the peace, Shelby county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 7	Brown, Ed.	Tax assessors, Lauderdale county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 8	Bazemore, M. S.	Justice of the peace, Coosa county	do.
July 19, 1867		Vansandt, J.	do.	do.
		Peoples, John	Constable, Coosa county	do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 10	Chapman, R.	Prosecuting attorney, Sumter county	do.

July 19, 1867	Williams, E. U.	Solicitor, Henry county	do.	do.
July 19, 1867	Sloan, A. C.	Treasurer, Henry county	do.	do.
July 19, 1867	Hayes, W. M.	Solicitor, Thomas county	do.	do.
July 19, 1867	Cummins, D. L.	Constable, Mobile city	do.	do.
July 19, 1867	Hanner, W. F.	Tax collector, Tuscaloosa county	do.	do.
July 20, 1867	Thomas, Jesse	Tax collector, Lauderdale county	do.	do.
July 20, 1867	McMillan, T. B.	Clerk circuit court, Wilcox county	do.	do.
July 20, 1867	Wright, G. N.	Councilman, 1st ward, Selma city	do.	do.
July 20, 1867	Perkins, J. L.	do.	do.	do.
	Ditman, William	Councilman, 2d ward, Selma city	do.	do.
	Bill, Wells R.	do.	do.	do.
	Andrews, C. B.	Councilman, 3d ward, Selma city	do.	do.
	Gill, W. B.	do.	do.	do.
	Hall, Robert	Councilman, 4th ward, Selma city	do.	do.
	La Crox, Ed.	do.	do.	do.
July 20, 1867	Gatchell, Henry	City clerk, Selma	do.	do.
	Wait, J. C.	Marshal, Selma	do.	do.
	Lock, L. E.	City physician, Selma	do.	do.
	Wallace, W. E.	City engineer, Selma	do.	do.
	Gill, W. E.	City treasurer, Selma	do.	do.
	Hubbard, C. R.	Clerk circuit court, Montgomery	do.	do.
July 22, 1867	Bromberg, F. G.	Treasurer, Mobile city	do.	do.
July 26, 1867	Horton, Stephen	Justices of the peace, Sumter county	do.	do.
July 29, 1867	Martin, John J.	Probate judge, Macon county	do.	do.
Aug. 1, 1867	McConnel, J. L.	Solicitor 12th judicial circuit	do.	do.
Aug. 6, 1867	Grainger, A. M.	Sheriff, Mobile county	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	Coltart, J. G.	Sheriff, Madison county	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	Roberts, H. N.	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	Dennis, W. E.	Marshal, Wetumpka	do.	do.
Aug. 27, 1867	Sedbury, G. F.	Wharfinger, Wetumpka	do.	do.
Aug. 27, 1867	Granger, A. M.	School commissioner	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	Bromberg, F. G.	do.	do.	do.
	Mohr, Dr. Charles	do.	do.	do.
	Coale, J. W.	do.	do.	do.
	Morse, S. W.	Councilman, Mobile city	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	Watson, John	Judge of probate, Lauderdale county	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	Brock, James	Mayor, Florence	do.	do.
Sept. 6, 1867	Founting, Lewis	Sheriff, Marengo county	do.	do.
Sept. 6, 1867	Cowles, Charles	Justice of the peace, Mobile county	do.	do.
Sept. 9, 1867	Wagner, B. H.	Sheriff, Tallapoosa county	do.	do.
Sept. 19, 1867	Clark, William J.	Sheriff, Marion county	do.	do.

Removed for oppression and injustice in office.
Removed for disloyalty.

Created by the act of last legislature.
To fill existing vacancy.

Removed for opposing reconstruction.
To fill existing vacancy.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

Civil appointments—State of Alabama—Continued.

Date.	No. of order.	Name.	Office.	Remarks.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 2	Bates, J.	Wharfinger, Wetumpka	To fill existing vacancy.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 3	Hatchett, W. T.	Councilman, Montgomery city	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 4	Roberts, J. W.	Councilman, Montgomery county	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 5	Richardson, Richard	Justice of the peace, Baldwin county	do. do.
		Murphy, Moses.	Constable, Baldwin county	do. do.
		Moran, T. H.	Justice of the peace, Baldwin county	do. do.
		Miller, Alexander	Constable, Baldwin county	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 9	Townly, R. H.	Justice of the peace, Baldwin county	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 10	Holman, J. D.	Constable, Baldwin county	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 11	Leatherman, W. H.	Justice of the peace, Baldwin county	do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	177, par. 12	Tompkins, C. M.	Commissioner, Franklin county	do. do.

Civil appointments, State of Georgia.

Date.	No. of order.	Name.	Office.	Remarks.
April 25, 1867	8, par. 1	Holland, E. W.	Councilman, Atlanta	To fill existing vacancy.
May 1, 1867	12, par. 1	Blodgett Foster.	Mayor, Augusta	do. do.
		Bishop, James B.	Alderman, 1st ward, Augusta	do. do.
		Philpot, Thomas A.	do. do.	do. do.
		Peacey, Henry P.	do. do.	do. do.
		Tweedy, Ephraim	Alderman, 2d ward	do. do.
		Leecey, Samuel	do. do.	do. do.
		Reynolds, J. B.	do. do.	do. do.
		Cruteley, Benjamin	Alderman, 3d ward	do. do.
		Tutt, William H.	do. do.	do. do.
		Platte, Jacob B.	do. do.	do. do.
		Rooth, David L.	Alderman, 4th ward	do. do.
		Butlock, R. B.	do. do.	do. do.
		Lynch, Otis G.	do. do.	do. do.
May 3, 1867	14, par. 3	Hurlbut, E. Col.	Superintendent of registry, State of Georgia	Removed for gross neglect of duty.
May 14, 1867	21, par. 3	Aycock, William	Sheriff, Bartow county	Removed for gross neglect of duty.
May 14, 1867	21, par. 4	Franklin, Augustus	Sheriff, Bartow county	Former incumbent remov'd for gross neglect of duty.
		Goodwin, W. L.	Deputy sheriff, Bartow county	Former incumbent remov'd for gross neglect of duty.
		Collins, Aaron	Deputy sheriff, Bartow county	

June 12, 1867	42, par. 3	Read, D. H.	Ordinary, Putnam county	To fill existing vacancy.
June 27, 1867	54, par. 1	Lain, D. N.	Justice of peace, Savannah, Chatham county	do. do.
June 27, 1867	54, par. 1	Thompson, J. R.	Constable, 1026th district, Fulton county	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 1	Seale, R. A.	Treasurer, Pike county	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 2	Massey, D. W.	Councilman, Marshallville	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 3	Johnson, J. Walter	Tax collector, Clark county	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 4	Sharman, Owen	Sheriff, Upson county	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 5	Singer, George	Commissioner, Lumpkin, Stewart county	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 5	Scalf, J. F.	do. do.	do. do.
July 9, 1867	65, par. 6	Miller, John B.	Tax collector, Glynn county	do. do.
July 15, 1867	70, par. 1	Gibbs, Thomas	Sheriff, Morgan county	do. do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 12	Sloan, Adam	Treasurer, McDonough, Henry county	do. do.
July 19, 1867	73, par. 13	Hayes, W. M.	Solicitor, Thomas county	do. do.
July 20, 1867	75, par. 4	Hill, S. H.	Notary public, Muscogee county	do. do.
July 23, 1867	83, par. 1	Saunders, Thomas J.	Commissioner, Indian Springs, Butts county	do. do.
July 23, 1867	83, par. 2	Park, John G.	Clerk board of commissioners, Indian Springs, Butts county	do. do.
July 26, 1867	84, par. 2	Bigelow, J. B.	Clerk superior court, Polk county	do. do.
July 26, 1867	84, par. 3	Stafford, J. C.	Clerk inferior court, Polk county	do. do.
July 30, 1867	85, par. 1	Levy, Samuel	Justice inferior court, Richmond county	do. do.
July 30, 1867	88, par. 1	Skinner, Thomas	do. do.	do. do.
July 30, 1867	88, par. 1	Davis, Jacob	do. do.	do. do.
Aug. 5, 1867	97, par. 1	Rhodes, W. P.	Councilman, Augusta	do. do.
Aug. 5, 1867	97, par. 1	Bean, J. S.	do. do.	do. do.
Aug. 6, 1867	97, par. 2	Sykes, Wiley J.	Sheriff, Monroe county	do. do.
Aug. 6, 1867	98, par. 3	Chapman, W. C.	Solicitor, Muscogee county	do. do.
Aug. 9, 1867	101, par. 1	Dempsey, J. J.	Constable, 1175th district G. M., Milton county	do. do.
Aug. 9, 1867	101, par. 2	Price, William H.	Bailiff, Lumpkin county	do. do.
Aug. 12, 1867	107, par. 1	Keever, James	Justice of peace, Bartow county	do. do.
Aug. 12, 1867	107, par. 3	Stallings, W. H.	Judge inferior court, Richmond county	do. do.
Aug. 12, 1867	107, par. 4	Birby, J. S.	Solicitor general, Newman	do. do.
Aug. 14, 1867	110, par. 2	Maddox, John C.	Treasurer, Bartow county	do. do.
Aug. 16, 1867	112, par. 1	Collins, D. T.	Justice of peace, 936th dist. G. M., Bartow Co.	do. do.
Aug. 19, 1867	115, par. 1	Dayal, J. C.	Constable, 924th district G. M., Floyd county	do. do.
Aug. 19, 1867	115, par. 2	New, James	Justice of peace, 951st dist. G. M., Paulding Co.	do. do.
Aug. 19, 1867	115, par. 3	Meek, Frank	Justice of peace, 971st dist. G. M., Walker Co.	do. do.
Aug. 19, 1867	115, par. 4	Roberts, Samuel	Justice of peace, 971st dist. G. M., Walker Co.	do. do.
Aug. 20, 1867	121, par. 1	Brock, Thomas	Justice of peace, 426th dist. G. M., White Co.	do. do.
Aug. 20, 1867	121, par. 2	Sears, W. F.	Tax collector, White county	do. do.
Aug. 20, 1867	121, par. 3	Brewer, Ethan	Justice of peace, 464th dist. G. M., Newton Co.	do. do.
Aug. 21, 1867	124, par. 1	Awtry, M. T.	Justice of peace, 761st dist. G. M., Herd Co.	do. do.

Civil appointments—State of Georgia—Continued.

Date.	No. of order.	Name.	Office.	Remarks.
Aug. 21, 1867	124, par. 2	Shepherd, Samuel	Justice of peace, 1163d dist. G. M., Carroll Co.	To fill existing vacancy.
Aug. 21, 1867	124, par. 3	Aderhold, Daniel	Surveyor, Campbell county	do.
Aug. 22, 1867	125, par. 2	Fletcher, D.	Judge inferior court, Cobb county	Removed for openly opposing reconstruction.
Aug. 22, 1867	125, par. 4	Shepard, George	Treasurer, Cobb county	Removed for openly opposing reconstruction.
Aug. 22, 1867	125, par. 1	Moore, Thomas	Judge inferior court, Milton county	Removed for openly opposing reconstruction.
Aug. 22, 1867	125, par. 3	Carroll, William	Treasurer, Milton county	Removed for openly opposing reconstruction.
Aug. 22, 1867	125, par. 1	Skelton, O. P.	Ordinary, Milton county	} Removed for opposing reconstruction. See No. 1,247 (A.)
Aug. 22, 1867	126, par. 3	Brown, W. P.	Judge inferior court, Milton county	
Aug. 22, 1867	126, par. 5	Mayfield, Giles	Deputy sheriff, Milton county	
Aug. 22, 1867	126, par. 2	Dunbar, Harrison	Ordinary, Milton county	To fill existing vacancy.
Aug. 22, 1867	126, par. 4	Kemp, A. C.	Judge inferior court, Milton county	do.
Aug. 22, 1867	126, par. 6	Albrighton, P. G.	Deputy sheriff, Milton county	do.
Aug. 22, 1867	127, par. 1	Hendricks, G. W.	Justice of peace, Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 22, 1867	127, par. 2	Fricks, Reben	Bailiff, Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 22, 1867	127, par. 3	Castleberry, E. J.	Justice of peace, Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 24, 1867	132, par. 1	Howell, J. L.	Bailiff, 837th dist. G. M., Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 24, 1867	133, par. 2	Lynch, James	Justice of peace, Muscogee county	do.
Aug. 24, 1867	133, par. 1	Cady, Lucius	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	135, par. 1	Kelley, S. A.	Sheriff, Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	135, par. 2	Woody, A. C.	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	135, par. 1	Wright, W. W.	do.	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	136, par. 1	Hill, John W.	Justice inferior court, Cherokee county	do.
Aug. 26, 1867	136, par. 2	Odum, S. P.	Justice of peace, 851st dist. G. M., Cobb Co.	do.
Aug. 27, 1867	140, par. 4	Crane, W. T.	Recorder, Dooley county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 1	Ledford, James M.	Justice inferior court, Towns county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 2	Johnson, John P.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 3	Burch, Mortimer	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 4	Johnson, G. W.	Clerk inferior court, Towns county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 5	Norton, Andrew	Justice of peace, Towns county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	144, par. 6	Beasley, Royland	Bailiff, Towns county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	145, par. 1	Huff, L. W.	Ordinary, Wilkes county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	145, par. 3	Croman, L. J.	Tax collector, Wilkes county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	145, par. 2	Cagle, John	Justice of peace, 840, district G. M., Lumpkin county	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 1		Justice of the peace, Cherokee county	do.

Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 2	Pruit, Samuel	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 3	Weichell, William	Ballif	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 4	Anderson, William J.	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 5	Oliver, James L.	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 6	Abercrombie, Chas.	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 7	Sperin, William N.	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 8	Bagwell, Henry	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 9	Rice, Henry	do.	do.	do.
Aug. 31, 1867	147, par. 10	Collier, James	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	148, par. 1	Bishop, Alfred	Justice of the peace, Gilmer county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	148, par. 2	Greer, John W.	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	150, par. 1	Arnold, John P.	Alderman, Thomas county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	150, par. 2	Hadly, Louis	Constable, Thomas county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	150, par. 3	Durgin, Orin W.	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	151, par. 1	Parker, D. L.	Treasurer, Baker county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	151, par. 2	Wooten, G. W.	Ordinary, Calhoun county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	152, par. 1	Jefforde, H. V.	Justice inferior court, Ware county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	152, par. 2	Fitzgerald, John	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	152, par. 3	Smith, Austin	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	153, par. 1	Brunt, William	Tax collector, Pierce county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	153, par. 2	Cremers, Julius	Marshal, town of Quitman, Brooks county	do.	do.
Sept. 2, 1867	152, par. 3	Cremers, Julius	Constable, Brooks county	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	160, par. 1	Byrd, Edward	Commissioner, Wayneboro, Burke county	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	160, par. 1	Corwin, Thomas	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	160, par. 1	Norberry, Thomas	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	160, par. 1	Smith, C. K.	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	160, par. 1	Smith, Jesse C.	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Amon, Joseph	Alderman, St. Mary's, Camden county	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Grovenstein, Joseph	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Lipman, Joseph	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Pacilly, Dennis	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Proctor, William	do.	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	161, par. 1	Clarke, W. H.	Mayor, St. Mary's, Camden county	do.	do.
Sept. 5, 1867	162, par. 1	Gould, J. F.	Surveyor, Thomas county	do.	do.
Sept. 9, 1867	165, par. 3	Laud, White	Tax receiver, Worth county	do.	do.
Sept. 10, 1867	167, par. 1	Holcomb, Alfred	Justice of peace, Glynn county	do.	do.
Sept. 10, 1867	167, par. 2	Galpin, G. H.	Constable, 4th district G. M., Chatham county	do.	do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 9	Bird, Charles C.	Ballif, 1, 016th district G. M., Dawson county	do.	do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 1	Robinson, Curtis	Tax collector, Charlton county	do.	do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 2	Crawford, Wm. R.	Surveyor, Charlton county	do.	do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 3	Church, John M.	Justice inferior court, Habersham county	do.	do.

Civil appointments—State of Georgia—Continued.

Date.	No. of Order.	Name.	Office.	Remarks.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 4...	Anderson, D.	Bailiff, Pickens county.	To fill existing vacancy.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 5...	Hardcastle, William.	Justice of peace, Whitfield county.	do. do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 6...	Terrell, David.	Justice of peace, Bartow county.	do. do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 7...	Lanham, M. Y.	Bailiff, Bartow county.	do. do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 8...	Underwood, E. J.	Justice of peace, Dawson county.	do. do. do.
Sept. 19, 1867	176, par. 9...	Bird, Charles E.	Bailiff, Dawson county.	do. do. do.
<i>Civil appointments, State of Florida.</i>				
May 13, 1867	20, par. 1...	Law, Thomas B.	Justice of peace, Hernando county.	To fill existing vacancy.
May 22, 1867	27, par. 2...	Spencer, S.	Mayor, Gainesville.	do. do. do.
		McCormick, W. J.	Alderman, Gainesville.	do. do. do.
		Mathews, J. F.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Howard, Dr.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Race, G. W. Mc.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Dorg, James.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Richardson, J. M.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Grisson, J. W.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Raine, C.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
		Sunther, F. B.	Recorder, treasurer, and marshal, Gainesville.	do. do. do.
		Partridge, John.	Councilman, city of Appalachicola.	do. do. do.
		Hart, Ossian B.	Superintendent of registration, State of Florida.	do. do. do.
		Oakey, D. L.	Sheriff, Jefferson county.	In place of William Ellis, removed per Special Order No. 49, paragraph 4.
June 10, 1867	40, par. 2...	Jackson, James R.	Coroner, Franklin county.	To fill existing vacancy.
June 13, 1867	43, par. 2...	Husband, Joshua.	Judge middle circuit, Orange county.	do. do. do.
June 22, 1867	49, par. 5...	Mickler, T. M.	Sheriff, Columbia county.	do. do. do.
		Moncrief, John.	do. do. do.	Removed for neglect of duty.
July 30, 1867	88, par. 2...	Duval, William J.	Justice of peace, Columbia county.	To fill above vacancy.
Aug. 12, 1867	107, par. 2...	Easton, H. P.	do. do. do.	Removed for misconduct.
Aug. 24, 1867	131, par. 1...	Burt, George.	Mayor, St. Augustine.	To fill above vacancy.
Aug. 24, 1867	131, par. 3...	Blitch, Elijah.	Judge criminal court, Clay county.	To fill existing vacancy.
Aug. 27, 1867	140, par. 1...	Fowler, James H.	Justice of peace, Volusia county.	do. do. do.
Sept. 6, 1867	164, par. 1...			do. do. do.
Sept. 9, 1867	166, par. 2...			do. do. do.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL ORD, COMMANDING FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 27, 1867.

MAJOR : In answer to your communication of September 9, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations within my command for the year ending September 30, 1867.

The Department of the Arkansas, of which I was in command October 1, 1866, embraced the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The troops serving in the department at that date were eight companies each of the nineteenth and twenty-eighth infantry, light battery G, fifth artillery, and eight companies of the thirty-seventh infantry under orders for the department of the Missouri. Light battery G was stationed at Little Rock, the headquarters of the department, and the companies of the nineteenth and twenty-eighth infantry were disposed as follows :

The nineteenth infantry headquarters and companies A, B, C, D, E, G and H, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; company F at Dover, Pope county, Arkansas.

The twenty-eighth infantry headquarters and companies B, E and F at Camden, Arkansas; companies C, D and H at Little Rock; company A at Duvall's Bluff; company G at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

On the 7th November, companies I and H, to complete the organization of the nineteenth infantry, arrived at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and companies A and H departed for Fort Arbuckle, to re-occupy that post, which had not been garrisoned since the war.

On the 8th November, companies I and K, to complete the organization of the twenty-eighth infantry, arrived at Camden from depot.

For the preservation of order, it became necessary to change the stations of the troops from time to time, as follows :

On the 10th November, companies E and F, twenty-eighth infantry, were ordered from Camden, the former to take post at Washington, the latter at Munn's Mill, Hempstead county, Arkansas.

On the 12th December, company A, twenty-eighth infantry, was ordered from Duvall's Bluff to take post at Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas.

On the 2d January, company F, nineteenth infantry, was ordered from Dover, Pope county, to Fort Smith.

On the 10th January, company F, twenty-eighth infantry, was ordered from Munn's Mill to Washington.

On the 9th March, company D, twenty-eighth infantry, was ordered from Little Rock to take post at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

On the 10th March, company G, nineteenth infantry, was ordered from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, and to proceed thence in charge of a steam saw-mill to Fort Arbuckle.

On March 14, company A, twenty-eighth infantry, was ordered from Jacksonport to Batesville, Independence county, to take post there.

By the operation of General Orders No. 15, from the headquarters of the army, the department of the Arkansas was discontinued. The Indian Territory was attached to the department of the Missouri, and to the State of Arkansas was added the State of Mississippi, constituting the fourth military district, with headquarters at Vicksburg.

Having been appointed by the President to the command of this district, I proceeded with my headquarters and staff to Vicksburg, and assumed command March 26, 1867.

The State of Arkansas being no longer a part of the military division of the Missouri, General Sherman permitted me to retain light battery G, fifth artillery, and the two (2) regiments of infantry, but requested that garrisons might be left

in the Indian Territory until they could be relieved. Garrisons were accordingly allowed to remain at Forts Arbuckle and Gibson until June, when they were relieved by General Hancock.

On the 6th of April I issued an order dividing the district into two sub-districts: The sub-district of Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Smith, colonel twenty-eighth infantry, headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas; the sub-district of Mississippi, to be commanded by Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem, colonel twenty-fourth infantry, headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The troops serving in the State of Mississippi April 1 were the twenty-fourth infantry, disposed as follows:

Headquarters and companies A, F, G, I and K at Vicksburg; company H at Natchez; company C at Greensboro; company D at Lauderdale; company B at Grenada; company E at Jackson.

April 27, company B, twenty-fourth infantry, was ordered from Grenada to Brookhaven, Lawrence county, to take post there.

May 1, company F, twenty-fourth infantry, was ordered from Vicksburg to Winchester, Wayne county, to take post there.

For the purpose of carrying out the laws of Congress, suppressing disorder, &c., and punishing criminals, I considered the military force in the State of Mississippi inadequate, and in answer to my application the thirty-fourth infantry and two companies of the fifth cavalry were ordered to report to me. These troops arrived in May, and were disposed as follows:

Company D, fifth cavalry, at Jackson; company E, fifth cavalry, at Big Black Bridge. The thirty-fourth infantry headquarters and companies B, D, H and K, at Grenada; companies A and F at Columbus, Mississippi; companies C and G at Holly Springs; companies E and I at Corinth.

During the month of May the following changes of stations were made:

Company G, nineteenth infantry, came in from Fort Arbuckle and took post at Dover, Pope county, Arkansas; company B, nineteenth infantry, ordered to Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, to take post there; company C, nineteenth infantry, ordered to Madison, St. Francis county, to take post there.

During the month of June, companies D and K, nineteenth infantry, came in from Fort Gibson and took post, the former at Huntsville, Madison county, the latter at Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas; company B, nineteenth infantry, was ordered to Monticello, Drew county, to take post there; company C, nineteenth infantry, was ordered to Madison, St. Francis county, to take post there; companies C and D, twenty-fourth infantry, were ordered to Meridian, Mississippi, to take post there; company K, twenty-fourth infantry, was ordered to Pass Christian, Harrison county, Mississippi; company E, fifth cavalry, was ordered from Big Black to take post at Yazoo City, Yazoo county, Mississippi; companies A and H, nineteenth infantry, came in from Fort Arbuckle to Fort Smith; companies E and I, nineteenth infantry, came in from Fort Gibson and took post at Dover, Pope county, Arkansas; company D, nineteenth infantry, was ordered from Huntsville to Fayetteville, Arkansas; company I, nineteenth infantry, was ordered from Dover to take post at Burrowsville.

During the month of August, company G, twenty-fourth infantry, was ordered from Vicksburg to take post at Woodville, Mississippi; company D, thirty-fourth infantry was ordered from Grenada to take post at Greensboro, Mississippi; company D, twenty-fourth infantry, was ordered from Meridian to Vicksburg.

During the month of September, the garrison at Camden, Arkansas, was removed to Princeton, Arkansas, on account of sickness in the command.

The following statement shows the position of the troops in this district at the date of this report:

SUB-DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Twenty-fourth infantry—Headquarters and companies A, D and I, Vicksburg, Mississippi; company B, Brookhaven, Mississippi; company C, Meridian, Mississippi; company E, Jackson, Mississippi; company F, Winchester, Mississippi; company H, Natchez, Mississippi; company K, Pass Christian, Mississippi.

Thirty-fourth infantry—Headquarters and companies B, H and K, Grenada, Mississippi; companies A and F, Columbus, Mississippi; companies C and G, Holly Springs, Mississippi; companies E and I, Corinth, Mississippi; company D, Greensboro, Mississippi.

Fifth cavalry—Company E, Jackson, Mississippi; company D, Yazoo City, Mississippi.

SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Battery G, fifth artillery, Little Rock Arkansas.

Twenty-eighth infantry—Headquarters and companies G and H, Little Rock, Arkansas; companies B, E and I, Princeton, Arkansas; companies F and K, Washington, Arkansas; companies A and C, Batesville, Arkansas; company D, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Nineteenth infantry—Headquarters and companies A, F and H, Fort Smith, Arkansas; company B, Monticello, Arkansas; company C, Madison, Arkansas; companies E and G, Dover, Arkansas; companies D and K, Fayetteville, Arkansas; company I, Burrowsville, Arkansas.

While the reconstruction measures of Congress are unpopular with a majority of the white people, their execution has met with but slight opposition. The ignorant and lawless, from whom alone trouble was to be apprehended, have been kept in order by the presence of detachments of troops distributed for that purpose throughout the district.

The operation of the civil laws has not been interfered with when those laws were administered equally towards all classes, except to remove from the civil courts cases of crimes charged upon persons who for having opposed the rebellion had reason to fear prejudice against them; also cases where freedmen were maltreated or defrauded, and the courts were practically closed against them, and of cases of horse-stealing and violations of the acts of Congress, for the trial of all of which offences military commissions have been organized, and the examples thus secured have had a most salutary effect.

The officers of the provisional State government have continued in the exercise of their official functions, except when they have failed to perform their duties. Appended to this report will be found a list of the removals and appointments that have been made by me. It is difficult to find competent men who can qualify to fill vacancies in the civil offices, some of which are vacant for want of such.

In consequence of the indisposition (as manifested of late) of the civil authorities in Arkansas to take action in cases where offences of an aggravated nature have been committed against freedmen, orders have been issued for the trial of all such cases by military commission, and for prompt action to be taken for the punishment of civil officers who fail to issue writs for the arrest of offenders committing assaults, &c., upon freedmen, and prohibiting bail being taken for the appearance of such criminals. It may be necessary to scatter the troops still more in Arkansas to execute this order.

The extension of suffrage to freedmen has evidently aroused a sentiment of hostility to the colored race and to northern men in many parts of this district which did not exist before, and from information derived from ex-officers of the Union army planting in the interior, I am convinced that a larger force than is now stationed in the States of my district to preserve order and organize conventions

will be required hereafter to protect them, and to secure the freedmen the use of the suffrage. In a majority of the counties of my district there are but very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office unless supported by a military force afterwards. The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military. If this protection is withdrawn the white men now controlling would generally withdraw with it, and some of the southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle towards them, so that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the possession of the right of suffrage.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,

Assistant Adjutant General Armies U. S., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, COMMANDING FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK,

November 25, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my official report for the year ending September 5, 1867.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General J. A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations within my command from November 14, 1866, to September 5, 1867.

During the fall of 1866 and winter of 1866 and 1867, the regular troops in the department of the Gulf, which embraced within its limits the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, remained, as a general thing, at the stations designated in my previous reports. The muster-out of the volunteer forces was continued, and reduction and economy in the quartermasters' and commissary departments rigidly enforced. Operations were commenced by the quartermasters' department on the frontier posts in Texas early in the spring, at or in the vicinity of the following designated points: Buffalo Springs, Belknap, Chadbourne, Camp Stockton, Fort Davis, Loredo, Brownsville, and Brazos Santiago.

Brevet Major General George W. Getty, who had succeeded Major General H. G. Wright in command of the district of Texas, was, by promotion and the natural military changes, succeeded by Brevet Major General S. P. Heintzelman, and he by Brevet Major General Charles Griffin. Brevet Major General A. Baird was succeeded by Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, in command of the district of Louisiana, and Major General J. G. Foster by Colonel Sprague in the district of Florida. Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds also

succeeded Brevet Brigadier General Brown in command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

Work was commenced on the posts above named in the early spring, and vigorously prosecuted until the rigid quarantine established against the anticipated spread of the yellow fever materially retarded the work of putting the soldiers on the frontier under shelter until late in the ensuing fall. No changes of troops occurred in the districts of Louisiana and Florida, except such as were incidental to the preservation of order and the execution of the laws under the civil rights bill. A few Indian depredations occurred on the frontier of Texas, arising principally from the adventurous character of the extreme frontier settlers, who, pushing out towards the Indian territory, thereby incurred the risk of coming in contact with hostile Indians; for there were no treaties with the Indians as far as the Texan border was concerned, and the extreme line of frontier settlements was regarded as the "dead line," below which, if an Indian came, he was killed if overtaken, and above which, white men were treated in the same manner by the Indians.

In consequence of the struggles in the republic of Mexico to drive out the invaders, the Rio Grande frontier gave me much anxiety. It was impossible to prevent the soldiers and Union people upon the border from expressing an open sympathy with the liberal cause; therefore it was exceedingly difficult to maintain strict neutrality, and on one or two occasions violations occurred which were not particularly objectionable to the liberal party, and were without difficulty reconciled.

I had also some trouble in breaking up the "Cordova Settlement," which was a scheme on the part of rebel adventurers, who had founded there the nucleus of an American Maximilian party in Mexico, to which they invited all discontented and unrepentant rebels in the southern States. By preventing the embarkation of this class of malcontent emigrants at New Orleans, the Cordova scheme proved a failure.

The condition of civil affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, from September 30, 1866, to March 2, 1867, remained nearly the same as for the year previous, and heretofore reported. There was, however, some improvement in the tone of the public in reference to the rights and privileges of freedmen; but many outrages and murders were committed in Louisiana and Texas which it was impossible for the military to reach, and which were neglected by the civil authorities, and even in some instances the perpetrators of these outrages justified by the form of a trial. On the 2d day of March, 1867, the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" became a law, under the provisions of which the States of Louisiana and Texas were constituted the fifth military district, and by direction of the President of the United States I was assigned to the said district in General Orders No. 10, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, March 11, 1867. Assuming command of the fifth military district on the 19th day of March, 1867, I found upon examining the law that I was required "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals."

To accomplish this purpose, and to reorganize these two States as loyal to the government, I had a small military force and the authority vested in me by the law. I found, upon a close examination of the existing civil governments of those two States, that nearly every civil functionary, from the governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the rebellion, and that in nearly all cases they had been elected on confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the general government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised, when they were candidates, their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found, also, that they were nearly all dis-

franchised by the law, and were substantially aliens. It is scarcely necessary to state, that from this condition of affairs nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law, and to myself as the authority held responsible, by the order of the Executive of the nation, for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, rendered still more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark, not as a charge, but simply as an explanation. To have attempted "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals," and reorganize these States against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intention of the framers of the law, without exercising the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried those cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of these States. There was only one sensible course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—and this course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by open, overt acts before action was taken; and in every order issued the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so; and insecurely all office-holders who failed to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and a partisan; and I am not afraid to say, when such charges are made against me, that I feel in my heart they are untruthful. In all my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor, justice, and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law with satisfaction to all except those whom it disfranchised, and a set of dishonest political tricksters whom I had previously denounced, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position; and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion, with energy and economy, until the 1st of September, 1867, when I received General Orders No. 81, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, August 27, 1867, relieving me from the command of the fifth military district, and assigning me to the department of the Missouri.

In conclusion, I take the greatest pleasure in reporting to the General-in-chief the cheerful and able manner in which all the officers of my command performed their difficult and responsible duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General.

Brevet Major General JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

ADDITION TO GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

Important orders and decisions upon legal questions.

[General Orders No. 77.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 2, 1867.

At the election held in the State of Virginia on the 22d day of October, 1867, the following days, for delegates to a State convention, and to take the sense of registered voters upon the question whether such convention should be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State, and to the Union, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-nine (169,229) votes were cast upon the question of holding a convention, which number one hundred and seven thousand three hundred and forty-two (173,42) votes were cast "for a convention," and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (61,887) votes "against the convention."

The whole number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of the whole number of registered voters in the State, and the number of votes cast for a convention" being a majority of all the votes cast upon that question, the convention will be held as provided by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867. The hall of the house of delegates in the city of Richmond, and 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, are designated as the place and time for the meeting of the convention.

The following delegates to the convention were duly elected, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and are notified to meet in convention at the time and place above specified:

From the city of Richmond: James W. Hunnicutt, John C. Underwood, James Morrissey, Lewis Lindsey, and Joseph Cox.

From the county of Norfolk and city of Portsmouth: James H. Clements, Walter Lee, jr., and George Teamoh.

From the county of Albemarle: C. L. Thompson and James T. S. Taylor.

From the county of Augusta: Powell Harrison and Joseph A. Waddell.

From the county of Bedford: Gaston G. Curtiss, and David Staley.

From the county of Campbell: Samuel D. Williamson, and Samuel F. Kelsoe.

From the county of Halifax: William L. Owen and David Canada.

From the county of Loudon: Norborne Berkeley and George E. Plaster.

From the county of Mecklenburg: Sanford M. Dodge and John Watson.

From the county of Pittsylvania: Levi C. Thayer and Herbert A. Wicker.

From the county of Rockingham: John C. Woodson and Jacob N. Leggitt.

From the city of Norfolk: Henry M. Bowden and Thomas Bayne.

From the city of Petersburg: James H. Platt, jr., and Peter G. Morgan.

From the county of Alexandria: John Hawxhurst.

From the county of Amelia: Samuel R. Seay.

From the county of Amherst: John W. Broadus.

From the county of Botetourt: Lewis Linkenhoker.

From the county of Brunswick: William Leahy.

From the county of Buckingham: Frank Moss.

From the county of Charlotte: Edward Nelson.

From the county of Culpeper: Fayette Mauzy.

From the county of Cumberland: John Robinson.

From the county of Fairfax: Orrin E. Hine.

From the county of Fluvanna: James D. Barrett.

From the county of Frederick: Norval Wilson.

From the county of Goochland: William P. Mosely.

From the county of Hanover: William James.

From the county of Henrico: George W. Swan.
 From the county of Henry: C. Y. Thomas.
 From the county of Louisa: John B. Eastham.
 From the county of Lunenburg: Samuel Fuqua.
 From the county of Montgomery: Adam H. Flanagan.
 From the county of Nansemond: William J. Parr.
 From the county of Nelson: Adolphus W. Harris.
 From the county of Nottoway: William H. Robertson.
 From the county of Orange: Frederick W. Poor.
 From the county of Princess Anne: Willis A. Hodges.
 From the county of Southampton: John Brown.
 From the county of Wythe: James Gibboney.
 From the counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan: Charles H. Porter, Samuel F. Maddox, and James B. Carter.
 From the counties of Caroline, King George, and Spottsylvania: John L. Marye, jr., Frederick S. C. Hunter, and John J. Gravatt.
 From the counties of Accomac and Northampton: Edward K. Sneed and James C. Toy.
 From the counties of Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge: William McLaughlin and Joseph Mayes.
 From the counties of Carroll, Floyd, and Grayson: William R. Dickey and F. A. Winston.
 From the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock: R. Taylor Scott and J. C. Gibson.
 From the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmoreland: Ephraim Nash and Richard S. Ayer.
 From the counties of Patrick and Franklin: W. F. B. Taylor and M. F. Robertson.
 From the counties of Prince Edward and Appomattox: Edgar Allen and James W. D. Bland.
 From the counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie: David C. Carr and William Reed.
 From the counties of Lee, Scott, and Wise: Andrew Milbourn and Charles Duncan.
 From the counties of Page and Shenandoah: Moses Walton and George W. Rust.
 From the counties of Smyth and Washington: Joseph T. Campbell and John H. Thompson.
 From the counties of Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke: Hugh H. Lee.
 From the counties of Charles City and New Kent: Lemuel E. Babcock.
 From the counties of Clarke and Warren: Joseph McK. Kennerly.
 From the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick: David B. White.
 From the counties of Gloucester and Matthews: John W. Dixon.
 From the counties of Isle of Wight and Surry: William H. Andrews.
 From the counties of King and Queen and King William: Edward W. Massey.
 From the counties of Madison and Greene: Robert S. Beasley.
 From the counties of Middlesex and Essex: William Breedlove.
 From the counties of Pulaski and Giles: Eustace Gibson.
 From the counties of Russell and Buchanan: George R. Cowan.
 From the counties of Stafford and Prince William: B. F. Lewis.
 From the counties of Greenville and Sussex: Peter K. Jones.
 From the counties of Bland and Tazewell: James Milton French.
 From the counties of James City and York: Daniel M. Norton.
 From the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax: Lewis M. Nickerson.
 From the counties of Amherst, Buckingham, and Nelson: J. Henry Williams.
 From the counties of Campbell and Pittsylvania: William H. Lydick.

From the counties of Charlotte and Halifax: Joseph R. Holmes.
 From the counties of Hanover and Henrico: Burwell Toler.
 From the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, and Louisa: James C. Southall.
 Each delegate elect will be furnished with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Second Lieutenant 5th Artillery, A. A. A. G.

ular No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 4, 1867.

1. The pay of all registering officers, except of those who bring the poll-books, &c, to these headquarters, as provided in paragraph 14, General Orders No. 68, from these headquarters, dated October 4, 1867, will cease from and after the 25th instant. The persons selected to assist the registering officers in their duties will be paid only for the one day they are actually employed.

2. The accounts of persons selected under the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular No. 9, headquarters first military district, September 17, 1867, to assist at the election to be held on the 22d instant, will, in all cases, be certified to by the president of the board for the county in which the services are rendered. Presidents of boards will approve and forward no further accounts of registering officers or assistants until after their services are entirely closed, under the provisions of this circular.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, A. D. C.

[Circular No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 14, 1867.

In case it happen that there may not be a registering officer to conduct the election in any particular district or ward, as provided in paragraph 2, of Circular No. 9, from these headquarters, dated September 17, 1867, the president of the board of registration will designate, to perform that duty, one of the persons selected to assist at the election.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, A. D. C.

[Circular No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 30, 1867.

1. The ballot boxes, in each county where there is no military commissioner, will be turned over to one of the registering officers who reside in the county, receipts taken therefor and forwarded to these headquarters. Military commissioners will retain the ballot boxes in the counties where they are stationed.

2. Registration records, oaths, and papers pertaining to the registration in each magisterial district, will be retained by the registering officer of that district, who will be responsible for their safe-keeping. Where there is no district registering officer, the registration records, oaths, and papers pertaining to the registration in the district, will be turned over to the military commissioner, if there be one in the county; if not, they will be turned over to a registering officer of an adjacent district, and receipts will be taken for them and forwarded to these headquarters.

3. In the cities of Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg the records of registration and all papers pertaining thereto, will be turned over to the military commissioner, who will give receipts therefor.

4. Registering officers will be retained, without pay, until their services may be again required. Should any registering officer not wish to serve any longer, his resignation should be tendered to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Second Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 80.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 6, 1867.

In compliance with the request of many citizens of Richmond, and others interested in the proposed extension of the Virginia Central railroad to the Ohio river, and for the purpose of removing, if possible, all doubt as to the validity of any subscriptions which may be made for the above purpose by the several counties and cities interested, and thereby preventing the embarrassment, delay, and loss attending litigation, the council of the city of Richmond, and the county courts of the counties adjacent to the Virginia Central railroad, are hereby authorized to cause polls to be opened to take the sense of the "qualified voters" upon the question of subscription to the proposed construction of the Covington and Ohio railroad.

In the elections hereby authorized, all persons will be permitted to vote who are "qualified voters" under the laws of Virginia, as well as those who are "qualified voters" under the laws of the United States. But the votes polled will be recorded and returned in three separate classes, as follows:

1. The votes of all white registered voters.

2. The votes of all colored registered voters.

3. The votes of all persons who are qualified voters under the laws of Virginia, but are not registered as voters under the laws of the United States. All owners of real estate in the city of Richmond, whether resident in the city or not, will be regarded as "qualified voters under the laws of the State" at the election hereby authorized in this city.

The clerks of the county courts and of the city council will be permitted to copy from the official records the lists of registered voters.

Nothing in this order will be construed as deciding any question of law which may be involved in the votes hereby authorized, or in the subscriptions which may be made.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

WILLIAM ENNIS,
First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, A. D. C.

[Special Orders No. 154.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1867.

If at sunset to-night (October 23) there are voters at any of the polls in Richmond who have not had an opportunity to deposit their ballots, the polls will be kept open until all have voted who are present at sunset and entitled to vote; but no person will be permitted to approach the polls after sunset.

All citizens, except voters who have not deposited their ballots and the executive committees of the various political parties, will be required to leave the vicinity of the polls at sunset.

The troops on duty in the city will cause this order to be executed, and will preserve order at the polls after sunset.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

[Special Orders No. 155.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 24, 1867.

* * * * *

II. At the election to be held in Fluvanna county, Virginia, on the 1st day of November next, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the question whether said county shall subscribe to the stock of the Covington and Ohio railroad or the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, all persons who are qualified voters under the laws of Virginia, as well as all who are qualified voters under the laws of the United States, will be permitted to vote on that question.

The votes will be recorded and returned in three classes, as follows :

1. The votes of all registered white voters.
2. The votes of all registered colored voters.
3. The votes of all who are qualified voters under the laws of the State of Virginia, but who are disfranchised under the laws of the United States.

The president of the board of registration for Fluvanna county will permit the clerk of the county court to make from his rolls a copy of the list of registered voters of that county.

This order will not be construed as deciding any question of law which may be involved in the proposed subscription.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

[Special Orders No. 163.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 2, 1867.

The stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company are hereby permitted to proceed, at their adjourned meeting to be held in Lynchburg on Tuesday, the 12th of November, 1867, with the election of president and other officers of the said road, provided that such election shall be upon the following conditions, viz : 1st, that none of the officers so elected shall be installed in, or exercise the functions of, their offices until the prohibition by the United States government of any change in the management of said road shall be removed ; 2d, that if the claims of the United States shall not be adjusted, and the prohibition above referred to removed, on or before the 1st day of December, 1867, the said election shall be null and void.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

[Special Orders No. 171.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 12, 1867.

I. At the instance of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. Rose, captain eleventh United States infantry, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to meet at Richmond on Monday, the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with certain charges made against Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Rose, in relation to his conduct and the discharge of his duty as superintendent of the election held in this city, and also give their opinion upon the facts which may be developed.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Brevet Major General George Stoneman, colonel twenty-first United States infantry.

Major D. Woodruff, twenty-first United States infantry.

Brevet Major W. H. Brown, captain fifth United States cavalry.

Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, captain eleventh United States infantry, judge advocate.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Schofield :

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 16, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of October 7, making inquiry relative to eligibility of persons to election as delegates to the State convention, I am directed by the commanding general to say that he understands the construction given to the words "executive or judicial officers" by section six of the act of Congress of July 19 as applying to those words whenever used in the acts of March 2 and 23; that is, as well to the qualification for office as to that for the elective franchise. Hence it is the opinion of the commanding general that a person who was clerk of a county court before the war, and as such clerk took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not eligible to election as delegate to the State convention.

The opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, which was published by the War Department on the 20th of June, 1867, wherein county officers are included among those subject to disfranchisement for participation in rebellion, as being "executive or judicial" officers, appears to coincide with the opinion above expressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Captain W. A. McNULTY,
*President of the Board of Registration of
 Culpeper County, Culpeper Court House, Va.*

Official copy:

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 16, 1867.

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, requesting instructions in regard to registering as voters Mr. J. H. Thompson and Nicholas Hite, both of whom were constables before the war, and held office—Thompson as constable and Hite as magistrate—during the war; and, in reply, to inform you that the functions of constables and magistrates were not necessarily of a nature to compel the persons exercising the duties of the office to give aid to the rebellion; and, without aiding in carrying out and enforcing the laws of the rebel government or laws of the State of Virginia, passed to aid in conducting the war, they are not liable to disfranchisement, and will be permitted to register as voters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain JOHN O'NEIL,
*President of the Board of Registration
 of Washington County, Abingdon, Va.*

Official copy:

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 18, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, stating that Richard Eppes, who is disfranchised, announces himself as a candidate for the conven-

tion, and the people insist on running him for office, and requesting instructions as to whether you shall interpose to stop him, or allow him to proceed, I am directed by the commanding general to say that it is not your business to interfere with any person running for election as delegate to the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Captain D. J. CONNOLLY, V. R. C.,
*President of the Board of Registration,
Nottoway County, Burkesville, Virginia.*

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, October 31, 1867.

GOVERNOR : I have received letters from several members of the late Virginia legislature, inquiring whether there would be a session of that body during the coming winter, and raising the question whether, under the State laws, the members of the house of delegates do not hold on until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Without deciding the latter question, upon which there seems to exist a diversity of opinion, I have to request that you will inform the members of the late legislature that the regular session of the legislature will be dispensed with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

His Excellency F. W. PIERPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 1, 1867.

SIR : In reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, tendering your resignation as delegate to the convention, and requesting its acceptance, I am directed by the commanding general to say that he has not the power to accept the resignation, and would not be willing to do it if he had the power. Mr. Eastham having been a candidate with his own consent, and having been duly elected, his duty to his constituents, in the opinion of the commanding general, requires him to serve in the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. JOHN B. EASTHAM,
*Through Resident Board of Registration,
Louisa County, Louisa Court House, Virginia.*

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 2, 1867.

MAJOR: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the election returns from all the cities and counties in the State have been examined and found correct, and that all authorized and properly certified expenses of the election may be paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Second Lieut. 5th U. S. Artillery, A. A. G.

Major T. W. STANTON,
Paymaster First Mil. Dist., Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy :

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

RICHMOND, *October 31, 1867.*

SIR: A sense of duty to the people of Richmond who honored us with their votes, to our city and our State, impels us to address you this communication. To have discharged this duty at an earlier day might have subjected us to the imputation of acting under the undue excitement of a warm political canvass. Time enough has now elapsed for cool reflection, and after calmly reviewing the manner in which the recent election for delegates to the convention was conducted in this city, we feel constrained, in the name of the people of Richmond, a law-abiding and law-loving people, respectfully but earnestly to enter a protest in their behalf and in our own against the confirmation of the proceedings at the so-called election on the 23d and 24th days of this month.

We beg leave to state our reasons for entering this protest :

The election was held under your order of date 12th September, 1867, declaring that it should be held in Richmond city on the 22d and 23d days of October, and should close at sunset of the 23d October. This order, in conformity with the act of Congress, was published thirty days before the election was held. It specified the beginning and the close of the election in clear and definite terms, and after its promulgation no power known to the statutes of Congress could legally change either the times or the places of election without again complying with the act of Congress and giving full thirty days' notice of such change. A change was made without such notice. At sunset of the 23d October the polls were not closed, as required by your published order, but they were continued through the following day, and the hour of midnight was reached before the polling of votes ceased. We claim that this extension of the period of voting was irregular and illegal, without precedent in the history of popular elections in this country, and without authority, and we insist that the persons elected at the closing of the polls at sunset of the 23d October are entitled to the return as delegates to the convention. Fortunately there is no difficulty in ascertaining the vote as it stood then. At that time 4,773 white votes had been polled and 4,252 black votes. Giving to the radical ticket all the white votes they received during the whole voting, say 48, and crediting them with the entire black vote up to that time, say 4,300, they will still be found to be in the minority several hundred votes, these protestants having then received of white votes alone (not counting the black votes) 0,000. From this exhibit it is clear that these protestants are entitled to the return as delegates to the convention.

The majority claimed by the radical ticket was in consequence of irregularities we will now mention—such irregularities, we may confidently say, as were never before permitted or known in the United States. The voting was continued into two nights, and into one of them until midnight and after. From

sunrise to sunset, by daylight, all elections in this country have hitherto been held. The reason for this rule is obvious. The voter should vote at a time when he can be seen and recognized, and unless he votes at such time there can be no guarantee against fraud. If there was necessity or law for keeping the polls open beyond the two days prescribed in your order, we submit that they should have been kept open in the day time only.

The polls were closed at some of the wards or precincts at sunset of the second day of election, and kept open at others, and the ward at which they were kept open the longest (till midnight, certainly, of the third day) was the ward in which the disproportion between the white and black voters, in favor of the blacks, was greater than in any other ward in the city. If kept open in one, they should have been kept open in all the wards. Just here permit us to call your attention to a fact which is its own comment. From the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., when it was dark, on the third day, to the hour of closing the polls that night, there were more black votes polled than were polled at the same place on any one of the three preceding days, although the period of voting on each day was longer by several hours than the time occupied on that night.

The election in Madison ward was held at the City Hall. The whites voted at a window on one side of the building, the blacks at a window on another side of the building. About sunset of the 23d October, the second day of the election, one of the officers having charge of the election, inside the building, announced that the polls were closed, and pulled down the window at which the whites voted. The white voters went away, supposing that the voting of blacks as well as of whites was ended at that ward. At the very moment this announcement of the closing of the polls was made, the blacks on the other side of the building were voting and continued to vote for more than an hour afterwards. This matter was called to your attention at the time, and you checked this illegal voting by the order to close the polls for that day. During the interval, however, more than seventy black votes had been polled.

A black man offered to vote on one of the days of election. His name could not be found on the register. He came back the next day and again offered to vote; he was reminded of his rejection the day before; he admitted the fact, but said that he had been since to "Mr. Hunnicutt's office" and got registered; and he further stated that he had left a large number of colored people at Mr. Hunnicutt's office getting registered. This black was arrested for an attempt to vote illegally, and is now, as we are informed, before a military commission for trial. This case is specially cited to illustrate the fraudulent manner in which the election was managed.

No white man, by threat or intimidation, or otherwise, improperly interfered with any black to influence his vote. Great order prevailed among the whites during the three days' voting, although many things occurred which were well calculated to excite them. But on the part of the black men there was such interference with voters of their own race. Threats, intimidation, actual violence in more than one instance attest this fact. The blacks were not allowed the freedom of choice; they voted under a duress amounting to almost compulsion. At some of the voting places, if not at all, the tickets of the black men while in line approaching the polls were examined, and when one was found with a conservative ticket in his hand, the ticket was taken from him and torn up. This occurred repeatedly, as we have been informed and verily believe. Force and violence were used by black men upon blacks to prevent their voting the conservative ticket; their lives were threatened, and would have been taken in several cases but for the interference of white men and the police. The truth is, a reign of terror ruled the black men in this election, a reign inaugurated by their own leaders and secret organizations.

A majority secured by such irregularities as these should not be regarded.

They were illegal, and in contravention of the law of Congress under which the election was had, and the purpose of the act of Congress should not be frustrated by such action. We claim to be fairly entitled to the return as delegates to the convention, because at the close of the polls at sunset of the second day we had received a majority of the votes cast, and we most respectfully insist that the return should be given to us.

If you, sir, shall take the view of the matter which we insist is the legal and right view, there can be no doubt of our title to the return; and it seems to us, with all due respect, that you are the proper person to decide this question, and to decide it now. We do not desire to be remitted to the convention; that body, when it meets, will hardly devote time enough to the investigation of the facts, and it is unnecessary to say that we could not expect from it that cool, deliberate, and impartial hearing which your official conduct leads us to expect from yourself. Strike from the polls all illegal votes, whether illegal because not cast at the proper time, or because cast by unauthorized voters, and we believe that the majority will be largely in favor of the return of these protestants.

It is proper to say that on the night of the second day's voting some of us had agreed on a protest against the extension of the time of voting, but the lateness of the hour at which it was prepared prevented our obtaining the signatures of all the conservative candidates and its being forwarded to you. After the voting on the third day and night was concluded, we thought it proper, in a matter of such grave moment, involving questions of such importance, to deliberate before entering this protest. We do so now as an act of cool unimpassioned judgment. In taking this step, if we know ourselves, we are not stimulated by any motive of personal ambition, but are solely influenced by the desire for equal and exact justice.

Our fellow-citizens, as well as we, feel aggrieved by the methods and the wrongs of the recent election, and we have in their behalf and in our own stated in all frankness the reasons for protesting against it. Hoping that it will be your pleasure to give the return to those who we believe are fairly entitled to it, we have the honor, sir, to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

THOMAS J. EVANS.
ALEXANDER H. SANDS.
N. A. STURDIVANT.
MARMADUKE JOHNSON.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Major General SCHOFIELD.

Official copy:

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, November 7, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated October 31, in which you "enter a protest against the confirmation of the proceedings at the so-called election on the 23d and 24th days of October last," and state at length the grounds of such protest.

The subject of your communication has received the careful consideration which its importance demands, and I will reply in that full and unreserved manner to which the dignified and dispassionate tone of your protest is entitled.

Your protest is based upon the distinct grounds, first, the extension of time for voting beyond the hour designated in the order calling the election, which extension you regard as unauthorized and illegal; and second, that by fraud, violence, and intimidation, votes were illegally cast, and qualified voters pre-

vented from voting the ticket of their choice. I will consider these two grounds separately.

It is only necessary to refer to sections 10 and 12 of the act of Congress of July 19, to show that ample authority existed for the extension of the time for voting, if in my opinion such extension was necessary, "to the end that all the intents" of the three acts of Congress might "be fully and perfectly carried out." And what was the widest intent of so much of the act of Congress as prescribed the mode of conducting the election? And what the reason for requiring that thirty days' notice of time and place should be given? Certainly that every registered voter might have timely information and ample opportunity to cast his ballot.

Had the time of voting been shortened without due notice, then your protest would have been well founded. But can any qualified voter say he was deprived of his ballot by a prolongation of the time? The simple and undeniable fact was, that at the time appointed for closing the polls (sunset of the 23d) large numbers of qualified voters had failed, from no fault of their own, to cast their ballots, and were patiently waiting at the polls. Suppose I had closed the polls at sunset of the 23d, and thus deprived several hundred suffragans of their right to vote, would that have been a liberal construction of the acts of Congress, fully and perfectly carrying out the intent thereof?

Waiving technicalities of law, what is the essence of the principle upon which your claim is based, that the voting at an election must be limited to the time originally specified? I believe it may be fairly stated thus: "That party is entitled to the victory which can poll the greatest number of votes in a given number of hours." I will not do you so great injustice as to suppose that you intended to announce such a principle as the basis of your protest. Your own laws (see Virginia code of 1860, page 82) wisely guard against such a wrong, by requiring that if the votes cannot all be polled before sunset, or if the voters are prevented from attending by rain or rise of water-courses, the polls shall be kept open for three days. The laws of the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania have similar provisions. In the latter State the polls are habitually kept open after sunset in large cities; and in the State of Illinois it is provided "that the judges of the election may, if they shall deem it necessary for the purpose of receiving the votes of all the electors wishing to vote, postpone the closing of the polls until twelve o'clock at night."

No doubt the laws of other States are similar, but I have not time to examine them. The precedents given are ample to justify the keeping open the polls in Richmond on the 24th of October, and after sunset on the 23d and 24th, and to show that the extension of the time for voting in Richmond was *not* "unprecedented."

I think it must be admitted that there was ample authority, of both law and precedent, for the voting done in Richmond after sunset of October 23, and that it was demanded by fairness and justice. Hence, if your protest can be sustained at all, it must be sustained upon the alleged illegal balloting and illegal prevention of balloting. In the interest of truth and justice, I will cheerfully give you all the aid in my power to develop the facts in regard to this matter. But I must premise that you, in common with many others of all parties, overestimate my powers and duties in this regard.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether a technical construction of the laws of Congress might not give the district commander power over this whole subject. I am not at liberty to be governed by such technical construction, but must construe the laws under which I am acting with reference to their general intent and purpose, and with reference to the fundamental principles of American government.

The clear intent and purpose of the laws of Congress were to give the people of this State (excluding the disfranchised) a fair and free opportunity to "estab-

lish a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union," with such form of constitution as they might freely elect, subject only to the conditions prescribed by Congress. This was to be done in the usual manner through the agency of a representative convention, whose acts should be subjected to the free ratification or rejection of the people, and if ratified by them, then to final acceptance or rejection by Congress.

It is a fundamental principle of representative government, as universally recognized and observed in this country, that every legislative body shall be the sole judge of the "elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." This is not a mere granted power. It is an essential, inherent right. Without it, a representative body, as that term is understood in this country, could not exist. Especially is this true of a constitutional convention which is to frame the fundamental law of a State. Without such power, whom would such a body represent? Certainly not the people, but more nearly the single functionary in whom was lodged that power of judgment.

But the language of the law of March 23, is also clear on this subject, and is in exact conformity with the principles above enunciated. It is as follows: "And upon receiving said returns he (the district commander) shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said elections, and make proclamation thereof." &c. This language is too clear to leave any doubt as to the limit of my powers and duties in reference to the matter.

While I cannot, for the reasons I have stated, take judicial action upon the second ground of your protest, and while I am unable to admit the existence of a reasonable doubt that my action in extending the time of election was not only justified by the law and by precedent, but required by the law, by precedent, and by every principle of justice and fairness, I will submit to the convention when it assembles the question of your title to seats therein; and I will, moreover, give to both parties, if they desire it, every facility and aid in my power to enable them to prepare in advance a full exposition of the facts in the case, to the end that they may be ready to present them to the convention upon its assembling. Fortunately, it is not impossible, though it may cost much labor and trouble, to ascertain the truth of the whole matter.

While I do not wish to anticipate the result of any investigation that may be made, it is proper for me now to notice, so far as my present knowledge enables me, the circumstances specifically referred to in your protest.

You refer to the fact that the polls were closed at the appointed time in two of the wards, while they were kept open in others, and think they ought to have been kept open in all, if in any. The voting had almost ceased some time before sunset in two of the wards, and nearly all of the registered voters had voted. Why, then, keep open the polls longer than sunset in these two wards? I can see no reason, unless to give time to hunt up representatives for absent or deceased voters. If legal voters had failed to come to the polls during the appointed time, they had forfeited their right to vote at that election. And in the wards referred to there was ample time for all to vote in the two days appointed; but in the other three wards two days were not sufficient. The voters were at the polls in large numbers, waiting an opportunity to vote at sunset. Whatever fault had been committed was mine, in not giving sufficient time, and mine was the duty to apply the remedy.

You object to the fact that the polls were kept open longest in the ward where the disproportion between the black and white votes, in favor of the blacks, was the greatest. To this it is sufficient to answer, that the polls were kept open in each and every ward until all registered voters who were present had voted, and no longer.

You also call attention to the alleged fact, which you think to be "its own comment," that from 7 o'clock p. m. on the third day, until the hour of closing

the polls that night, there were more black votes polled than were polled at the same place on any one of the preceding days, although the period of voting on each day was longer by several hours than the time occupied on that night." Your understanding of the facts differ materially from the official report of the officers in charge of the polls. According to that report, the rate of voting during the night of the 24th was somewhat more rapid than during the days of the 23d and 24th, but less rapid than on the 23d. The reason it was more rapid in the night than during the day of the 24th I will explain, and the conclusion to be drawn from the facts of the case is quite the reverse of the one you appear to have drawn. I visited the polls you refer to (that of the third ward) about sunset, and watched the balloting for a considerable length of time. I found the officers working very slowly, and consuming very much time in examining the registration records and files of oaths, for the purpose of deciding, without possibility of error, the large number of doubtful cases that came before them.

There were several hundred persons waiting at the polls to vote, and it seemed doubtful whether, at the then rate of progress, the voting could be finished that night. Believing, from my own observation, that the officers were more particular than their duty required, I ordered them to reject at once and without delay the votes of all persons who were not clearly entitled to vote, and thus give to those who were clearly so entitled an opportunity to vote before their powers of endurance should be entirely exhausted. Many of them had been standing several hours waiting for their turn, and if voting were not expedited, some of them would be compelled to wait all night; for I had at sunset placed a line of sentinels around the crowd of voters, and ordered that none should be admitted after that time, and hence if any person left the polls after sunset he could not return. It is but right to add that this course was taken upon the representations of gentlemen of the conservative party, that the extension of the time for voting was being availed of by the other party for the purpose of polling fraudulent votes. The result of my order was, that the voting after sunset was more rapid than before, and it may be reasonably inferred that *a larger number of votes were rejected than would have been but for such orders.*

I will here add that the slow balloting of the colored voters in general, and consequent necessity for extension of time, arose from the great fidelity with which the officers of the election discharged their duty; the result of which was the rejection of several hundred votes, many of them, I am fully satisfied, of persons who had actually and legally registered, but which had to be rejected because of some defect in the registration, or imperfect memory of the voter.

What you state in reference to the closing of the polls for whites in Madison ward, while the polls for colored were kept open, is a proper subject for full investigation. I can only say now that the brief investigation made by me on the spot, not more than two or three hours after the alleged occurrence, failed entirely to sustain your allegation. All the officers of election, and the police officer in charge at the window, unanimously declared that no such announcement was given by any officer of the election, nor any other person in the room; and that, in fact, the poll was not closed.

It may be pertinent to remark, as bearing upon the importance to be attached to this matter, that the voting at the poll for whites had almost ceased some time before sunset; that several hours of the next day were given them to vote, and that at most only fifty-six white registered voters in that ward, out of a whole number of fifteen hundred and fifteen, failed to vote. I do not think it will be seriously alleged that any white voter in that ward was deprived of his right to vote.

"To illustrate the fraudulent manner in which the election was managed," you cite specially the case of a black man whose vote was rejected one day, and who applied to vote the following day, saying he had in the mean time been registered

"at Mr. Hunnicutt's office." The facts referred to in this manner are as follows : On the first day of the election it was reported to me that large numbers of colored voters who had undoubtedly registered were being rejected at the polls, and I was appealed to to remedy the evil. I directed that the names, residence, and a full description of all such persons be taken down and sent to me, and I would cause justice to be done in the matter as far as possible. My intention was simply to secure, while it could be done, the information necessary to a correct judgment, in case the election should be contested, as to how much wrong, if any, had been done ; but the not unnatural inference of interested parties was that I intended to compare the lists thus furnished me with the registration records, and if the rejected persons were really entitled to vote, and if so entitled, to send the lists to the polls with orders that their votes be received. Hence, persons so "registered" were given ballots and sent back to the polls. Of course the lists of these persons were not sent to the polls, and the so recently "registered voter" was no better able to vote than before. It is not alleged by you, and I have no reason to believe, that any one of the persons registered "at Mr. Hunnicutt's office" did actually vote. And I submit that the case you cite, so far from illustrating "the fraudulent manner in which the election was managed," proves very clearly the absence of any such fraud as you have imagined.

That threats, intimidation, and actual violence in more than one instance, were, as you allege, resorted to by blacks to control the votes of persons of their own race, is no doubt true. Whether the effect was to change any considerable number of votes may be difficult to determine, but is certainly a legitimate subject for investigation ; and if it appears that such has been the effect, it will be just ground for contesting the election. It is due to yourselves, and to the people of Richmond, for me to say that from all the information I have yet been able to obtain, I believe the number of votes thus illegally controlled was quite sufficient. Indeed, it may well be doubted which was the least effectual in preventing absolute freedom of election—the threats of physical violence on the part of the blacks, or the threats of deprivation of labor, and consequent starvation, so freely made by the whites before the election, and in many instances executed since.

The registration in Richmond was made more than three months before the election, and was twice revised after public notice. The lists of voters, with residence and full description, were printed and published immediately after the first registration. All citizens were invited, and many personally solicited, to scrutinize these lists and report the names of persons illegally registered ; yet not a single name was so reported. Under these circumstances, I submit it to your candid judgment whether complaints of illegal registration, or of a colored majority in the election, are at all reasonable.

I desire, gentlemen, to assure you of my high personal regard, and to express my gratification that the important subject of your protest has now been presented to me in such form, and from such source, as to justify me in giving it this full consideration.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

Messrs. THOMAS J. EVANS, MARMADUKE JOHNSON,
N. A. STURDIVANT, ALEXANDER H. SANDS, and WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Richmond, Virginia.

I.—Table showing results of the second registration, with the representation to which each election district would be entitled by that revised registration, and the representation actually given in the apportionment from the first registration.

Number.	Election districts.	Second registration.			Total in district.	Representation to which entitled by second registration.	Representation given in first registration.
		White.	Colored.	Total.			
1	Richmond city.....	5, 192	6, 127	11, 319	11, 319	5.39	5
1	Norfolk & Portsmouth.	2, 694	3, 270	5, 964	5, 964	2.84	3
1	Albemarle.....	2, 234	2, 694	4, 928	4, 928	2.34	2.33
2	Augusta.....	3, 536	1, 356	4, 892	4, 892	2.33	2.33
3	Bedford.....	2, 372	2, 089	4, 461	4, 461	2.12	2
4	Campbell.....	2, 576	2, 978	5, 554	5, 554	2.64	2.46
5	Halifax.....	1, 963	3, 399	5, 362	5, 362	2.55	2.65
6	Loudoun.....	2, 780	1, 000	3, 780	3, 780	1.80	2
7	Mecklenburg.....	1, 252	2, 838	4, 090	4, 090	1.95	2
8	Pittsylvania.....	2, 753	3, 533	6, 286	6, 286	2.99	2.54
9	Rockingham.....	2, 844	430	3, 274	3, 274	1.55	2
10	Norfolk city.....	1, 876	2, 030	3, 906	3, 906	1.86	2
11	Petersburg city.....	1, 443	2, 568	4, 011	4, 011	1.91	2
1	Alexandria.....	1, 454	1, 918	3, 372	3, 372	1.60	1.6
2	Amelia.....	477	1, 478	1, 955	1, 955	.93	1
3	Amherst.....	1, 504	1, 356	2, 860	2, 860	1.36	1.36
4	Botetourt.....	1, 409	659	2, 068	2, 068	.98	1
5	Brunswick.....	761	1, 724	2, 485	2, 485	1.18	1
6	Buckingham.....	1, 061	1, 793	2, 854	2, 854	1.35	1.34
7	Charlotte.....	900	2, 064	2, 964	2, 964	1.41	1.35
8	Culpeper.....	954	878	1, 832	1, 832	.87	1
9	Cumberland.....	517	1, 327	1, 844	1, 844	.87	1
10	Fairfax.....	1, 339	1, 021	2, 360	2, 360	1.12	1.40
11	Fluvanna.....	884	970	1, 854	1, 854	.88	1
12	Frederick.....	1, 937	509	2, 446	2, 446	1.16	1
13	Goochland.....	646	1, 501	2, 147	2, 147	1.02	1
14	Hanover.....	1, 504	1, 556	3, 060	3, 060	1.45	1.35
15	Henrico.....	1, 229	1, 879	3, 108	3, 108	1.68	1.47
16	Henry.....	995	1, 001	1, 996	1, 996	.95	1
17	Louisa.....	1, 103	1, 749	2, 852	2, 852	1.35	1.12
18	Lunenburg.....	717	1, 217	1, 934	1, 934	.92	1
19	Montgomery.....	1, 537	566	2, 103	2, 103	1	1
20	Nansemond.....	1, 074	1, 142	2, 216	2, 216	1.05	1
21	Nelson.....	1, 213	1, 248	2, 461	2, 461	1.47	1.37
22	Nottoway.....	476	1, 442	1, 918	1, 918	.91	1
23	Orange.....	865	1, 063	1, 928	1, 928	.92	1
24	Princess Anne.....	860	926	1, 786	1, 786	1.05	1
25	Southampton.....	1, 124	1, 273	2, 397	2, 397	1.14	1
26	Wythe.....	1, 557	476	2, 033	2, 033	.96	1
1	Chesterfield.....	1, 871	2, 018	3, 889	5, 513	2.62	3
	Powhatan.....	451	1, 173	1, 624			
2	Caroline.....	1, 291	1, 581	2, 872			
	King George.....	450	438	888	6, 058	2.88	3
	Spottsylvania.....	1, 283	1, 015	2, 298			
1	Accomack.....	2, 042	1, 467	3, 509			
	Northampton.....	548	996	1, 544	5, 053	2.40	2
2	Bath.....	415	110	525			
	Highland.....	595	58	653			
	Rockbridge.....	2, 124	1, 043	3, 167	4, 373	2.07	2
3	Carroll.....	1, 380	64	1, 444			
	Floyd.....	1, 343	188	1, 531			
	Grayson.....	1, 270	128	1, 398			

I.—Table showing the results of the second registration, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Election districts.	Second registration.			Total in district.	Representation to which entitled by second registration.	Representation given in first registration.
		White.	Colored.	Total.			
4	Fauquier	1,868	1,271	3,139	4,610	2.19	2
	Rappahannock	993	478	1,471			
5	Northumberland	640	443	1,083			
	Lancaster	354	472	826	4,245	2.02	2
	Richmond	576	484	1,060			
	Westmoreland	621	655	1,276			
6	Patrick	1,175	323	1,498	4,680	2.21	2
	Franklin	2,094	1,088	3,182			
7	Prince Edward	746	1,650	2,396	4,029	1.92	2
	Appomattox	748	885	1,633			
8	Prince George	511	1,067	1,598	3,897	1.85	2
	Dinwiddie	696	1,603	2,299			
9	Lee	1,470	118	1,588	4,222	2.01	2
	Scott	1,861	110	1,971			
	Wise	654	9	663			
10	Page	1,230	190	1,420	3,764	1.79	2
	Shenandoah	2,168	176	2,344			
11	Smythe	1,241	314	1,555	4,633	2.20	2
	Washington	2,459	619	3,078			
1	Alleghany	469	92	561	2,694	1.25	1
	Craig	439	47	486			
	Roanoke	1,003	644	1,647			
2	Charles City	301	653	954	1,774	.84	1
	New Kent	366	454	820			
3	Clarke	738	375	1,113	1,936	.92	1
	Warren	631	192	823			
4	Elizabeth City	352	1,570	1,922	2,340	1.11	1
	Warwick	131	287	418			
5	Gloucester	851	868	1,719	2,691	1.25	1
	Matthews	643	329	972			
6	Isle of Wight	855	652	1,507	2,532	1.20	1
	Surry	445	580	1,025			
7	King and Queen	701	876	1,577	2,758	1.31	1
	King William	478	703	1,181			
8	Madison	802	598	1,400	2,205	1.05	1
	Greene	545	260	805			
9	Middlesex	382	406	788	2,484	1.18	1
	Essex	575	1,121	1,696			
10	Pulaski	693	366	1,059	1,008	.95	1
	Giles	810	139	949			
11	Russell	1,415	1	1,416	1,884	.90	1
	Buchanan	463	5	468			
12	Stafford	825	251	1,076	2,273	1.08	1
	Prince William	891	306	1,197			
13	Greenville	290	713	1,003	2,634	1.25	1
	Sussex	532	1,099	1,631			
14	Bland	684	56	740	2,368	1.09	1
	Tazewell	1,294	274	1,568			
15	James City	216	486	702	2,299	1.09	1
	York	411	1,186	1,597			
	Total	118,011	104,891	222,902	222,902

In addition to the foregoing apportionment the following counties (which, in proportion to the number of electors in each, had been given one or more delegates, and were entitled to a fraction over that number) were combined into election districts, and given, together, one delegate :

Number.	Counties.	Second registration.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.
1	Alexandria	1,454	1,918	3,372
2	Fairfax	1,339	1,021	2,360
3	Amherst	1,504	1,356	2,860
4	Buckingham	1,061	1,793	2,854
5	Nelson	1,213	1,248	2,461
6	Campbell	2,576	2,978	5,554
7	Pittsylvania	2,753	3,533	6,286
8	Charlotte	900	2,064	2,964
9	Halifax	1,963	3,399	5,362
10	Hanover	1,504	1,556	3,060
11	Henrico	1,229	1,879	3,108
12	Augusta	3,536	1,356	4,892
13	Albemarle	2,234	2,694	4,928
14	Louisa	1,103	1,749	2,852

II.—Table showing the changes made in the registration by the final revision preceding the election.

No.	Election districts.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
1	Richmond city	190	157	347
1	Norfolk and Portsmouth	44	11	55
1	Albemarle	76	65	141
2	Augusta	42	6	48
3	Bedford	36	31	67
*4	Campbell			
5	Halifax	17	3	20
6	Loudoun	19	7	26
7	Mecklenburg	23	5	28
8	Pittsylvania	15	1	16
9	Rockingham	37	1	38
10	Norfolk city	34	19	53
11	Petersburg city	103	79	182
1	Alexandria	37	15	52
2	Amelia	17	14	31
3	Amherst	11	15	26
4	Botetourt	11	3	14
5	Brunswick	14	9	23
6	Buckingham	11	6	17
7	Charlotte	13	16	29
8	Culpeper	51	18	69
9	Cumberland	18	4	22
10	Fairfax	61	18	79
*11	Fluvanna			
12	Frederick	156	31	187
13	Goochland	16	18	34
*14	Hanover			
*15	Henrico			
16	Henry	22	5	27

* No changes reported.

II.—Table showing the changes made in the registration, &c—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	Whites. Colored.		Total.
17	Louisa	19	12	31
18	Lunenburg	9	2	11
19	Montgomery	9	1	10
20	Nansemond	10	12	22
21	Nelson	30	20	50
22	Nottoway	5	6	11
23	Orange	34	18	52
24	Princess Anne	10	5	15
*25	Southampton			
26	Wythe	24	4	28
*1	Chesterfield			
*	Powhatan			
	Caroline	26	21	47
2	King George	6	1	7
	Spottsylvania	27	11	38
1	Acomack	11	3	14
	Northampton	11	1	12
	Bath	3	1	4
2	Highland	7		7
	Rockbridge	47	8	55
	Carroll	30	1	31
3	Floyd	17	1	18
	Grayson	19		19
4	Fauquier	21	28	49
	Rappahannock	14	1	15
5	Northumberland	8	8	16
	Lancaster	8	15	23
	Richmond	15	5	20
	Westmoreland	4	8	12
6	Patrick	22	3	25
	Franklin	15	3	18
7	Prince Edward	22	9	31
	Appomattox	11	18	29
8	Prince George	24	8	32
	Dinwiddie	9	3	12
	Lee	17	2	19
9	Scott	23		23
*	Wise			
10	Page	18		18
*	Shenandoah			
11	Smythe	42	5	47
	Washington	20	18	38
1	Alleghany	15	1	16
	Craig	9		9
	Roanoke	27	6	33
2	Charles City	8	5	13
	New Kent	4		4
3	Clarke	25	3	28
	Warren	25	5	30
4	Elizabeth City	9	15	24
	Warwick	4	4	8
5	Gloucester	9	1	10
	Matthews	8	5	13
6	Isle of Wight	16	4	20
	Surrey	3	5	8
7	King and Queen	9	7	16
	King William	10	10	20
8	Madison	6	1	7
	Greene	14	3	17
9	Middlesex	6	3	9
	Essex	1	3	4
*10	Pulaski			

* No changes reported.

II.—Table showing the changes made in the registration, &c.—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
*11	Giles		19	19
	Russell			
	Buchanan			
12	Stafford	22	2	24
	Prince William	67	1	68
13	Greenville	13	7	20
	Sussex	3	5	8
14	Bland	3		3
	Tazewell	15	1	16
15	James City	10	6	16
	York	14	2	16
	Total	2, 095	924	3, 019

* No changes reported.

III.—Table giving the number of votes cast in each county and city for and against a convention, and for every candidate voted for.

No.	Election districts.	For a convention.		Against a convention.		Number of votes cast.		
		Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	
1	Richmond city.....	145	5,184	5,329	4,712	11	4,723	4,857
1	Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	309	2,912	3,221	1,090	1	1,091	1,399
1	Albemarle.....	97	2,353	2,450	1,499	29	1,528	1,596
2	Augusta.....	233	1,924	2,157	1,446	9	1,455	1,879
3	Bedford.....	120	1,878	1,998	1,556	22	1,578	1,900
4	Campbell.....	38	2,587	2,625	2,006	24	2,030	2,044
5	Halifax.....	577	2,748	3,325	2,582	11	2,593	2,759
6	London.....	584	899	1,483	1,536	13	1,549	2,130
7	Mecklenburg.....	92	2,623	2,715	784	10	794	876
8	Pittsylvania.....	314	2,740	3,054	1,054	42	1,096	1,368
9	Rockingham.....	261	304	565	1,082	10	1,092	1,343
10	Norfolk city.....	446	1,821	2,267	1,130	2	1,132	1,576
11	Petersburg city.....	59	2,423	2,482	1,177	5	1,182	1,236
1	Alexandria.....	193	1,576	1,769	838	8	846	1,031
2	Amelia.....	22	1,359	1,381	306	81	387	1,328
3	Amhurst.....	160	1,208	1,368	984	15	999	1,144
4	Botetourt.....	133	577	710	735	4	739	868
5	Brunswick.....	55	1,646	1,701	446	2	448	501
6	Buckingham.....	58	1,557	1,615	709	12	721	767
7	Charlotte.....	74	1,578	1,652	555	20	575	629
8	Culpeper.....	17	809	826	849	17	866	966
9	Cumberland.....	26	1,235	1,261	345	1	346	371
10	Fairfax.....	245	909	1,154	778	12	790	1,023
11	Fluvanna.....	64	857	921	686	19	705	750
12	Frederick.....	431	477	908	1,001	5	1,006	1,432
13	Goochland.....	8	1,358	1,366	364	1	365	372
14	Hanover.....	63	1,453	1,516	1,003	2	1,005	1,066
15	Henrico.....	53	1,606	1,659	669	1	670	722
16	Henry.....	368	902	1,270	126	3	129	494
17	Louisa.....	88	1,593	1,681	542	3	545	630
18	Lunenburg.....	46	1,124	1,170	434	1	435	480
19	Montgomery.....	624	506	1,130	387	7	397	1,011
						.....		506
								10,052
								4,857
								1,399
								2,913
								3,978
								2,912
								3,576
								4,655
								3,918
								2,120
								2,633
								3,509
								4,150
								1,657
								1,823
								3,399
								3,664
								2,428
								2,615
								1,584
								1,768
								2,367
								1,223
								1,449
								501
								1,648
								767
								1,569
								2,527
								1,826
								1,692
								1,607
								371
								1,023
								1,944
								876
								1,914
								482
								1,359
								2,521
								1,455
								2,329
								1,007
								494
								1,399
								1,596
								1,131
								1,517

III.—Table giving the number of votes cast in each county, &c.—Continued.

No.	Election districts.	For a convention.			Against a convention.			Number of votes cast.		
		Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
20	Nansemond.....	20	1,056	1,076	699	.....	699	719	1,056	1,775
21	Nelson.....	48	1,190	1,148	753	17	770	801	1,117	1,918
22	Nottaway.....	43	1,302	1,345	161	32	193	204	1,334	1,538
23	Orange.....	45	984	1,029	649	2	651	694	986	1,680
24	Princess Anne.....	84	843	927	561	.....	561	645	843	1,488
25	Southampton.....	20	1,242	1,262	612	.....	612	632	1,242	1,874
26	Wythe.....	585	406	991	569	3	572	1,154	409	1,563
1	Chesterfield.....	37	1,972	2,009	1,042	.....	1,042	1,119	1,972	3,091
2	Powhatan.....	20	1,118	1,138	298	10	308	318	1,128	1,446
	Caroline.....	7	1,241	1,248	1,166	20	1,186	1,173	1,261	2,434
	King George.....	9	393	402	351	3	354	360	396	756
	Spottsylvania.....	40	882	922	1,045	10	1,095	1,125	892	2,017
1	Accomac.....	35	1,183	1,218	1,327	3	1,330	1,362	1,146	2,508
2	Northampton.....	5	873	878	372	1	373	377	874	1,251
	Bath.....	8	38	46	177	1	178	185	39	224
	Highland.....	48	21	69	214	4	218	262	25	287
	Rockbridge.....	145	932	1,077	896	5	891	1,031	937	1,968
3	Carroll.....	692	41	733	163	2	165	835	43	898
	Floyd.....	613	159	772	95	.....	95	708	159	867
	Grayson.....	447	106	553	170	.....	170	617	106	723
4	Fauquier.....	60	1,128	1,188	1,305	13	1,318	1,365	1,141	2,506
	Rappahannock.....	69	443	512	564	2	566	633	445	1,078
5	Northumberland.....	84	434	518	363	.....	363	447	434	891
	Stafford.....	6	472	478	256	.....	256	262	472	734
	Richmond.....	91	475	566	273	.....	273	364	475	839
6	Westmoreland.....	27	596	623	360	3	363	367	599	966
	Patrick.....	574	249	823	46	.....	46	620	299	869
7	Franklin.....	437	900	1,337	491	11	502	944	911	1,859
	Prince Edward.....	63	1,518	1,581	454	3	471	531	1,521	2,052
8	Appomattox.....	33	839	872	453	3	456	446	842	1,288
	Prince George.....	42	946	992	104	.....	104	154	947	1,101
	Dinwiddie.....	42	1,443	1,525	323	1	327	368	1,464	1,832

9	Leo.....	307	51	358	491	.....	491	798	51	849
	Scott.....	767	76	843	346	1	347	1,113	77	1,190
	Wise.....	152	4	156	234	.....	234	346	4	390
10	Page.....	185	121	306	232	3	235	417	124	541
	Shenandoah.....	251	155	406	964	1	964	1,215	156	1,371
11	Smythe.....	160	228	388	700	8	708	860	236	1,096
	Washington.....	454	438	952	1,142	5	1,147	1,506	503	2,099
1	Alleghany.....	52	53	105	163	5	168	215	58	273
	Craig.....	44	14	58	181	6	187	225	90	245
	Ronoke.....	119	571	690	427	2	429	546	573	1,119
2	Charles City.....	93	585	678	83	.....	83	176	583	761
	New Kent.....	23	405	428	159	1	160	182	406	588
3	Clarke.....	19	340	359	514	3	517	533	343	876
	Warren.....	31	172	203	406	3	409	437	1,175	612
4	Elizabeth City.....	55	1,427	1,482	39	.....	39	94	427	1,521
	Warwick.....	2	258	260	15	.....	15	17	258	275
5	Gloucester.....	5	756	761	569	4	573	574	760	1,334
	Matthews.....	81	298	379	289	.....	289	370	294	668
6	Isle of Wight.....	303	613	916	401	2	403	704	615	1,319
	Surry.....	101	510	611	263	1	264	364	511	875
7	King and Queen.....	39	826	865	375	4	379	414	830	1,244
	King William.....	11	682	673	297	1	298	308	663	971
8	Madison.....	55	556	611	557	1	559	612	557	1,169
	Greene.....	10	220	230	380	7	387	300	227	617
9	Middlesex.....	6	376	382	237	.....	237	243	376	619
	Essex.....	24	1,026	1,050	394	3	397	418	1,029	1,447
10	Pulaski.....	39	295	334	286	1	287	325	296	621
	Giles.....	12	9	21	257	2	259	269	11	280
11	Russell.....	369	160	529	244	1	245	613	161	774
	Buchanan.....	69	.....	69	55	.....	55	124	.....	124
12	Stafford.....	38	196	234	616	6	622	654	202	856
	Prince William.....	107	244	351	491	6	497	598	250	848
13	Greenville.....	22	672	694	192	1	193	214	673	887
	Sussex.....	32	1,026	1,058	290	.....	290	322	1,026	1,348
14	Bland.....	128	39	167	227	.....	227	335	39	394
	Tazewell.....	90	165	255	501	4	505	591	169	760
15	James City.....	14	412	426	103	4	107	117	416	533
	York.....	20	987	1,007	115	.....	115	135	987	1,122
Total.....		14,835	92,507	107,342	61,249	638	61,887	76,084	93,145	169,229

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidates.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality.
1	Richmond city (5 delegates.)	James W. Hunnicutt..... John C. Underwood..... James Morrissey..... Lewis Lindsey..... Joseph Cox..... Marmaduke Johnson..... N. A. Sturdevant..... William Taylor..... Thomas J. Evans..... Alexander H. Sands..... Scattering votes.....	48 49 48 48 48 4,782 4,767 4,785 4,760 4,788 47	5,169 5,170 5,170 5,170 5,170 24 20 25 20 22 3	5,217 5,219 5,218 5,218 5,218 4,806 4,787 4,810 4,780 4,810 50	407 409 408 408 408
1	Norfolk county and city of Portsmouth. (3 delegates.)	James H. Clements..... Luther Lee, jr..... George Teamoh..... William S. Butt..... F. W. Lemosey..... Daniel Collins..... N. R. Wilkinson..... W. J. Hodges..... H. A. Pierce..... Scattering votes.....	126 117 74 1,203 1,086 837 370 2 2 4	2,643 2,643 2,145 2 2 236 765 268	2,769 2,760 2,219 1,205 1,088 1,073 370 767 270 4	1,564 1,555 1,014
<i>Counties and cities electing two (2) delegates.</i>						
1	Albemarle county.....	C. L. Thompson..... James T. S. Taylor..... William H. Southall..... Alexander Rives..... Scattering votes.....	19 7 1,491 1,413 5	2,074 2,088 285 297 6	2,093 2,095 1,776 1,710 11	317 319
2	Augusta county.....	Powell Harrison..... Joseph A. Waddell..... Charles D. Gray..... David Fulty..... Scattering votes.....	1,626 1,631 229 226 19	9 9 1,024 1,024	1,635 1,640 1,253 1,250 19	382 387
3	Bedford county.....	Gaston G. Curtiss..... David Staley..... Benjamin H. Moulton..... William V. Jardon.....	48 49 1,631 1,618	1,877 1,877 23 23	1,925 1,926 1,654 1,641	271 272
4	Campbell county.....	Samuel D. Williamson..... Samuel F. Kelsoe..... John C. Murrell..... Samuel D. Presland.....	13 9 2,041 2,032	2,577 2,580 31 31	2,590 2,589 2,072 2,063	518 517
5	Halifax county.....	William L. Owen..... David Canada..... William H. Watten..... Elisha Barksdale..... Gordon Garrett..... Joseph R. Holmes..... Bedford Gray..... Scattering votes.....	788 10 72 1,042 3 6	470 2,550 1,176 147 150 127 429 7	1,258 2,560 1,248 1,189 150 127 432 13	10 1,312
6	Loudon county.....	Narburne Berkeley..... George E. Plaster..... William Williams..... John G. Viall..... Scattering votes.....	1,533 1,530 577 574 3	13 13 899 885	1,546 1,543 1,476 1,459 3	70 67

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidates.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality.
7	Mecklenburg county....	Sanford M. Dodge.....	1	2,547	2,548	1,679
		John Watson.....	1	2,557	2,558	1,689
		Nathaniel Alexander.....	808	61	869	.....
		Albert Dodgon.....	361	69	430	.....
		Thomas Thrackson.....	367	17	384	.....
		Scattering votes.....	3	.....	3	.....
8	Pittsylvania county.....	Levi C. Thayer.....	68	2,684	2,752	1,383
		Herbert A. Wicker.....	62	2,629	2,691	1,322
		Langhorn Scruggs.....	1,318	51	1,369	.....
		J. J. Lamkins.....	1,054	42	1,096	.....
		W. H. Wooding.....	115	2	117	.....
		Scattering votes.....	5	.....	5	.....
9	Rockingham county....	John C. Woodson.....	1,038	10	1,048	447
		Jacob N. Leggitt.....	1,042	9	1,051	450
		John F. Lewis.....	297	304	601	.....
		George K. Gilmer.....	241	304	545	.....
10	Norfolk city.....	Henry M. Bowden.....	62	1,815	1,877	352
		Thomas Bayne.....	9	1,768	1,777	252
		Gilbert C. Walker.....	1,503	22	1,525	.....
		Warren W. Wing.....	1,471	6	1,477	.....
		James H. Hall.....	71	38	109	.....
11	Petersburg city.....	James H. Platt, jr.....	53	2,423	2,476	1,315
		Peter G. Morgan.....	52	2,422	2,474	1,313
		David May.....	1,156	5	1,161	.....
		J. P. Williamson.....	1,138	5	1,143	.....
		Scattering votes.....	3	.....	3	.....
	<i>Counties electing one (1) delegate.</i>					
1	Alexandria county.....	John Hawxhurst.....	64	1,487	1,551	506
		Lewis McKenzie.....	946	99	1,045	.....
2	Amelia county.....	Samuel R. Gray.....	12	1,150	1,162	821
		C. R. Irving.....	315	26	341	.....
		Richard A. Anderson.....	.....	188	188	.....
2	Amherst county.....	John W. Broadus.....	1,161	28	1,189	6
		J. C. Deane.....	2	1,181	1,183	.....
4	Botetourt county.....	Lewis Linkenhoker.....	790	8	798	147
		Robert L. Flaherty.....	77	574	651	.....
5	Brunswick county.....	William Leahy.....	15	1,641	1,656	1,172
		George W. Field.....	480	4	484	.....
		Scattering votes.....	3	.....	3	.....
6	Buckingham county....	Frank Moss.....	.....	1,535	1,535	887
		John Spencer.....	623	25	648	.....
		J. H. William.....	282	13	295	.....
		J. Hill.....	98	6	104	.....
		Scattering votes.....	4	8	12	.....
7	Charlotte county.....	Edward Nelson.....	.....	1,867	1,867	1,211
		Henry A. Carrington.....	626	30	656	.....
		Scattering votes.....	1	.....	1	.....
8	Culpeper county.....	Fayette Manzy.....	858	18	876	60
		John M. Botte.....	8	808	816	.....

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidates.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality.
9	Cumberland county	John Robinson	1,203	1,203	720
		J. H. McRae	383	40	423	
10	Fairfax county	Orrin E. Hine	240	909	1,149	360
		Mothone D. Ball	777	12	789	
11	Fluvanna county	James D. Barrett	2	851	853	50
		Abram Shepherd, jr	774	29	803	
		Scattering vote	1	.....	1
12	Frederick county	Norval Wilson	977	5	982	75
		David Tufton	430	477	907	
		Scattering votes	2	.....	2
13	Goochland county	William P. Moseley	1,284	1,284	1,053
		Richard G. Banks	157	74	231	
		John S. Saunders	193	.....	193
		Scattering votes	3	.....	3
14	Hanover county	William James	7	1,460	1,467	818
		Alfred Duke	648	1	649	
		William F. Wickham	415	2	417	
15	Henrico county	George W. Swan	4	1,514	1,518	1,065
		Massena Beasley	452	1	453	
		Franklin Stearns	263	84	347	
16	Hepry county	C. Y. Thomas	182	901	1,083	752
		Lewis Gravely	321	4	325	
		Scattering vote	1	.....	1
17	Louisa county	John B. Eastham	72	1,592	1,664	1,120
		Henry W. Murray	541	3	544	
18	Lunenburg county	Samuel Fuqua	6	1,106	1,112	625
		D. C. May	373	14	487	
		Scattering votes	1	7	8	
19	Montgomery county	Adam H. Flanigan	333	504	837	157
		Jonathan T. Evans	678	2	680	
20	Nansemond county	William J. Parr	6	1,056	1,062	318
		John D. Brittain	744	.....	744
21	Nelson county	Adolphus W. Harris	3	1,121	1,124	532
		C. T. Smith	574	18	592	
		Wm. C. Carrington	223	6	229	
22	Nottoway county	William H. Robertson	35	1,302	1,337	1,256
		A. B. Jones	81	.....	81
23	Orange county	Frederick W. Poor	4	981	985	294
		Uriel Terrill	686	5	691	
24	Princess Anne county ...	Willis A. Hodges	807	807	198
		Francis M. Whitehurst	608	1	609	
		William A. Harding	40	35	75	
25	Southampton county	John Brown	1	1,242	1,243	838
		Luther R. Edwards	405	.....	405
		John Pretlow	221	.....	221
		Scattering votes	1	.....	1
26	Wythe county	James Gibboney	922	11	933	301
		William Marsh	234	398	632	
		Scattering votes	1	.....	1

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidate.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality
	<i>Election districts electing three (3) delegates.</i>					
	Chesterfield and Powhatan counties.	Charles H. Porter	16	3,088	3,104	2,004
		Samuel F. Maddox	16	3,088	3,104	2,004
		James B. Carter	15	3,088	3,103	2,003
		William W. Cosley	1,098	2	1,100	.....
		William H. Abel	1,070	2	1,072	.....
		Christopher C. McRae	969	3	972	.....
		Scattering votes	6	.....	6	.....
	Caroline, King George, and Spottsylvania counties.	John L. Marye, jr.	2,593	32	2,626	56
		Frederick S. C. Hunter	2,589	33	2,622	52
		John J. Gravatt	2,595	33	2,628	58
		Peter Couse	54	2,516	2,570	.....
		John H. Thomas	54	2,516	2,570	.....
		W. H. Stephens	49	2,515	2,564	.....
		Scattering votes	1	1	2	.....
	<i>Election districts electing two (2) delegates.</i>					
1	Accomac and Northampton counties.	Edward K. Snead	48	2,188	2,156	445
		James C. Toy	25	2,114	2,139	426
		E. P. Pitts	1,706	5	1,711	.....
		J. R. Reed	1,689	5	1,694	.....
		Scattering votes	10	3	13	.....
2	Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge counties.	William McLaughlin	1,402	19	1,421	298
		Joseph Mayse	1,410	18	1,428	305
		James M. Seig	164	959	1,123	.....
		George A. Baker	135	967	1,102	.....
		Scattering votes	47	42	89	.....
3	Carroll, Floyd, and Grayson counties.	William R. Dickey	693	216	909	106
		F. A. Winston	1,439	309	1,748	945
		John Walsh	719	94	803	.....
		Lewis F. Waltz	726	2	728	.....
		R. F. Carson	718	3	721	.....
4	Fauquier and Rappahannock counties.	R. Taylor Scott	1,899	16	1,915	242
		J. C. Gibson	1,873	16	1,889	216
		R. H. Bashaw	102	1,571	1,673	.....
		Solomon Hoge	105	1,550	1,655	.....
5	Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmoreland counties.	Ephraim Nash	107	1,977	2,084	739
		Richard S. Ayer	123	1,977	2,100	755
		F. A. Davis	1,342	3	1,345	.....
		W. F. Dunaway	1,332	3	1,335	.....
6	Patrick and Franklin counties.	W. F. B. Taylor	648	1,050	1,698	1,278
		M. F. Robertson	327	800	1,127	707
		R. J. Webb	409	11	420	.....
		James Patterson	357	2	359	.....
		George Finney	333	15	348	.....
		Mordecai Cook	278	1	279	.....
		Daniel Flora	109	4	113	.....
		Daniel Blevins	67	112	179	.....
		G. L. Stone	109	34	143	.....
		Scattering votes	14	.....	14	.....

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidate.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality.
7	Prince Edward and Appomattox counties.	Edgar Allen	1	2,305	2,306	1,309
		James W. D. Bland	1	2,352	2,353	1,356
		F. N. Watkins	973	24	997	.....
		J. P. Fitzgerald	888	12	900	.....
		James Mickle	146	17	163	.....
		Scattering votes	2	8	10	.....
8	Prince George and Dinwiddie counties.	David C. Carr	67	2,429	2,496	2,106
		William Reed	68	2,429	2,497	2,107
		Isaac S. Keeler	389	1	390	.....
		Thomas H. Daniels	93	.....	93	.....
		Scattering votes	2	.....	2	.....
9	Lee, Scott, and Wise counties.	Andrew Milbourn	901	126	1,027	21
		Charles Duncan	1,278	33	1,311	35
		Joseph Culbertson	879	127	1,006	.....
		Patrick Hagan	726	2	728	.....
		William A. Taylor	709	49	758	.....
10	Page and Shenandoah counties.	Moses Walton	1,350	7	1,357	86
		George W. Rust	1,352	7	1,359	87
		George Rye	279	273	552	.....
		Wade W. Hampton	205	149	354	.....
		Jacob Baker	78	125	203	.....
11	Smythe and Washington counties.	Joseph T. Campbell	1,915	13	1,928	60
		John H. Thompson	1,900	13	1,913	63
		Gaylor G. Goodell	550	728	1,278	.....
		Henry C. White	541	726	1,267	.....
<i>Election districts electing one (1) delegate.</i>						
1	Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke counties.	Hugh H. Lee	859	14	873	101
		John W. Woltz	141	631	732	.....
2	Charles City and New Kent counties.	Lemuel E. Babcock	22	987	1,009	684
		Edmund D. Waddill	321	4	325	.....
		Scattering votes	15	.....	15	.....
3	Clarke and Warren counties.	Joseph McK. Kennerly	915	6	921	260
		Abram T. Beecher	49	612	661	.....
		Scattering votes	1	.....	1	.....
4	Elizabeth City and Warwick counties.	David B. White	34	1,683	1,717	1,71
		Joseph Segar	5	.....	5	.....
		Scattering votes	12	2	14	.....
5	Gloucester and Matthews counties.	John W. Dixon	76	1,054	1,130	215
		Baker P. Lee, jr.	911	4	915	.....
6	Isle of Wight and Surry counties.	William H. Andrews	2	1,117	1,119	53
		George T. Clarke	1,062	4	1,066	.....
		Scattering votes .....	.....	4	4	.....
7	King and Queen and King William counties.	Edward W. Massey	19	1,488	1,507	812
		William R. Aylett	690	5	695	.....
8	Madison and Green counties.	Robert S. Beasley	947	62	1,009	252
		Richard B. Sullivan	44	713	757	.....
9	Middlesex and Essex counties.	William Breedlove	3	1,402	1,405	749
		William G. Jeffries	653	3	656	.....

No.	Election districts.	Names of candidate.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Plurality.
10	Pulaski and Giles counties.	Eustace Gibson	573	4	577	248
		Joseph H. Winston	25	304	329	.....
		Scattering votes	4	.....	4	.....
11	Russell and Buchanan counties.	George R. Cowan	368	3	371	43
		William J. Dickenson	250	78	328	.....
		Robert P. Vickers	119	77	196	.....
		Scattering votes	50	.....	50	.....
12	Stafford and Prince William counties.	B. F. Lewis	1,110	12	1,122	546
		Isaac P. Baldwin	136	440	576	.....
13	Greenville and Sussex counties.	Peter K. Jones	5	1,344	1,349	1,018
		T. A. Fields	330	1	331	.....
		J. W. Grant	1	251	252	.....
		Pierson Jones .....	.....	93	93	.....
		J. H. Shelton	57	.....	57	.....
		Scattering votes	11	11	22	.....
14	Bland and Tazewell counties.	James Milton French	780	3	783	434
		Adam Clarke Waggoner	146	203	349	.....
		Scattering votes	6	.....	6	.....
15	James City and York counties.	Daniel M. Norton	8	1,398	1,406	1,190
		Edmund C. Darlington	211	5	216	.....
	<i>Counties together electing one (1) delegate.</i>					
1	Alexandria and Fairfax counties.	Lewis M. Nickerson	382	2,444	2,826	1,128
		Edward Snowden, sr.	1,654	44	1,698	.....
2	Amherst, Buckingham, and Nelson counties.	J. Henry Williams	2,128	141	2,269	1,146
		Douglas J. Harris .....	.....	1,123	1,123	.....
		Scattering votes	135	11	146	.....
3	Campbell and Pittsylvania counties.	William H. Lydeck	45	4,270	4,315	957
		Robert E. Withers	3,268	90	3,358	.....
4	Charlotte and Halifax counties.	Joseph R. Holmes	3	3,681	3,684	1,828
		Wood Bouldin, jr.	1,738	128	1,866	.....
		Gordon Garrett	1	215	216	.....
		Scattering votes	11	160	171	.....
5	Hanover and Henrico counties.	Burwell Taler	7	2,043	2,050	536
		John Bacon Crenshaw	1,412	102	1,514	.....
		Scattering votes	1	.....	1	.....
6	Augusta, Albemarle, and Louisa counties.	James C. Southall	3,344	276	3,620	44
		F. S. Tukey	201	3,375	3,576	.....
		William F. Gordon, jr.	283	135	418	.....
		T. W. Savage .....	.....	149	149	.....

PAY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES ARMY,
OFFICE PAYMASTER FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Richmond, Virginia, November 13, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith statement of funds received from the Treasurer of the United States, and disbursed to the various counties and cities in this district on account of registration, from April 15 to November 8, 1867.

Also, estimate (in the recapitulation) of funds yet required to complete payment of total expenses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. STANTON,

Paymaster U. S. A., Paymaster First Military District.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,

U. S. Army, Commanding First Military District, Richmond, Va.

Statement of funds disbursed in the first military district, under the direction of Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., from April 15 to November 8, 1867, by Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster U. S. A., in carrying out act of Congress for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and acts supplementary thereto.

County.	Officers of the United States army.		Civilian presidents of boards.		Civilian registrars at large.		Civilian magisterial registrars.		Postage.	Printing.	Reimbursements for authorized expenditures.	Assistants at election.	Total expenses of counties.
	Commutation of quarters and fuel.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.					
Accomac	\$253 22	\$44 30			\$544 94		\$90 50	\$90 50	\$8 10	\$2 56	\$14 50	\$221 31	\$1 849 83
Albemarle		61 43			1,577 65		1,235 70	119 00	37 70				1,471 85
Alleghany	198 28	256 53			469 00		1,407 79	65 00			65 50	132 57	2,094 08
Alexandria		23 56			564 54		1,107 81	36 00	11 50	119 00			2,094 08
Annele		33 15			467 12		344 60	3 40	3 00	3 00			1,915 93
Annele	145 31	100 00			448 62		522 21	10 75		10 75			1,946 34
Appomattox	38 90	13 25			1,336 87		527 58	14 61		28 00			1,639 48
Aquia					1,336 87		1,105 75	27 45	18 00	210 00			2,703 16
Bedford	362 34	74 11			1,336 87		1,105 75	27 45	18 00	210 00			2,703 16
Berks		38 58			1,336 87		1,105 75	27 45	18 00	210 00			2,703 16
Bland	198 60	103 15			1,123 17		1,194 91	22 25	11 00	6 00			1,933 06
Bland			\$467 08	\$149 76	681 64		670 85	205 90	25 45				1,933 06
Buckingham			686 55	97 25	1,329 95		902 84	168 00	14 14	12 00	10 00		2,511 38
Buckingham			751 54	187 15	1,493 51		716 77	87 50	12 70		10 00		2,511 38
Buchanan					676 05		303 14	80 00					2,083 58
Carroll	186 62	7 79			323 68		69 26	98 20		90 75			2,143 58
Campbell	31 82	180 26			544 11		980 56	30 75	6 80	30 75			1,443 08
Charlotte	274 33	146 28			1,040 79		1,036 81	173 00	4 90	70 00			1,953 03
Charles City			634 24	113 33	480 24		1,000 57	161 50	10 00	44 80			2,361 88
Charterfield			536 63	124 00	475 26		943 97	96 25	4 50	7 00			2,321 69
Clarke	953 05	68 74			368 76		943 97	103 75	3 00	64 50	41 00		1,748 84
Clarke	200 45	103 82			368 76		349 32	12 00		15 25	4 00		2,157 61
Culpeper					945 84		216 93	12 00	10 00	71 00			723 41
Culpeper					983 35		216 93	12 00	10 00	71 00			723 41
Danvers	169 93	300 49			449 41		345 78	20 64	6 00	14 50			1,508 39
Danvers			100 54	42 93	449 41		345 78	20 64	6 00	14 50			1,508 39
Elizabeth City	160 50	124 04			1,262 63		1,029 10	366 12		119 60	36 00		3,273 52
Fauquier		47 26			995 55		7 64	35 00		35 00			1,200 53
Fauquier			167 99		487 58		523 00	16 03	6 70	9 25	56 21		1,580 97
Fairfax					1,258 55		791 80	18 22	10 60	198 00			2,340 46
Floyd	304 43	122 60			467 08		654 51	60 00	10 00	134 00	8 70		1,359 67
Floyd					409 73		238 11	9 85	7 55	58 50			1,150 97

Statement of funds disbursed in the first military district, &c.—Continued.

Counties.	Officers of the United States army.		Civilian presidents of boards.		Civilian registrars at large.		Civilian magisterial registrars.		Stationery.	Postage.	Printing.	Reimbursements for authorized expenditures.	Assistants at election.	Total expenses of counties.
	Commutation of quarters and fuel.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.	Salary.	Mileage and expenses of travel.						
Flavanna	\$108 76	\$80 31	\$245 84		\$441 44	\$24 68	\$690 32	\$25 76	\$5 00	\$8 60	\$6 50	\$11 30		\$1,638 51
Franklin					1,894 43	198 84	697 42	6 00	8 20	10 15	1 50			2,816 54
Frederick					1,004 77		273 56	18 00	18 50		12 00			1,331 83
Giles	158 62	127 82			1,172 01		1,111 67	14 00	33 96	6 50	50 50			1,675 08
Gloucester	239 77				625 79		769 96	52 50						1,688 02
Goochland					290 91		297 58	37 70						1,636 19
Grayson					548 26		519 56	26 00	22 65	3 00	9 00	5 00		2,016 16
Green	221 59	60 74			319 69	44 12	280 30	9 84	9 84	3 50	2 33	8 00		1,455 91
Greenville	73 28	10 45			300 66	50 00	754 29	66 00	21 31	11 12	9 00			2,269 49
Halifax					1,517 90	133 55	584 79	18 00	24 20	2 20	7 50			1,776 62
Henry							108 02	18 00	24 20	2 20		73 90		1,307 77
Hanover					483 46	36 19	576 00	60 25	10 00	6 95				1,877 85
Henrico	225 35	230 15			564 82		733 77	4 00	42 26	2 14	36 00			1,280 76
Highland					352 57	45 00	114 53	6 85	16 60	14 30	10 00	\$73 65		1,637 95
Ide of Wight	289 45				467 10	14 00	629 89	192 96						1,133 67
James City					327 78	66 00	467 25	97 25		4 89	14 80			1,267 76
King William					704 74	90 00	330 11							1,769 33
King and Queen	207 84	92 00			1,274 33	92 00	60 00	15 00	8 45			19 71		1,791 49
King George	201 00	94 34					301 49		88 78	10 34		25 54		1,660 45
Lancaster	102 39	81 71			846 26	60 41	434 37		10 00	13 79				2,275 04
Lee					762 10		666 68	30 00	16 00	20 50	1 63			2,073 64
Loudoun					157 54	48 00	868 32	30 00	75 70		2 33	15 73		1,816 56
Louisiana					1,225 75	16 82	266 02	60 00	32 50	8 00	2 00			1,263 17
Lunenburg	216 84	58 14			470 12		404 75							2,200 39
Madison							502 89	61 65		1 00	167 48	15 00		2,038 69
Mathews					495 96	23 85	1,216 85	56 90	18 00		5 00			2,421 80
Mecklenburg					71 25	8 00	975 21	9 36						1,361 61
Middlesex					516 35	39 78	1,030 23	40 82	37 50	23 25	104 00			1,576 26
Montgomery							430 70	139 20	13 00	31 61				1,792 41
Nassau					156 58	179 60	712 37	402 02	19 00		9 35			1,647 57
New Kent					606 40	65 62	462 02	41 04	9 75					2,593 13
New Norfolk							256 01	26 00	10 00					1,348 09
Notaway					1,414 36	0 10	1,352 43	75 47	10 00	10 00	10 00	36 30		

PAY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES ARMY,
OFFICE PAYMASTER FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Richmond, Virginia, November 13, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith statement of moneys received from the military commissioners of this district, appointed under General Orders No. 31, May 28, and No. 33, June 3, 1867, headquarters first military district, "for the purpose of securing adequate protection to persons in their rights."

I have also received accounts from the commissioners to be paid from this fund, amounting to \$99 50.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster United States Army.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
U. S. Army, Commanding First Military District, Richmond, Va.

Statement of moneys received from the military commissioners, appointed under General Order No. 31, headquarters first military district, May 28, 1867, and General Order No. 33, June 33, 1867.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.			For what period.	Amount received.
	Name.	Rank.	Station.		
Sept. 12.	J. A. McDonnell	Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps	Winchester, Virginia	Fines collected July	\$3 70
Sept. 13.	G. R. Chandler	Captain	Frederick and Clarke	Fines collected August	5 00
Sept. 6	J. R. Stone	Brevet Major	Petersburg, Virginia	Fines collected August	15 00
Oct. 5.	J. A. McDonnell	Captain	Winchester, Virginia	Fines collected September	3 00
Oct. 5.	D. G. Connolly	Brevet Captain	Nottoway county	Fines collected September	50 00
Nov. 5.	J. R. Stone	Brevet Major	Petersburg	Fines collected October	10 00
Nov. 8.	Paul R. Hambrick	Second lieutenant, 45th U. S. infantry	Richmond	Fines collected October	10 00
Total amount received					96 70
Total expended					-----
Remaining on hand					96 70

I certify that the above statement is correct.

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army, Paymaster First Military District.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, November 15, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY
FOR
THE YEAR 1866.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual returns of the army—tables A to Q—showing the organization of the army as established by law; the actual strength of the army on the 30th day of September, 1867; the force stationed in each military department and district; the number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867; the number of desertions from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867; the organization of colored regiments.

The actual strength of the army on the 30th day of September, 1867, was 56,815, aggregate, (Table B.) On the recommendations of the generals commanding departments, and approved by the General of the army, the President has authorized the following regiments to be carried up to the maximum number of privates, to meet the wants of the service west of the Mississippi: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, and 8th regiments of cavalry; 2d regiment of artillery; 9th, 13th, 14th, 23d, 31st, 32d, 37th, and 38th regiments of infantry.

The number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867, was 34,191. The number of desertions in that time was 13,608, and of apprehensions, 2,998.

The main difficulties in reorganizing the army have already been surmounted. The recruiting service has been successful, and men have been promptly supplied as fast as needed. The material for the ranks of the army has been of an unusually high standard, but owing to a combination of circumstances beyond the control of this department, the number of desertions has been very great. Many of the recruits having served as volunteers during the war, become impatient under the restraints of the regular army, and the absence of excitement to which they were accustomed, the restless temper engendered by the war, added to want of officers to discipline and restrain the new troops, are among the causes of desertion. Inadequate means for apprehending and for promptly trying and punishing deserters have also largely contributed to such a result.

The appointments of commissioned officers have now all been filled, and most of them are at their posts. As they gain experience in their duties it is to be expected that the army will gradually attain that degree of discipline which is requisite to its entire efficiency. But the greatly enlarged numbers of the army, and of the military posts occupied by it, make necessary a change in the present system of courts-martial and of punishments. Offenders should be much more promptly brought to trial and then made to suffer punishment *separate* from their companies. The present system is productive of no reform, but rather tends to harden and degrade offenders, and to contaminate the young soldier by bad influence and example. A few military prisons, located at points central to the stations of the troops, where men condemned to long periods of confinement can

be sent, and while there be subjected to the moral and reformatory discipline of well regulated State penitentiaries, would not only furnish the desired remedy so far as the troops and convicts are concerned, but would relieve the communities upon which such convicts are often turned loose when discharged from the army from what, especially in sparsely settled sections, must be a real calamity. Such men often band together for lawless enterprises, and infest portions of the country where the civil authorities can never reach them, and where the only remedy against desperadoes is lynch law; whereas, when discharged from a military prison, if not reformed they would at once come under proper civil police surveillance.

The urgent need of some more practical and efficient system of courts-martial is understood to have engaged the attention of the Bureau of Military Justice.

In connection with the military prisons, and to meet an evil extensively suffered in the army, "companies of discipline" should be established to separate a class of incorrigible offenders from their companies to which they are a burden and contamination. No punishment usually avails with such men, and dishonorable discharge is often the motive for their persistent ill-conduct. By combining the hope of restoration to honorable service, to be won by reformation, with the certainty of being obliged to serve out their term of enlistment in the companies of discipline, and of forfeiting all the privileges attached to honorable discharge which shall follow a failure to amend, such companies of discipline may be made productive of great good.

The ranks of the army having been already well filled, it is recommended that the term of enlistment be uniformly fixed at *five* instead of *three* years. It is now five years for cavalry and three for the other arms. Experience of many years has shown that the short term contributes much to a restless desire to leave the service, inducing many men to desert before their time is out, and on the other hand loses to the ranks by discharge a large number just at the moment they have attained the necessary degree of discipline and of instruction to make them efficient soldiers. The consequence is, a great part of the army is constantly composed of recruits. It is evident that cost of transportation and expenses of the recruiting service would be materially diminished by an extension of the term of enlistment.

There has been no difficulty in recruiting the active regiments of white troops, but the four Veteran Reserve regiments and some of the colored regiments have not been so easily filled. Some companies of the Veteran Reserves are not yet fully organized, owing to the necessity of declining to receive more than a small proportion of men who have lost a limb because of their inability to do duty except in a most limited sphere. As many of the brave men who have been thus crippled in war as can be employed without too great sacrifice of the public interest have been enlisted in the Veteran Reserve regiments and detailed as clerks, messengers, watchmen, &c. Others have been appointed superintendents of national cemeteries. For the rest Congress has provided national homes or pensions. Parts of the 42d and 43d regiments (Veteran Reserve) are doing garrison duty along the Canada frontier, relieving the 4th infantry, which has been sent to the Indian territory.

Unusual facilities have been given by this office for recruiting the colored regiments. Not only have the officers on general recruiting service been instructed to recruit specially for them, but their regimental officers have been sent to any places north and south suggested as likely to give success. No pains or expense has been withheld from this branch of the recruiting service. Table Q exhibits the condition of these regiments.

It has been suggested by many intelligent officers that more frequent payments would tend to diminish desertion and the temptation to intemperance, by keeping the men more constantly supplied with such small sums as they need to meet the moderate wants of themselves or families, instead of throwing in

their hands comparatively large sums, sometimes the accumulated pay of six months. Weekly payments are urged by many officers; but they would involve an entire change in the organization and working of the pay department, not deemed advisable for many reasons, but particularly in view of the difficulties attending money accountability. It is believed, however, that many advantages would attend the muster of the troops *monthly*, instead of every two months, and their payment monthly whenever it can possibly be accomplished.

MUSTERING AND DISBURSING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The last annual report brought down the operations of the department in mustering out the volunteer army to November 1, 1866, at which date 1,023,021 volunteers had been discharged, leaving in service 11,043.

Of that number, the following have since been mustered out:

United States colored troops.....	8,756
Perfected returns	1,303
Oregon volunteers ...	65
New Mexican volunteers	405
Officers of the general staff	165
Officers of the veteran reserve corps	143

Thus leaving in service two hundred and three commissioned officers and no enlisted men.

Mustering and disbursing officers have been discontinued as rapidly as the public interest would permit. At the date of the last annual report there were eighteen offices, each under the charge of a commissioned officer. Of this number all have been closed except the following: At Albany, New York, for New York State; at Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey; at Columbus, Ohio, for Ohio and West Virginia.

The records of the offices closed have been transferred to this city, except those at Louisville, Kentucky, for Kentucky and Tennessee; at St. Louis, Missouri, for Missouri, Kansas, Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska; at Santa Fe, New Mexico, for New Mexico; at San Francisco, California, for California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington Territory; at which places, in consequence of the peculiar character of the business, they remain connected with military division or department headquarters.

No appropriation of money will be required for the volunteer disbursing branch during the next fiscal year.

COLORED TROOPS.

All the colored volunteers remaining in service at the date of the last report have been mustered out, except twelve commissioned officers retained on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Under the joint resolution approved March 30, 1867, "suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers in the military service of the United States," orders were issued by the Secretary of War the 4th of April, 1867, dissolving all the commissions appointed under previous laws, and the records of their proceedings have been collected and filed in this office.

On the 19th of August, 1867, the Secretary of War gave instructions for the transfer of the records and duties of the Commissary General of Prisoners to the Adjutant General of the army, it being no longer necessary to keep up a separate office to complete the settlement of the few claims that remained against that branch of the service. The unfinished business is rapidly drawing to a close.

In all the divisions of this office, the clerks have been, with rare exceptions, drawn from those who have served in the war. The reduction in numbers

which has become necessary since the pressure of business has been relieved, has been made as gradually as possible, and so as to entail the least possible hardship on those discharged. Where efficiency and devotion to duty have been the distinguishing characteristics of the employes, it has been no easy matter to discriminate; but the voluntary retirement of many, who have sought better openings in business, has lessened the embarrassment in this respect.

It is deemed but an act of justice to annex to this report copies of such orders as have been received from department commanders, commending officers and men by name for gallantry in affairs with the Indians during the past year.

The officers of the department are on duty as follows:

One brigadier general on special duty, under orders of the Secretary of War;

One colonel in charge of the Adjutant General's department;

One colonel, three lieutenant colonels, and eight majors, on duty at headquarters of military divisions, departments and districts;

One lieutenant colonel and three majors on duty in the Adjutant General's office;

One major on special duty in the War Department;

One major in the office of the General of the army.

There are four military departments without assistant adjutant generals.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States.

A.—Organization of the regular

	General.	Lieutenant general.	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Aides-de-camp.	Captains.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental quartermasters and commissaries.
General officers.....	1	1	5	10								
Chief of staff to the General.....				1								
Military secretary to the Lieutenant General.....				1		(c)1						
Aides-de-camp to general officers.....								(c)43				
Adjutant General's department.....				1	2		13					
Inspectors general.....				1	4	3	2					
Bureau of Military Justice.....				1	1		(a)9					
Quartermaster's department.....				1	6	10	(a)15		(a)44			
Subsistence department.....				1	2	2	8		16			
Medical department.....				1	7	2	60					
Pay department.....				1	2	2	60					
Corps of engineers.....				1	6	12	24		30			
Ordnance department.....				1	3	4	10		20			
Chief signal officer.....				1	1							
Post chaplains.....					1							
1st regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
2d regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
3d regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
4th regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
5th regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
6th regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
7th regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
8th regiment of cavalry.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
9th regiment of cavalry, colored.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
10th regiment of cavalry, colored.....					1	1	3		12	1	1	
Aggregate of cavalry.....					10	10	30		120	10	10	
1st regiment of artillery.....					1	1	3		12	1		1
2d regiment of artillery.....					1	1	3		12	1		1
3d regiment of artillery.....					1	1	3		12	1		1
4th regiment of artillery.....					1	1	3		12	1		1
5th regiment of artillery.....					1	1	3		12	1		1
Aggregate of artillery.....					5	5	15		60	5		5
1st regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
2d regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
3d regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
4th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
5th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
6th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
7th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
8th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
9th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
10th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
11th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
12th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
13th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
14th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
15th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
16th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
17th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
18th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
19th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
20th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
21st regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
22d regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
23d regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
24th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
25th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
26th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
27th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	
28th regiment of infantry.....					1	1	1		10	1	1	

A.—Organization of the regular army

	General.	Lieutenant general.	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Aides-de-camp.	Captains.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental quartermasters and commissaries.
29th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
30th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
31st regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
32d regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
33d regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
34th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
35th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
36th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
37th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
38th regiment of infantry, colored	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
39th regiment of infantry, colored	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
40th regiment of infantry, colored	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
41st regiment of infantry, colored	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
42d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
43d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
44th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
45th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	1	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....
Aggregate of infantry	45	45	45	.....	450	45	45	.....
Non-commissioned staff unattached to reg'ts.
Fifteen brigade or post bands
Grand aggregate	1	1	5	19	88	103	291	43	740	60	55	5

A.—Organization of the regular army

	Regimental hospital stewards.	Battalion sergeant majors.	Battalion quartermaster serg'ts.	First sergeants.	Company quartermaster serg'ts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.
General officers.....									
Chief of staff to the General.....									
Military secretary to the Lieutenant General.....									
Aides-de-camp to general officers.....									
Adjutant General's department.....									
Inspectors general.....									
Bureau of Military Justice.....									
Quartermaster's department.....									
Subsistence department.....									
Medical department.....									
Pay department.....									
Corps of engineers.....		(d)1	(d)1			50	50		10
Ordnance department.....						53	127		
Chief signal officer.....									
Post chaplains.....									
1st regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
2d regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
3d regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
4th regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
5th regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
6th regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
7th regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
8th regiment of cavalry.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
9th regiment of cavalry, colored.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
10th regiment of cavalry, colored.....	1			12	12	60	96	24	
Aggregate of cavalry.....	10			120	120	600	960	240	
1st regiment of artillery.....	1			12	12	72	144		24
2d regiment of artillery.....	1			12	12	72	144		24
3d regiment of artillery.....	1			12	12	72	144		24
4th regiment of artillery.....	1			12	12	72	144		24
5th regiment of artillery.....	1			12	12	72	144		24
Aggregate of artillery.....	5			60	60	360	720		120
1st regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
2d regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
3d regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
4th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
5th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
6th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
7th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
8th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
9th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
10th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
11th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
12th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
13th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
14th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
15th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
16th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
17th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
18th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
19th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
20th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
21st regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
22d regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
23d regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
24th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
25th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
26th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
27th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20
28th regiment of infantry.....	1			10	10	40	80		20

425

[illegible]

A.—Organization of the regular army

	Regimental hospital stewards.	Battalion sergeant majors.	Battalion quartermaster serg'ts.	First sergeants.	Company quartermaster serg'ts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.
29th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
30th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
31st regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
32d regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
33d regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
34th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
35th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
36th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
37th regiment of infantry.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
38th regiment of infantry, colored.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
39th regiment of infantry, colored.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
40th regiment of infantry, colored.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
41st regiment of infantry, colored.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
42d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
43d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
44th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
45th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves.....	1	.....	10	10	40	80	.....	20	20
Aggregate of infantry.....	45	.....	450	450	1,800	3,600	.....	900	900
Non-commissioned staff unattached to reg'ts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen brigade or post bands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Grand aggregate.....	60	1	1	630	630	2,863	5,457	940	1,380

(a) Section 13 of the act of July 28, 1866, provides that, as vacancies occur in the grades of major and captain in the quartermaster's department, no appointment to fill the same shall be made until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, and the number of captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of the said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers.

Two of the assistant quartermasters and one of the majors in the Bureau of Military Justice, being also commissioned officers in regiments in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate" of their departments. The regimental and staff commissions held by these officers are of unequal grades; and hence they are not affected by the provisions of the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846.

(b) By section 9 of the act of March 3, 1853, a lieutenant of engineers and ordnance, having served fourteen years continuously as lieutenant, is entitled to promotion to the rank of captain; but such promotion is not to increase the whole number in either of the said corps.

(c) The military secretary to the Lieutenant General and the forty-three aides-de-camp, being taken from corps or regiments in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as aides from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

(d) The adjutant and quartermaster allowed to the battalion of engineers, not being supernumerary officers, but being included in the strength of the corps to which they belong, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as battalion staff officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate" of their department.

(e) Assistant surgeons have the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years of service, and are entitled to promotion to, and to receive the pay and emoluments of, the grade of captain after three years service. Surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers, who have served three years prior to appointment in the regular army, are included in the benefits of this provision, being eligible for promotion to the grade of captain immediately upon their appointment in the regular army.

(f) Under the 4th section of the act of April 29, 1812, "making further provision for the corps of engineers," and the 17th section of the act of March 3, 1847, for promoting distinguished non-commissioned officers, one brevet second lieutenant is allowed to every "company." The number authorized is, consequently, six hundred and thirty-five.

of the United States, 1867—Continued.

[illegible]

(g) The chaplains to the colored regiments, authorized by the act of July 28, 1868, being appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are included in the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate." The chaplains allowed to other regiments in the service, not being commissioned officers, are excluded from those columns.

(A) Military storekeepers in the quartermasters' department are entitled to the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry. The ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at the national armory at Springfield shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry, and all other ordnance storekeepers shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

(i) One additional veterinary surgeon is allowed to each of the four new regiments of cavalry authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month. Being civilians, these additional veterinary surgeons are excluded from the columns "total enlisted" and "aggregate."

(k) The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint as many hospital stewards as the service may require. One hospital steward is also allowed to each military post. The total number of hospital stewards now in service is four hundred and sixty-four.

(b) The number of ordnance sergeants is limited to the number of military posts. There are now in service one hundred and nineteen.

(m) The number of master wagoners and wagoners allowed in the quartermaster's department is limited only by the exigencies of the service.

(a) In the table the maximum organization of the artillery and infantry regiments is given. The minimum organization of a regiment of artillery is 1,130 enlisted men, viz: ten companies, (not mounted,) with four sergeants, eight corporals, and sixty-four privates, and two companies, (mounted,) with six sergeants, twelve corporals, and one hundred and twenty-two privates to a company. The minimum organization of a regiment of infantry is 696 enlisted men, viz: fifty privates to a company.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength of the army of the United

	Date of latest return.	General.	Lieutenant general.	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Aides-de-camp.	Captains.
General officers		1	1	5	10					
Chief of staff to the General					1					
Military secretary to the Lieutenant General						(a) 1				
Aides-de-camp to general officers								(a) 43		
Adjutant General's department					1	2	4	13		
Inspectors general						4	3	2		
Bureau of Military Justice					1	1		9		
Quartermaster's department					1	6	10	15	(a) 43	
Subsistence department					1	2	2	8		16
Medical department					1	1	5	60		53
Pay department					1	2	2	60		
Corps of engineers					1	6	12	24		30
Ordnance department					1	3	4	10		20
Chief signal officer						1				
Post chaplains										
1st regiment of cavalry	August					1	1	3		12
2d regiment of cavalry	August					1	1	2		12
3d regiment of cavalry	July					1	1	3		12
4th regiment of cavalry	August					1	1	1		9
5th regiment of cavalry	August					1	1	3		12
6th regiment of cavalry	June					1	1	3		11
7th regiment of cavalry	July					1	1	3		11
8th regiment of cavalry	August					1	1	3		12
9th regiment of cavalry, colored	July					1	1	3		12
10th regiment of cavalry, colored	August					1	1	3		11
Aggregate of cavalry						10	10	27		114
1st regiment of artillery	August					1	1	3		11
2d regiment of artillery	July					1	1	3		12
3d regiment of artillery	September					1	1	3		11
4th regiment of artillery	September					1	1	3		12
5th regiment of artillery	July					1	1	3		11
Aggregate of artillery						5	5	15		57
1st regiment of infantry	September					1	1	1		9
2d regiment of infantry	September					1	1	1		10
3d regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
4th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	2		10
5th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
6th regiment of infantry	June					1	1	2		9
7th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	2		10
8th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
9th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
10th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
11th regiment of infantry	September					1	1	1		10
12th regiment of infantry	September					1	1	1		10
13th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
14th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
15th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
16th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
17th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		8
18th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
19th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
20th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
21st regiment of infantry	September					1	1	1		10
22d regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		10
23d regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
24th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		9
25th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10
26th regiment of infantry	July					1	1	1		9
27th regiment of infantry	June					1	1	1		9
28th regiment of infantry	August					1	1	1		10

States, according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant General's office, 1867.

Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental quartermasters and commissaries.	Regimental commissaries.	Battalion adjutants.	Battalion quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenant.	Chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Medical storekeepers.	Veterinary surgeons.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Commissary sergeants.	Principal musketeers.	Saddler sergeants.	Chief trumpeters.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.
1	1	1	1	(b) 1	(b) 1	12	12	1	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	464
1	1	1	1			12	10	7	15											
1	1	1	1			11	12	10	30											
1	1	1	1			10	12	10				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			12	12	10					1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			11	8	11					1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			9	11	1					1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			7	12	1					1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			11	11	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1			11	11	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1		
9	9	8	8			106	111	2				1	7	9	7	4	6			
1	1	1	1			24	19						1	1	2					
1	1	1	1			24	19						1	1	1					
1	1	1	1			24	17						1	1	1					
1	1	1	1			24	19						1	1	1					
1	1	1	1			23	18						1	1	1					
5	5					119	92						5	5	3	6				
1	1	1	1			10	7						1	1	1	2				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			9	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			9	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			9	10						1	1	1	2				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	2				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	2				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	7						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	4						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	2				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	10						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	6						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	8						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	9						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	7						1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			10	7						1	1	1	1				

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength

	Date of latest return.	General.	Lieutenant general.	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Aides-de-camp.	Captains.
29th regiment of infantry	September.					1	1	1		10
30th regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
31st regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
32d regiment of infantry	July.					1	1	1		10
33d regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
34th regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
35th regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
36th regiment of infantry	August.					1	1	1		10
37th regiment of infantry	June.					1	1	1		10
38th regiment of infantry, colored	August.					1	1	1		10
39th regiment of infantry, colored	September.					1	1	1		10
40th regiment of infantry, colored	September.					1	1	1		10
41st regiment of infantry, colored	August.					1	1	1		10
42d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	September.					1	1	1		10
43d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	August.					1	1	1		10
44th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	September.					1	1	1		10
45th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	August.					1	1	1		10
Aggregate of infantry						45	45	48		442
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments.										
Post or brigade bands	August.									
Military Academy detachments	August.									
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.	September.									
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Columbus, N. Y.	September.									
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.	September.									
Recruits in rendezvous and en route										
Aggregate of detachments at depots, rendezvous, &c.										
Grand aggregate		1	1	5	19	88	102	291	43	775
Retired officers				4	7	27	13	29		34

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength

	Date of latest return.	Regimental hospital stewards.	Battalion sergeant majors.	Battalion quartermaster serg'ts.	First sergeants.	Company quartermaster serg'ts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.
General officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief of staff to the General.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military secretary to the Lieutenant General.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aides-de-camp to general officers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors general.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Military Justice.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster's department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corps of engineers.	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	39	49
Ordnance department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	127
Chief signal officer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post chaplains.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st regiment of cavalry	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	52	55
2d regiment of cavalry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	52	52
3d regiment of cavalry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	41	53
4th regiment of cavalry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	54	74
5th regiment of cavalry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	50	52
6th regiment of cavalry.....	June.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	50	74
7th regiment of cavalry.....	July.....	1	.....	.....	12	12	44	71
8th regiment of cavalry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	41	55
9th regiment of cavalry, colored.	July.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	52	51
10th regiment of cavalry, colored.	August.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	40	64
Aggregate of cavalry.....	.....	1	.....	.....	117	117	476	691
1st regiment of artillery	August.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	37	59
2d regiment of artillery.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	35	49
3d regiment of artillery.....	September.....	1	.....	.....	12	12	44	74
4th regiment of artillery.....	September.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	43	62
5th regiment of artillery.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	40	62
Aggregate of artillery.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	50	199	320
1st regiment of infantry	September.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	25	53
2d regiment of infantry.....	September.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	32	56
3d regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	25	51
4th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	33	60
5th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	1	.....	.....	10	10	31	61
6th regiment of infantry.....	June.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	35	67
7th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	29	62
8th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	35	56
9th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	1	.....	.....	10	10	23	51
10th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	34	46
11th regiment of infantry.....	September.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	34	56
12th regiment of infantry.....	September.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	30	53
13th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	23	52
14th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	1	.....	.....	10	10	24	44
15th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	35	74
16th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	33	56
17th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	30	53
18th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	30	51
19th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	28	56
20th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	1	.....	.....	10	10	33	53
21st regiment of infantry.....	September.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	34	53
22d regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	36	70
23d regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	31	52
24th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	31	54
25th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	32	52
26th regiment of infantry.....	July.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	33	52
27th regiment of infantry.....	June.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	26	53
28th regiment of infantry.....	August.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	34	71

Of the army of the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength

	Date of latest return.	Regimental hospital stewards.	Battalion sergeant majors.	Battalion quartermaster serg'ts.	First sergeants.	Company quartermaster serg'ts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.
29th regiment of infantry	September .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	39	73
30th regiment of infantry	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	32	69
31st regiment of infantry	August	1	.....	.....	10	10	34	66
32d regiment of infantry	July .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	28	44
33d regiment of infantry	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20	42
34th regiment of infantry	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	33	59
35th regiment of infantry	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	28	42
36th regiment of infantry	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	35	53
37th regiment of infantry	June .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	33	56
38th regiment of infantry, colored	August	1	.....	.....	10	10	30	71
39th regiment of infantry, colored	September	1	.....	.....	10	10	26	57
40th regiment of infantry, colored	September .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	29	50
41st regiment of infantry, colored	August .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	25	43
42d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	September	1	.....	.....	10	10	26	52
43d regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	August .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	23	35
44th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	September .....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	30	51
45th regiment of infantry, veteran reserves	August	1	.....	.....	5	5	21	56
Aggregate of infantry .....	.....	9	.....	.....	438	422	1,351	2,196
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments. Post or brigade bands	August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Academy detachments	August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.	September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Columbus, N. Y.	September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.	September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7
Recruits in rendezvous and en route .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate of detachments at depots, rendezvous, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	36
Grand aggregate .....	.....	11	1	1	620	589	2,153	3,216
Retired officers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The forty-three aides-de-camp, the military secretary to the Lieutenant General, one of the majors in the Bureau of Military Justice, and two assistant quartermasters, being taken from corps or regiments in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the columns "Total Commissioned" and "Aggregate."

(b) The adjutant and quartermaster of the battalion of engineers not being supernumerary officers, but being included in the strength of the corps to which they belong, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as battalion staff officers from the columns "Total Commissioned" and "Aggregate."

(c) The number of enlisted men necessary to complete the military establishment is obtained by deducting from the whole number of recruits required to fill up all the regiments, the several detachments at the Military Academy, the three depots, (Carlisle barracks, Fort Columbus, and Newport barracks,) the recruits in rendezvous and en route, and thirty-four surplus in the ninth regiment of infantry. The whole number required for

of the army of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Saddlers.	Master wagoners.	Wagoners.	Privates, first class.	Privates, second class.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.
17	5								548	35	705	740	131
11	1								499	34	628	662	208
14	1								871	35	(d) 1,010	1,045	186
11									397	32	(d) 507	539	689
16	4					2			380	34	494	528	342
18									685	34	818	852	16
8	4								447	32	574	606	262
16	4					1			559	31	682	723	144
18	4					4			638	34	(d) 774	808	422
18	6					5			947	31	1,100	1,131	96
18	11					3			502	31	644	675	192
11	4					6			749	35	970	905	34
15						8			495	32	607	629	229
20	8								367	35	512	547	324
1	2								308	35	378	413	438
10									440	35	549	584	287
11	6					3			385	35	476	511	360
635	177					70			25,329	1,500	31,183	32,683	9,351
264											119	119	96
2	2	1							233		254	254	
									254		266	266	
21									1,164		1,213	1,213	
									544		559	559	
									4,008		4,008	4,008	
2	23	1							6,203		6,300	6,300	
206	1,046	145	218	96		87	611	749	42,819	2,853	53,962	56,815	(c) 6,800
										140		140	

regiments and corps is 13,134; the number at the Military Academy, at depots, and en route, &c., 6,334; leaving 6,800 as the number of recruits yet required to fill up the establishment.

(d) The regiments ordered to be filled to the maximum strength (1,195 enlisted men for cavalry, 1,770 enlisted men for artillery, and 1,196 enlisted men for infantry) are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, and 8th regiments of cavalry; the 2d regiment of artillery; and the 9th, 13th, 14th, 23d, 31st, 32d, 37th, and 38th regiments of infantry. The remainder of the regiments are being filled to a standard of 1,027 enlisted men for cavalry, 1,130 enlisted men for artillery, and 836 enlisted men for infantry.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the military division of the Missouri, taken from the quarters St. Louis, Missouri.

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Military division of the Department of the Missouri Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Missouri, including the departments of the Missouri, commanded by Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A. On the west bank of Missouri river, nine miles below St. Louis, Missouri.	of the Platte, and of Dakota (headq'r's Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.) 2d Lieut. H. McQuiston, U. S. A.
Ft. Arbuckle, C. N.	On Wild Horse creek, four miles south of Washita river.	1st Lieut. C. D. Lyon, 6th infantry
Ft. Gibson, C. N.	On the east bank of Grand river, three miles from its mouth.	Capt. and Bvt. Major M. Bryant 6th infantry.
Ft. Leavenworth, Ka.	Three miles above Leavenworth city.	Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. William Hoffman, 3d infantry.
Camp Hoffman, Kansas	On Buffalo creek, Kansas.	1st Lieut. J. D. Myrick, 10th cav.
Camp Grierson, Kansas	On the Little Arkansas river.	Capt. E. Byrne, 10th cavalry
Ft. Dodge, Kansas	On the north bank of the Arkansas river, on the Santa Fé trail.	Major H. Douglas, 3d infantry
Downer's Station, Ka.	At Downer's Station.	Capt. M. Mullin, 5th infantry
Ft. Harker, Kansas	Near junction of Santa Fé and Denver city mail stage road.	Capt. John N. Craig, 38th infantry
Ft. Hays, Kansas	Seventy miles west of Fort Harker.	Capt. H. C. Corbin, 38th infantry.
Monument Station, Ka.	At the Monuments, Kansas	Capt. J. B. Conyngham, 38th inf.
Ft. Riley, Kansas	On the east bank of Pawnee river, opposite junction with Smoky Hill fork.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, 10th cavalry.
Ft. Wallace, Kansas	On the south fork of Smoky Hill river, opposite mouth of Rose creek	Captain and Bvt. Col. H. C. Baughman, 5th infantry.
Ft. Larned, Kansas	Near Arkansas river, 150 miles SW. of Fort Riley.	Major W. H. Kidd, 10th cavalry.
Cedar Point, C. T.	Cedar Point, C. T.	1st Lieut. O. Phelps, 37th infantry
Ft. Lyon, C. T.	On Purgatory river, near Bent's ford, on the Arkansas river.	Captain and Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. H. Penrose, 3d infantry.
Ft. Reynolds, C. T.	Near the Pueblo, C. T.	Capt. Simon Snyder, 5th infantry
Ft. Garland, C. T.	On the west bank of Utah creek, eighty-five miles north of Taos, N. M.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Carson, New Mexico vols.
Ft. Bascom, N. M.	On the right bank of Canadian river.	Capt. J. V. Dubois, 3d cavalry
Ft. Bayard, N. M.	About eight miles south of Pinos Altos	1st Lieut. John Falvey, 3d cavalry
Ft. Craig, N. M.	On the west bank of the Rio Grande, eight miles below Old Fort Conrad.	Capt. Chas. Meinhold, 3d cavalry
Camp Plummer, N. M.	On the Chama river, in Terra Armarilla.	1st Lieut. Charles Morris, 37th inf.
Ft. Stanton, N. M.	On the Bonita river, twenty miles east of the White mountains.	1st Lieut. Gerald Russell, 3d cav.
Ft. Sumner, N. M.	On the left bank of Pecos river, N. M.	Major Charles J. Whiting, 3d cav.
Ft. Selden, N. M.	On the east bank of the Rio Grande, eight miles above Doña Anna.	Capt. J. G. Tilford, 3d cavalry
Ft. Union, N. M.	On the Moro river, 102 miles northeast of Santa Fé.	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Lane, 3d cavalry.
Ft. Wingate, N. M.	On the south bank of the Rio de Galto, 21 miles southwest of Mount Taylor.	2d Lieut. Joseph J. Ennis, 3d cav.
In the field.	En route in the department	
Do.	do	
Do.	do	
Do.	do	
Do.	do	
Total department	of the Missouri	
Department of the Platte, Ft. Kearney, Neb.	te, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Col. Three hundred miles northwest of Fort Leavenworth.	12th inf., (headq'r's Omaha, Neb.) Capt. and Bvt. Major A. J. Dallas, 12th infantry.
Ft. McPherson, Neb.	Two miles west of Cottonwood Springs	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, 18th infantry.
Ft. Sedgwick, C. T.	On the south fork of the Platte river, opposite mouth of Lodge Pole creek.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter, 30th infantry.
Ft. Morgan, C. T.	One hundred miles southwest of Julesburg, C. T.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. W. H. Powell, 4th infantry.

*souri, commanded by Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, head-
latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.*

Garrisons.		Present.																											
Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.	Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental commissaries of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	
Staff of military division.		1	1	2	1	1		1	1			1	1														7	7	
Department staff		1		2	1			1	1	1		1	1					1									6	8	
3 10th cav., 6th inf.								1												3	1					3	205	3	208
3 do								1												3	1					4	224	9	233
1 Headquarters 3d inf.									1						1		1				1	1	1				83	6	89
1 10th cavalry									1																1	39	2	41	
1 do																								1	68	2	70		
4 7th cav., 3d inf., 37th inf.									1						1					1	1				4	163	8	171	
1 5th infantry									1													1			1	44	3	47	
4 10th cav., 4th art., head- qrs 5th inf., 38th inf.								1	1	1											3	1		6	231	13	244		
6 10th cav., 3d inf., 38th inf.								1		1												2			8	329	12	341	
1 38th infantry																						1			1	42	2	44	
1 10th cavalry															1	1			1		1	1	1		3	186	9	195	
5 7th cav., 5th inf.									1												2				5	192	8	200	
4 10th cav., 3d inf.								1														1			4	163	6	169	
1 37th infantry																									2	38	2	40	
4 7th cav., 3d inf., 37th inf.								1	1												3				4	202	9	211	
2 7th cav., 5th infantry									1													2			3	95	6	101	
1 3d cavalry																									2	51	2	53	
1 do																						1				20	1	21	
1 do										1															2	64	3	67	
1 do																						1			1	63	2	65	
1 37th inf. and headqrs.																									1	76	1	77	
1 3d cavalry																									2	41	2	43	
6 3d cav., 5th inf., 37th inf.																					1	1			6	416	8	424	
2 3d cav., 38th inf.																						2			2	160	4	164	
2 3d cav. and headqrs.									1						1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	9	85	
2 3d cav., 5th inf.																									1	141	1	142	
7 7th cav. and headqrs.																					2	6	1	1	7	466	18	484	
1 3d infantry																									1	58	1	59	
2 5th infantry																						2			2	122	4	126	
4 37th infantry																						1			6	333	7	340	
3 38th inf. and headqrs.															1				1		2	1	1		3	280	9	289	
29		1		2	1			6	2	12		1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	5	39	7	4	2	87	4,682	181	4,863
Department staff				2				1	1	1		1	1						1								6	6	
2 30th inf. and recruits																						1			3	66	4	72	
1 3d art., headqrs 18th inf., and recruits.									1						1					1		1	1		3	324	8	332	
4 2d cav., 4th and 30th inf.																			1	1	3	1	1		5	194	12	206	
1 4th infantry									1													1			2	83	4	87	

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Ft. Laramie, D. T.	On the Laramie river, two miles from its junction with the Platte.	Major G. W. Howland, 2d cavalry
Ft. D. A. Russell, D. T. ....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, 30th infantry.
Ft. Sanders, D. T.	One hundred and thirty miles west of Denver city, C. T.	Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Jno. Gibben, 36th infantry.
Ft. Fetterman, D. T.	On La Prele creek, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. W. McE. Dye, 4th infantry.
Ft. Reno, D. T.	One hundred and eighty miles west of north of Fort Laramie.	Major James Van Voast, 18th inf.
Ft. Philip Kearney, D. T.	At the junction of Big and Little Piney forks of Powder river, four and one-half miles from the foot of Big Horn mountains.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, 27th infantry.
Ft. C. F. Smith, M. T.	Ninety miles from mouth of the Big Horn river...	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, 27th infantry.
Ft. Bridger, U. T.	One hundred miles east of Salt Lake city	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. B. Mimer, 36th infantry.
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Three miles east of Salt Lake city	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, 36th infantry.
Camp Sargent, Neb.	Near North Platte Station, Neb.	Major and Bvt. Col. R. I. Dodge, 30th infantry.
In the field.	On escort duty	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. K. Mimer, 2d cavalry.
Total department	of the Platte	
Department of Dakota, Ft. Snelling, Minn.	commanded by Bvt. Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, On the Mississippi river, five miles from St. Paul, Minn.	(headquarters St. Paul, Minn.)... Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. K. B. Alexander, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ripley, Minn.	On the Mississippi river, 160 miles above St. Paul, Minn.	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Thomas H. French, 10th infantry.
Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	On the Red River of the North, two miles below Graham's Point.	Lieut. Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Sidell, 10th infantry.
Ft. Wadsworth, D. T.	On Kettle lake, eighty miles southwest of Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. S. B. Hayman, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ransom, D. T.	On Cheyenne river, D. T., sixty-five miles west from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Croaman, 10th infantry.
Camp Cook, M. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Judith river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. Geo. L. Andrew, 13th infantry.
Ft. Ellis, M. T.	In Gallatine valley	Capt. Robert S. La Motte, 13th inf.
Ft. Shaw, M. T.	On the south bank of Seminole river, eighty-two miles north of Helena, M. T.	Major Wm. Clinton, 13th infantry
Ft. Sully, D. T.	On the left bank of the Missouri river, twenty miles below the mouth of Cheyenne river.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry.
Ft. Rice, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Cannonball river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. E. S. Otis, 22d infantry.
Ft. Randall, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, 146 miles above Sioux city, Iowa.	Major and Bvt. Col. Alex. Chambers, 22d infantry.
Ft. Dakota, D. T.	On the left bank of the Big Sioux river, at Sioux Falls.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Kilburn Knox, 22d infantry.
Ft. Stevenson, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, fifteen miles below the trading post, Fort Berthold, D. T.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, 31st infantry.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Yellowstone river.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Rankin, 31st infantry.
Ft. Totten, D. T.	On the southern shore of Devil's lake, D. T., 169 miles from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Captain S. A. Walnwright, 31st infantry.
Total department	of the Missouri	
Total military divi	sion of the Missouri	

military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Garrisona.		Present.																
Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.	Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.
		Lieutenant colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental commissaries of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.							
12	2d cav., 4th inf., head-q's 18th inf.							1	1						1			
5	30th inf., and head-q's 30th infantry.									1						1		
7	2d cav., 36th inf.															1		
8	4th and 18th infantry									1								
4	18th infantry									1								
6	2d cav., and headquarters 27th infantry.							1	1							1		
5	27th infantry															1		
2	36th infantry									1								
2	do															1		
3	4th and 30th infantry															1		
1	2d cavalry															1		
63		2						3	2	10		1	1		2	4	3	7
																3	4	5
	Department staff	1	2					1	1	1		1						
1	10th inf., and headquarters 10th infantry.									1								
1	10th infantry																	
3	do									1						1		
3	do															1		
2	do															2		
4	13th infantry									1						1		
2	do															1		
4	do							1	1							1	2	1
4	22d infantry and headquarters.									1						1		
4	22d infantry															1		
1	do															1	1	
1	do																1	
2	31st infantry and headquarters.							1	1							1	1	1
5	31st infantry									1							2	
3	do																2	
40		1	2					3	1	8		1			1	3	3	3
181		3	1	6	2	1		13	6	30		4	3	2	7	1	2	9
																8	15	99
																16	10	3
																209	11	168
																443	11	611

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Ft. Laramie, D. T.	On the Laramie river, two miles from its junction with the Platte.	Major G. W. Howland, 2d cavalry.
Ft. D. A. Russell, D. T. ....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, 30th infantry.
Ft. Sanders, D. T.	One hundred and thirty miles west of Denver city, C. T.	Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Jno. G. Ben, 36th infantry.
Ft. Fetterman, D. T.	On La Poudre creek, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. W. McK. Dyer, 4th infantry.
Ft. Reno, D. T.	One hundred and eighty miles west of north of Fort Laramie.	Major James Van Vleet, 18th inf.
Ft. Philip Kearney, D. T.	At the junction of Big and Little Piney forks of Powder river, four and one-half miles from the foot of Big Horn mountains.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, 27th infantry.
Ft. C. F. Smith, M. T.	Ninety miles from mouth of the Big Horn river...	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, 27th infantry.
Ft. Bridger, U. T.	One hundred miles east of Salt Lake city	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. R. Minner, 36th infantry.
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Three miles east of Salt Lake city	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. B. Lewis, 36th infantry.
Camp Sargent, Neb.	Near North Platte Station, Neb.	Major and Bvt. Col. K. I. Dodge, 30th infantry.
In the field.	On escort duty	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. E. Minner, 2d cavalry.
Total department	of the Platte .....	.....
Department of Dakota, commanded by Bvt. Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry,	.....	(headquarters St. Paul, Minn.)...
Ft. Snelling, Minn.	On the Mississippi river, five miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. B. Alexander, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ripley, Minn.	On the Mississippi river, 160 miles above St. Paul, Minn.	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Thomas H. French, 10th infantry.
Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	On the Red River of the North, two miles below Graham's Point.	Lieut. Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Siddell, 10th infantry.
Ft. Wadsworth, D. T.	On Kettle lake, eighty miles southwest of Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. S. E. Haynes, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ransom, D. T.	On Cheyenne river, D. T., sixty-five miles west from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. E. Croxman, 10th infantry.
Camp Cook, M. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri, near the mouth of Judith river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. Geo. L. Andrew, 13th infantry.
Ft. Ellis, M. T.	In Gallatin valley	Capt. Robert S. La Motte, 13th inf.
Ft. Shaw, M. T.	On the south bank of Seminole river, eighty-two miles north of Helena, M. T.	Major Wm. Clinton, 13th infantry.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	On the left bank of the Missouri river, twenty miles below the mouth of Cheyenne river.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry.
Ft. Rice, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Cannonball river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. E. S. Otis, 22d infantry.
Ft. Randall, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, 146 miles above Sioux city, Iowa.	Major and Bvt. Col. Alex. Chambers, 22d infantry.
Ft. Dakota, D. T.	On the left bank of the Big Sioux river, at Sioux Falls.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Kilburn Knox, 22d infantry.
Ft. Stevenson, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, fifteen miles below the trading post, Fort Berthold, D. T.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, 31st infantry.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Yellowstone river.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Rankin, 31st infantry.
Ft. Totten, D. T.	On the southern shore of Devil's lake, D. T., 169 miles from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Captain S. A. Walnwright, 31st infantry.
Total department	of Dakota. ....	.....
Total military division of the Missouri. ....	.....	.....

military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Absent.					Present and absent.			Remarks.
		General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	
	Regiments.								Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
...	Staff of military division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3	10th cav., 6th inf	3	1	...	...	20	4	24	7	225
3	do	3	1	4	...	31	8	39	17	255
1	Headquarters 3d inf	1	...	2	...	35	3	38	9	118
1	10th cavalry	...	1	...	...	40	1	41	3	79
1	do	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	74
4	7th cav., 3d inf., 37th inf.	3	1	...	...	135	4	139	12	298
1	5th infantry	...	1	...	...	34	1	35	4	78
4	10th cav., 4th art., head- q's 5th inf., 38th inf.	4	1	1	...	148	6	154	19	379
6	10th cav., 3d inf., 38th inf.	3	1	...	...	215	4	219	16	544
1	38th infantry	...	...	...	...	61	...	61	2	103
1	10th cavalry	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	186
5	7th cav., 5th inf.	2	4	...	...	177	6	183	14	369
4	10th cav., 3d inf.	3	1	...	...	136	4	140	10	299
1	37th infantry	...	1	...	...	39	1	40	3	77
4	7th cav., 3d inf., 37th inf.	1	2	...	...	80	3	83	12	282
2	7th cav., 5th inf.	...	1	...	...	10	1	11	7	105
1	3d cavalry	...	1	...	...	24	1	25	3	75
1	do	...	1	...	...	66	1	67	2	86
1	do	...	1	...	...	15	1	16	4	79
1	do	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	3	67
1	37th inf. and headq's	5	1	1	...	7	7	14	8	83
1	3d cavalry	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	2	84
6	3d cav., 5th inf., 37th inf.	5	7	...	...	70	12	82	20	486
2	3d cav., 38th inf.	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	4	180
3	3d cav. and headq's	1	2	2	3	158	8	166	17	234
2	3d cav., 5th inf.	...	2	3	...	24	5	29	6	165
7	7th cav. and headq's	3	1	...	...	78	4	82	22	544
1	3d infantry	...	1	1	...	9	2	11	3	67
2	5th infantry	...	2	...	...	11	2	13	6	133
4	37th infantry	...	3	2	...	39	5	44	12	372
3	38th inf. and headq's	2	1	1	...	31	4	35	13	321
78	...	222	38	10	...	1,766	102	1,868	283	6,448
...	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
2	30th inf. and recruits	1	2	...	...	58	3	61	7	126
1	3d art., headq's 18th inf. and recruits.	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	11	324
4	2d cav., 4th and 30th inf.	1	1	1	...	52	3	55	15	246
1	4th infantry	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	4	96

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Ft. Laramie, D. T.	On the Laramie river, two miles from its junction with the Platte.	Major G. W. Howland, 2d cavalry.
Ft. D. A. Russell, D. T. ....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, 30th infantry.
Ft. Sanders, D. T.	One hundred and thirty miles west of Denver city, C. T.	Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Jno. Gibbon, 36th infantry.
Ft. Fetterman, D. T.	On La Prele creek, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. W. McE. Dye, 4th infantry.
Ft. Reno, D. T.	One hundred and eighty miles west of north of Fort Laramie.	Major James Van Voast, 18th inf.
Ft. Philip Kearney, D. T.	At the junction of Big and Little Piney forks of Powder river, four and one-half miles from the fork of Big Horn mountains.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, 27th infantry.
Ft. C. F. Smith, M. T.	Ninety miles from mouth of the Big Horn river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, 27th infantry.
Ft. Bridger, U. T.	One hundred miles east of Salt Lake city.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, 36th infantry.
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Three miles east of Salt Lake city.	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, 36th infantry.
Camp Sargent, Neb.	Near North Platte Station, Nebraska.	Major and Bvt. Col. R. I. Dodge, 30th infantry.
In the field.	On escort duty.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. E. Mizner, 2d cavalry.
Total department	of the Platte. ....	.....
Department of Dakota, Ft. Snelling, Minn.	commanded by Bvt. Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, On the Mississippi river, five miles from St. Paul, Minn.	(headquarters St. Paul, Minn.).... Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. B. Alexander, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ripley, Minn.	On the Mississippi river, 160 miles above St. Paul, Minn.	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Thomas H. French, 10th infantry.
Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	On the Red River of the North, two miles below Graham's Point.	Lieut. Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Sidel, 10th infantry.
Ft. Wadsworth, D. T.	On Kettle lake, eighty miles southwest of Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. S. B. Hayman, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ransom, D. T.	On Cheyenne river, D. T., sixty-five miles west from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Crozman, 10th infantry.
Camp Cook, M. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri, near the mouth of Judith river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. Geo. L. Andrew, 13th infantry.
Ft. Ellis, M. T.	In Gallatin valley.	Capt. Robert S. La Motte, 13th inf.
Ft. Shaw, M. T.	On the south bank of Seminole river, eighty-two miles north of Helena, M. T.	Major Wm. Clinton, 13th infantry.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	On the left bank of the Missouri river, twenty miles below the mouth of Cheyenne river.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry.
Ft. Rice, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Cannonball river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. E. S. Otis, 22d infantry.
Ft. Randall, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, 146 miles above Sioux city, Iowa.	Major and Bvt. Col. Alex. Chambers, 22d infantry.
Ft. Dakota, D. T.	On the left bank of the Big Sioux river, at Sioux Falls.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Kilburn Knox, 22d infantry.
Ft. Stevenson, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, fifteen miles below the trading post, Fort Berthold, D. T.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, 31st infantry.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Yellowstone river.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Rankin, 31st infantry.
Ft. Totten, D. T.	On the southern shore of Devil's lake, D. T., 169 miles from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Captain S. A. Walnwright, 31st infantry.
Total department	of Dakota. ....	.....
Total military division	of the Missouri. ....	.....

military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Garrisons.		Absent.						Present and absent.			Remarks.	
Number of companies.	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Capitains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.		Aggregate.
12	2d cav., 4th inf., head- q'rs 18th inf.	5	6	12		595	23	618	42	981	1 023	Taken from ret'n of Aug. 31, 1867.
5	30th inf., and headq'rs 30th inf.	3				15	3	18	20	325	345	do do
7	2d cav., 36th inf.	5	6			327	11	338	21	495	516	do Sept. 30, 1867.
6	4th and 18th infantry	4	2			79	6	85	25	551	576	do Aug. 31, 1867.
4	18th infantry	1	3			66	4	70	11	317	328	do do
6	2d cav., and headquar- ters 27th infantry.	1	4	4		118	9	127	21	387	408	do July 31, 1867.
5	27th infantry	3	2			13	5	18	15	360	375	do do
2	36th infantry	1	1			44	2	46	6	150	156	do Sept. 30, 1867.
2	do	1	2			47	3	50	6	136	142	do do
3	4th and 30th infantry	1				62	1	63	10	221	231	do do
1	2d cavalry					7		7	2	90	92	do do
63		11	28	36		1,498	76	1,574	222	4,807	5 029	
	Department staff								5		5	do do
1	10th inf., and headquar- ters 10th infantry.	1	1			8	2	10	7	88	95	do do
1	10th infantry	1				96	1	27	3	72	75	do do
3	do	1				17	1	18	10	223	233	do do
3	do	2				17	2	19	9	248	257	do do
2	do	3				5	3	8	6	150	156	do do
4	13th infantry	1				14	1	15	14	414	428	do Aug. 31, 1867.
2	do	1				9	1	10	5	180	185	do do
4	do	2	1			68	3	71	17	346	363	do do
4	22d infantry and head- quarters.	1	1	3		28	5	33	16	317	333	do do
4	22d infantry	1				13	1	14	11	294	305	do do
1	do					1		1	4	64	68	do Sept. 30, 1867.
1	do					1		1	3	79	82	do do
2	31st infantry and head- quarters.	3	1	1		1	5	6	12	226	248	do Aug. 31, 1867.
5	31st infantry	3	5			114	8	122	15	478	493	do do
3	do	1	3			5	4	9	9	315	324	do do
40		1	4	12	20	327	37	364	146	3,504	3,650	
181		4	37	78	96	3,591	215	3,806	658	14,759	15,417	

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Ft. Laramie, D. T.	On the Laramie river, two miles from its junction with the Platte.	Major G. W. Howland, 2d cavalry
Ft. D. A. Russell, D. T. ....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, 30th infantry.
Ft. Sanders, D. T.	One hundred and thirty miles west of Denver city, C. T.	Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Jas. Gibson, 36th infantry.
Ft. Fetterman, D. T.	On La Prele creek, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. W. McE. Dryden, 4th infantry.
Ft. Reno, D. T.	One hundred and eighty miles west of north of Fort Laramie.	Major James Van Vleet, 18th inf.
Ft. Philip Kearney, D. T.	At the junction of Big and Little Piney forks of Powder river, four and one-half miles from the fork of Big Horn mountains.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Smith, 27th infantry.
Ft. C. F. Smith, M. T.	Ninety miles from mouth of the Big Horn river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley, 27th infantry.
Ft. Bridger, U. T.	One hundred miles east of Salt Lake city.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. R. Mizer, 36th infantry.
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Three miles east of Salt Lake city.	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, 36th infantry.
Camp Sargent, Neb.	Near North Platte Station, Nebraska.	Major and Bvt. Col. R. I. Dodge, 30th infantry.
In the field.	On escort duty.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. K. Mizer, 2d cavalry.
Total department	of the Platte. ....	.....
Department of Dakota, Ft. Snelling, Minn.	commanded by Bvt. Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, On the Mississippi river, five miles from St. Paul, Minn.	(headquarters St. Paul, Minn.).... Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. B. Alexander, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ripley, Minn.	On the Mississippi river, 160 miles above St. Paul, Minn.	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Thomas H. French, 10th infantry.
Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	On the Red River of the North, two miles below Graham's Point.	Lieut. Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Siddell, 10th infantry.
Ft. Wadsworth, D. T.	On Kettle lake, eighty miles southwest of Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Major and Bvt. Col. S. B. Hayman, 10th infantry.
Ft. Ransom, D. T.	On Cheyenne river, D. T., sixty-five miles west from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. E. Croaman, 10th infantry.
Camp Cook, M. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri, near the mouth of Judith river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. Geo. L. Andrew, 13th infantry.
Ft. Ellis, M. T.	In Gallatin valley.	Capt. Robert S. La Motte, 13th inf.
Ft. Shaw, M. T.	On the south bank of Seminole river, eighty-two miles north of Helena, M. T.	Major Wm. Clinton, 13th infantry.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	On the left bank of the Missouri river, twenty miles below the mouth of Cheyenne river.	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry.
Ft. Rice, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Cannonball river.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. E. S. Osborn, 22d infantry.
Ft. Randall, D. T.	On the west bank of the Missouri river, 146 miles above Sioux city, Iowa.	Major and Bvt. Col. Alex. Chambers, 22d infantry.
Ft. Dakota, D. T.	On the left bank of the Big Sioux river, at Sioux Falls.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Kilban Knox, 22d infantry.
Ft. Stevenson, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, fifteen miles below the trading post, Fort Berthold, D. T.	Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, 31st infantry.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	On the east bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Yellowstone river.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Rankin, 31st infantry.
Ft. Totten, D. T.	On the southern shore of Devil's lake, D. T., 169 miles from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Captain S. A. Walnwright, 31st infantry.
Total department	of Dakota. ....	.....
Total military division of the Missouri	.....	.....

military division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

Garrisons.			Absent.						Present and absent.			Remarks.
Number of companies.	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
12	2d cav., 4th inf., head- q'rs 18th inf.	..	5	6	12	595	23	618	42	981	1 023	Taken from ret'n of Aug. 31, 1867.
5	30th inf., and headq'rs 30th inf.	..	3	...	...	15	3	18	20	325	345	do do
7	2d cav., 36th inf.	...	5	6	...	327	11	338	21	495	516	do Sept. 30, 1867.
8	4th and 18th infantry	...	4	2	...	79	6	85	25	551	576	do Aug. 31, 1867.
4	18th infantry	...	1	3	...	66	4	70	11	317	328	do do
6	2d cav., and headquar- ters 27th infantry.	..	1	4	4	118	9	127	21	387	408	do July 31, 1867.
5	27th infantry	...	3	2	...	13	5	18	15	360	375	do do
2	36th infantry	...	1	1	...	44	2	46	6	150	156	do Sept. 30, 1867.
2	do	...	1	2	...	47	3	50	6	136	142	do do
3	4th and 30th infantry	...	1	...	...	62	1	63	10	221	231	do do
1	2d cavalry	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	90	92	do do
63		11	28	36	1,498	76	1,574	222	4,807	5 029		
...	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	do do
1	10th inf., and headquar- ters 10th infantry.	...	1	1	...	8	2	10	7	88	95	do do
1	10th infantry	...	1	...	...	26	1	27	3	72	75	do do
3	do	...	...	1	17	1	18	10	223	233	do do	
3	do	...	...	2	17	2	19	9	248	257	do do	
2	do	...	...	3	5	3	8	6	150	156	do do	
4	13th infantry	...	1	...	14	1	15	14	414	428	do Aug. 31, 1867.	
2	do	...	1	...	9	1	10	5	180	185	do do	
4	do	...	2	1	68	3	71	17	346	363	do do	
4	22d infantry and head- quarters.	..	1	1	3	28	5	33	16	317	333	do do
4	22d infantry	1	...	...	13	1	14	11	294	305	do do	
1	do	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	64	68	do Sept. 30, 1867.	
1	do	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	79	82	do do	
2	31st infantry and head- quarters.	..	3	1	1	1	5	6	12	236	248	do Aug. 31, 1867.
5	31st infantry	...	3	5	114	8	122	15	478	493	do do	
3	do	...	1	3	5	4	9	9	315	324	do do	
40		1	4	12	20	327	37	364	146	3,504	3,650	
181		4	37	78	96	3,591	215	3,806	658	14,759	15,417	

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

D.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Department of the Columbia, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Fred'k Steele.		Colonel 20th inf., hdqrs Portland, Or.
Fort Lapwai, I. T.	Near the junction of the Snake and Clear Water rivers.	Capt. C. H. Lester, 8th cavalry ...
Fort Boise, I. T.	45 miles above the mouth of the Boise river.....	Capt. and Bvt. Col. J. B. Sinclair, 23d infantry.
Camp Lyon, I. T.	On Jordan creek.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major J. C. Hunt, 1st cavalry.
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T.	On the south fork of the Owyhee.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d infantry.
Camp Watson, Or.	On the Canyon City road.....	2d Lieut. Chas. Bird, 23d infantry
Camp C. F. Smith, Or.	On mail route from Chico to Idaho.....	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. J. H. Walker, 23d infantry.
Fort Stevens, Or.	About 9 miles from Astoria, Oregon.....	Capt. L. L. Jones, 2d artillery ...
Camp Logau, Or.	Near the middle fork of John Day's river.	Capt. Dudley Seward, 8th cavalry.
Camp Warner, Or.	On Warner's lake, Oregon.	Capt. James Henton, 23d infantry
Camp Steele, Or.	60 miles south of Canyon City, Oregon.....	1st Lieut. G. A. Goodale, 23d inf.
Camp Klamath, Or.	Near Lake Klamath, 40 miles north of California State line.	1st Lieut. J. F. Small, 1st cavalry
Camp Colville, W. T. ...	In the Colville valley, near boundary line between the United States and British possessions.	1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d inf
Camp Steele, W. T. ...	On San Juan Island.	Major H. A. Allen, 2d artillery ...
Fort Steilacoom, W. T. ...	At Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T.	Capt. C. H. Pierce, 2d artillery ...
Cape Disappointment, W. T. ...	Mouth of the Columbia river, near Pacific City..	1st Lieut. R. G. Howell, 2d art. ...
Fort Vancouver, W. T. ...	8 miles north of Portland, Oregon.....	Capt. William Kelly, 8th cavalry.
In the field.	Camp on Willow creek, Oregon	Capt. Seth Weldy, 23d infantry ...
Do.....	Camp near Washoe Ferry, I. T.....	1st Lieut. S. E. Chamberlin, 8th cavalry.
Recruits en route to companies of 1st cavalry and 23d infantry.....		
Total department of the Columbia.....		
Total military division of the Pacific.....		

D.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Department of the Columbia, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Fred'k Steele.		Colonel 20th inf., hdqrs Portland, Or.
Fort Lapwal, I. T.	Near the junction of the Snake and Clear Water rivers.	Capt. C. H. Lester, 8th cavalry ..
Fort Boise, I. T.	45 miles above the mouth of the Boise river.....	Capt. and Bvt. Col. J. B. Sinclair, 23d infantry.
Camp Lyon, I. T.	On Jordan creek.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major J. C. Hunt, 1st cavalry.
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T.	On the south fork of the Owyhee.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d infantry.
Camp Watson, Or.	On the Canyon City road.	2d Lieut. Chas. Bird, 23d infantry
Camp C. F. Smith, Or.	On mail route from Chico to Idaho.....	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. J. H. Walker, 23d infantry.
Fort Stevens, Or.	About 9 miles from Astoria, Oregon.....	Capt. L. L. Jones, 2d artillery ..
Camp Logan, Or.	Near the middle fork of John Day's river.	Capt. Dudley Seward, 8th cavalry
Camp Warner, Or.	On Warner's lake, Oregon.	Capt. James Henton, 23d infantry
Camp Steele, Or.	60 miles south of Canyon City, Oregon.....	1st Lieut. G. A. Goodale, 23d inf.
Camp Klamath, Or.	Near Lake Klamath, 40 miles north of California State line.	1st Lieut. J. F. Small, 1st cavalry
Camp Colville, W. T.	In the Colville valley, near boundary line between the United States and British possessions.	1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d inf.
Camp Steele, W. T.	On San Juan island.....	Major H. A. Allen, 2d artillery ..
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.	At Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T.	Capt. C. H. Pierce, 2d artillery...
Cape Disappointment, W. T.	Mouth of the Columbia river, near Pacific City..	1st Lieut. R. G. Howell, 2d art ..
Fort Vancouver, W. T.	8 miles north of Portland, Oregon.....	Capt. William Kelly, 8th cavalry
In the field.	Camp on Willow creek, Oregon	Capt. Seth Weldy, 23d infantry...
Do.....	Camp near Washoe Ferry, L. T.	1st Lieut. S. E. Chamberlin, 8th cavalry.
Recruits en route to companies of 1st cavalry and 23d infantry.....		
Total department of the Columbia.....		
Total military division of the Pacific.....		

military division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Absent.					Present and absent.			Remarks.
		General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	
	Regiments.									
	Staff of the military division.							7		7
	Department staff							10		10
	Headquarters 9th infantry, and recruits.	1				2	1	3	4	118
1	2d artillery, and recruits 9th infantry.		1			2	1	3	6	225
1	2d artillery.			1		4	1	5	3	85
2	2d artillery, and headquarters 2d artillery.	2	1			2	3	5	12	290
1	9th infantry.				2	4	2	6	3	122
1	do.		1	2	53	3	56	5	118	123
1	14th infantry		1	1	42	2	44	3	77	80
	Detachment 14th infantry					3		3	1	15
2	8th cavalry and 9th infantry.		1	2	75	3	78	4	175	179
1	2d artillery				1	5	1	6	4	112
1	14th infantry, and headquarters.	2	1			3	3	6	9	65
2	1st cavalry and 9th infantry.		2		44	2	46	6	146	152
	Detachment 14th infantry, and recruits.					5		5	4	576
2	9th infantry	1	2	1	93	4	97	7	220	227
2	1st cavalry and 32d infantry.		2	2	51	4	55	5	86	91
2	14th infantry		1	1	44	2	46	4	136	140
3	1st cavalry and 32d infantry.		2	2	51	4	55	6	192	198
4	8th cavalry, 9th and 14th infantry.		2	1	41	3	44	8	284	292
4	1st cavalry, 14th and 32d infantry.	1	1	1	23	3	26	10	241	251
2	14th infantry		1	2	36	3	39	5	127	132
1	3d infantry.		1	1	2	2	3	45	48	
2	8th cavalry, and headquarters.		2		85	2	87	7	124	131
1	32d infantry, and headquarters.	2		3	2	5	7	12	46	58
3	14th and 32d infantry		2	4	38	6	44	8	201	209
3	32d infantry.		2	3	8	5	13	10	144	154
1	9th infantry.		1		10	1	11	3	99	102
1	do.				13		13	3	93	96
2	1st and 8th cavalry		1		15	1	16	6	115	121
1	8th cavalry.		1		13	1	14	2	41	43
1	do.				18		18	2	70	72
1	1st cavalry		1		23	1	24	4	71	75
3	2d artillery and 9th infantry.		2	1	12	3	15	14	412	426
52		1	8	27	36	820	72	192	193	4,871
										5,064

D.—Position and distribution of the troops in the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Department of the Columbia, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Fred'k Steele.		Colonel 20th inf., hdqrs Portland, Or.
Fort Lapwai, I. T.	Near the junction of the Snake and Clear Water rivers.	Capt. C. H. Lester, 8th cavalry ..
Fort Boise, I. T.	45 miles above the mouth of the Boise river.	Capt. and Bvt. Col. J. B. Sinclair, 23d infantry.
Camp Lyon, I. T.	On Jordan creek	Capt. and Bvt. Major J. C. Hunt, 1st cavalry.
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T.	On the south fork of the Owyhee.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d infantry.
Camp Watson, Or.	On the Canyon City road	2d Lieut. Chas. Bird, 23d infantry.
Camp C. F. Smith, Or.	On mail route from Chico to Idaho	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. J. H. Walker, 23d infantry.
Fort Stevens, Or.	About 9 miles from Astoria, Oregon	Capt. L. L. Jones, 2d artillery ..
Camp Logan, Or.	Near the middle fork of John Day's river.	Capt. Dudley Seward, 8th cavalry ..
Camp Warner, Or.	On Warner's lake, Oregon	Capt. James Henton, 23d infantry ..
Camp Steele, Or.	60 miles south of Canyon City, Oregon	1st Lieut. G. A. Goodale, 23d inf.
Camp Klamath, Or.	Near Lake Klamath, 40 miles north of California State line.	1st Lieut. J. F. Small, 1st cavalry
Camp Colville, W. T.	In the Colville valley, near boundary line between the United States and British possessions.	1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d inf.
Camp Steele, W. T.	On San Juan island	Major H. A. Allen, 2d artillery ..
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.	At Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T.	Capt. C. H. Pierce, 2d artillery ..
Cape Disappointment, W. T.	Mouth of the Columbia river, near Pacific City ..	1st Lieut. R. G. Howell, 2d art.
Fort Vancouver, W. T.	8 miles north of Portland, Oregon ..	Capt. William Kelly, 8th cavalry.
In the field.	Camp on Willow creek, Oregon	Capt. Seth Weldy, 23d infantry ..
Do.	Camp near Washoe Ferry, I. T.	1st Lieut. S. E. Chamberlin, 8th cavalry.
Recruits en route to companies of 1st cavalry and 23d infantry		
Total department of the Columbia		
Total military division of the Pacific		

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.



military division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Absent.						Present and absent.			Remarks.	
	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.		Aggregate.
	Department staff	3					3	3	7		7	Taken from ret'n of Aug. 31, 1867.
1	8th cavalry			1		11	1	12	2	75	77	do. July 31, 1867.
1	23d infantry					20		20	4	70	74	do. Sept. 30, 1867.
1	1st cavalry			1		43	1	44	3	83	86	do. do.
2	23d infantry			2		18	2	20	6	193	199	do. do.
2	1st cavalry and 23d infantry		2	3		51	5	56	6	158	164	do. Aug. 31, 1867.
1	23d infantry			1		14	1	15	2	71	73	do. July 31, 1867.
1	2d artillery			2			2	2	5	75	80	do. Aug. 31, 1867.
1	8th cavalry					29		29	2	66	68	do. do.
2	23d infantry			1	4	92	5	97	8	146	154	do. do.
1	do.			1	1	13	2	15	3	77	80	do. do.
1	1st cavalry			1		3	1	4	3	90	93	do. do.
1	23d infantry			1	1	11	2	13	3	62	65	do. do.
1	2d artillery			1	1	1	2	3	4	59	63	do. do.
1	do.					3	1	4	4	73	77	do. do.
1	do.			1	2		3	3	5	77	82	do. do.
2	8th cavalry and 2d artillery, headquarters 1st cavalry, and recruits en route.		4	1		15	5	20	11	262	273	do. July 31, 1867.
1	23d infantry					10		10	2	78	80	do. Aug. 31, 1867.
1	8th cavalry			1	1	10	2	12	3	71	74	do. do.
										199	199	do. do.
22		3	4	10	21	344	38	382	83	1,985	2,068	
74		4	12	37	57	1,164	110	1,274	283	6,856	7,139	

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the department of the east, command Pennsylvania, taken from the latest

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.	At the southwest corner of Long island, in Kings county, six miles south of New York city.	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Vogdes, 1st artillery.
Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.	At the left of the Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. W. M. Mayndler, 1st artillery.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	On Staten island, at the Narrows	Major and Bvt. Col. C. L. Best, 1st artillery.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. . .	At Throg's Neck, on Long Island sound	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. A. Haskin, 1st artillery.
Fort Trumbull, Conn. .	On the right bank of the Thames river, one mile below New London, Conn.	Major and Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Brannan, 1st artillery.
Fort Porter, N. Y.	At Buffalo, New York	Captain and Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. E. Jackson, 1st artillery.
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	At the mouth of the Niagara river	Captain C. M. Pyne, 42d infantry.
Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.	At Plattsburg, New York	Captain J. W. Powell, 43d inf.
Madison barracks, N. Y.	At Sackett's Harbor, New York	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. McIntosh, 42d infantry.
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	At Oswego, New York	Captain W. P. Huxford, 42d inf.
Fort Warren, Mass.	On George's island, Boston harbor	Major A. A. Gibson, 3d artillery.
Ft. Independence, Mass.	On Castle island, south side of inner harbor of Boston.	Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, 3d artillery.
Fort Winthrop, Mass. .	On Governor's island, Boston harbor	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Gates, U. S. A.
Fort Preble, Me.	On the northern extremity of Cape Elizabeth	Major and Bvt. Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d artillery.
Fort Sullivan, Me.	On Moose island, near Eastport	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. J. Hunt, 3d artillery.
Fort Adams, R. I.	On Brenton's Point, east side of entrance to Newport harbor.	Colonel and Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, 3d artillery.
Fort Delaware, Del. . .	On Pea Patch island, in the Delaware river, near Newcastle, Delaware.	Major and Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Morgan, 4th artillery.
Total

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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ed by Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., headquarters Philadelphia, returns in the Adjutant General's office.

	Garrisons.		Present.			
	Number of companies.	Regiments.				
		(General officers)	Aldes-de camp to general officers.			
			Adjutant General's department.			
			Inspectors general.			
			Bureau of Military Justice.			
			Quartermasters' department.			
			Subtreasury department.			
			Medical department.			
			Pay department.			
			Corps of engineers.			
			Ordnance department.			
			Regimental chaplains.			
			Post chaplains.			
			Military storekeepers.			
			Kitchen officers.			
			Cookhouse.			
			Lieutenant colonels.			
			Major.			
			Captain.			
			Regimental adjutants.			
			Regimental quartermaster.			
			Regimental commissaries of subsistence.			
			Subalterns.			
			Enlisted men.			
			Total commissioned.			
			Aggregate.			
Department staff.....	1	3	1	6		6
1st art. and headq'r's	1	3	1	9	179	188
1st artillery.....	1	1			72	73
do					71	76
do					216	226
do					114	121
1st art. and 42d inf.					140	148
42d infantry					62	63
do					108	113
42 inf. and headq'r's					189	200
42d infantry					87	89
3d artillery					157	164
do					161	170
do					86	90
do					85	89
do					88	92
3d art. headq'r's and post band.					262	270
4th artillery					159	168
30	1	3	1	110	2,206	2,316

E.—Position and distribution of troops in

Ports.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.	At the southwest corner of Long island, in Kings county, six miles south of New York city.	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Vogdes, 1st artillery.
Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.	At the left of the Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. W. M. Maynard, 1st artillery.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	On Staten island, at the Narrows	Major and Bvt. Col. C. L. Best, 1st artillery.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. ...	At Throg's Neck, on Long Island sound	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. A. Haackin, 1st artillery.
Fort Trumbull, Conn. .	On the right bank of the Thames river, one mile below New London, Conn.	Major and Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Brannan, 1st artillery.
Fort Porter, N. Y.	At Buffalo, New York	Captain and Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. B. Jackson, 1st artillery.
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	At the mouth of the Niagara river	Captain C. M. Pyne, 42d infantry.
Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.	At Plattsburg, New York	Captain J. W. Powell, 42d inf. ...
Madison barracks, N. Y.	At Sackett's Harbor, New York	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. McIntosh, 42d infantry.
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	At Oswego, New York	Captain W. P. Huxford, 42d inf.
Fort Warren, Mass.	On George's island, Boston harbor	Major A. A. Gibson, 3d artillery.
Ft. Independence, Mass.	On Castle island, south side of inner harbor of Boston.	Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. D. Russy, 3d artillery.
Fort Winthrop, Mass. .	On Governor's island, Boston harbor	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Gates, U. S. A.
Fort Preble, Me.	On the northern extremity of Cape Elizabeth....	Major and Bvt. Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d artillery.
Fort Sullivan, Me.	On Moose island, near Eastport	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. J. Hunt, 3d artillery.
Fort Adams, R. I.	On Brenton's Point, east side of entrance to Newport harbor.	Colonel and Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, 3d artillery.
Fort Delaware, Del. ...	On Pea Patch island, in the Delaware river, near Newcastle, Delaware.	Major and Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Morgan, 4th artillery.
Total .....	.....	.....

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.*

the department of the east, &c.—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.		Absent					Present and absent.			Remarks.
	Regiments.	General and staff officers. Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
2	Department staff							6			6 Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.
	1st art. and headq'rs	2	3		3	5	8	14	182	196	.....do.....do.....
1	1st artillery			3	8	3	11	4	80	84	.....do.....do.....
1	.....do			1	5	1	6	6	76	82	.....do.....do.....
3	.....do	1	2	1	8	4	12	14	224	238	.....do.....do.....
2	.....do	1		2	3	3	6	10	117	127	.....do.....do.....
2	1 art. and 42d inf.		1		10	1	11	9	150	159	.....do.....do.....
1	42d infantry			2	2	2	4	3	64	67	.....do.....do.....
2	.....do		1		10	2	12	7	118	125	.....do.....do.....
3	42d inf. and headq'rs ..		1	3	9	4	13	15	198	213	.....do.....do.....
1	42d infantry			1	4	1	5	3	71	74	.....do.....do.....
2	3d artillery		1	2	16	3	19	10	173	183	.....do.....do.....
2	.....do			1	12	1	13	10	173	183	.....do.....do.....
1	.....do			1	6	1	7	5	92	97	.....do.....do.....
1	.....do			1	3	2	5	6	86	94	.....do.....do.....
1	.....do			1		1	1	5	88	93	.....do.....do.....
3	3d art. headq's and post band	2	2	6	8	10	18	18	270	288	.....do.....do.....
2	4th artillery			2	3	2	5	11	162	173	.....do.....do.....
30	.....	4	3	9	30	110	46	156	2,316	2,472	

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of Washington, cavalry, headquarters Washington, D. C., taken from

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace, } 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md....	Three miles from Baltimore, Md	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total.....	.....	.....

F.—Position and distribution of the troops:

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace, } 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md....	Three miles from Baltimore, Md	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total.....	.....	.....

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

commanded by Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th United States the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Number of companies.		Garrisons.	Present.																									
		Regiments.																										
			General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant-general's department.	Inspector-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.	Ordnance department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental commissaries of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	
	Department staff		2	1				1	1	1							1									5		
1	And headquarters 5th cavalry	}																1	2	13	3	2		23	1,024	44	1,068	
10	And headquarters 12th inf.																											
9	And headquarters 44th inf.																		1						8	311	15	326
4	And headquarters 4th artillery										1							1				3	1	1				
2	4th artillery													1							2			4	193	7	200	
1	4th artillery																			1				2	80	3	83	
27			2	1				1	1	2				1			2	1	2	19	4	3		37	1,608	74	1,682	

the department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Regiments.	Absent.					Present and absent.		Remarks.
			General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	
		Department staff						5		5 Taken from return of Sept. 30, 1867.
1		And headquarters 5th cav								
10		And headquarters 12th inf	5	8	17	258	30	288	74	1,282 1,356
9		And headquarters 44th inf.								
4		And headquarters 4th art.	2	1	5	17	2	25	23	328 351
2		4th artillery			2	18	2	20	9	211 230
1		4th artillery			1	9	1	10	4	89 93
27			7	9	25	302	41	343	115	1,910 2,025

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of Washington, cavalry, headquarters Washington, D. C., taken from

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C.	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace. { 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md.	Three miles from Baltimore, Md.	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Meadenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md.	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total .....	.....	.....

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C.	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace. { 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md.	Three miles from Baltimore, Md.	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Meadenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md.	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total .....	.....	.....

commanded by Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th United States the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Number of companies.		Garrisons.		Present.																																													
Regiments.		General officers.																																															
		Aides-de-camp to general officers.		Adjutant general's department.		Inspectors general.		Bureau of Military Justice.		Quartermasters' department.		Subsistence department.		Medical department.		Pay department.		Corps of engineers.		Ordnance department.		Post chaplains.		Military storekeepers.		Retired officers.		Colonels.		Lieutenant colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Regimental adjutants.		Regimental quartermasters.		Regimental commissaries of subsistence.		Subalterns.		Enlisted men.		Total commissioned.		Aggregate.	
Department staff		2	1						1	1	1															1															5								
10	And headquarters 5th cavalry }																																																
9	And headquarters 12th inf. }																																																
9	And headquarters 44th inf. }																																																
4	And headquarters 4th artillery											1																																					
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the department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Garrisons.		Absent.					Present and absent.		Remarks.			
Number of companies.	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
	Department staff								5		5	Taken from return of Sept. 30, 1867.
1	And headquarters 5th cav											
10	And headquarters 12th inf.	5	8	17	258	30	288	74	1,282	1,356	do	do
9	And headquarters 44th inf.											
4	And headquarters 4th art.	2	1	5	17	8	25	23	328	351	do	do
2	4th artillery			2	18	2	20	9	211	220	do	do
1	4th artillery			1	9	1	10	4	89	93	do	do
27		7	9	25	302	41	343	115	1,910	2,025		

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

G.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of the lakes, headquarters Detroit, Michigan, taken from the

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	On the Detroit strait, three miles below Detroit, Michigan.	Lieut. Col. J. B. Kiddoo, 43d inf. {
Fort Gratiot, Mich.....	On the right bank of St. Clair river, one-half mile from the outlet of Lake Huron.	Captain and Bvt. Maj. F. Walker, 43d infantry.
Fort Brady, Mich.....	On Sault de St. Marie, Michigan.....	Captain Geo. S. Gallupe, 43d inf..
Fort Mackinac, Mich..	On Michilimackinac island, in the straits connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron.	Captain J. Milchill, 43d infantry..
Fort Wilkins, Mich. .	On Lake Superior, at Copper Mine harbor	Captain Kenelm Robbins, 43d inf.
Total.....	.....	.....

G.—Position and distribution of the troops in

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	On the Detroit strait, three miles below Detroit, Michigan.	Lieut. Col. J. B. Kiddoo, 43d inf. {
Fort Gratiot, Mich.....	On the right bank of St. Clair river, one-half mile from the outlet of Lake Huron.	Captain and Bvt. Maj. F. Walker, 43d infantry.
Fort Brady, Mich.....	On Sault de St. Marie, Michigan.....	Captain Geo. S. Gallupe, 43d inf..
Fort Mackinac, Mich..	On Michilimackinac island, in the straits connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron.	Captain J. Milchill, 43d infantry..
Fort Wilkins, Mich. .	On Lake Superior, at Copper Mine harbor	Captain Kenelm Robbins, 43d inf.
Total.....

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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commanded by Brevet Major General John C. Robinson, colonel 43d infantry, latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

	Garrisons.		Present.	
	Number of companies.	Regiments.		
		General officers.		
		Aides-de-camp to general officers.		
		Adjutant General's department.		
		Inspectors general.		
		Bureau of Military Justice.		
		Quartermaster's department.		
		Subsistence department.		
		Medical department.		
		Pay department.		
		Corps of engineers.		
		Ordnance department.		
		Post chaplains.		
		Military storekeepers.		
		Retired officers.		
		Colonels.		
		Lieutenant colonels.		
		Major.		
		Captains.		
		Regimental adjutants.		
		Regimental quartermasters.		
		Regimental commissaries of subsistence.		
		Subalterns.		
		Enlisted men.		
		Total commissioned.		
		Aggregate.		
1	Department staff.....	2	1	8
3	4th artillery.....	1	1	7
1	And head qrs 43d infantry }	1	1	312
	43d infantry.....	1	1	60
1	do.....	1	1	60
1	do.....	1	1	58
1	do.....	1	1	66
8		2	1	564

the department of the lakes, &c.—Continued.

Garrisons.		Absent.						Present and absent.			Remarks.
Number of regiments.	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.		Aggregate.
1	Department staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.
3	4th artillery	..	1	4	12	5	17	16	313	329	do do do
1	And headq'r's 43d inf. }	..	..	..	9	..	9	3	66	69	do do do
1	43d infantry	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	60	64	do do do
1	do	..	..	..	9	..	9	3	64	67	do do do
1	do	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	64	67	do do do
8	do	..	1	5	34	6	40	36	568	604	

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

H.—Position and distribution of troops in the department of the Cumberland, quarters Louisville, Kentucky, taken from the latest

Posts.	Commanding officers.	Garrisons.		Present.																
		Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.	Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Railroad officers.		
Louisville, Ky	Lt. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford, 2d Inf.	4	Departm't staff 2d infantry and headquarters.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						1			
Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. Daniel W. Burk, 45th Inf.	1	45th infantry																	
Lexington, Ky	First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. James Butler, 2d inf.	1	2d infantry																	
Bowling Green, Ky	First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Henry Sommer, 2d inf.	1	2d infantry																	
Franklin, Ky	First Lieut. Wm. R. Maize, 2d inf.	1	2d infantry																	
Danville, Ky	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. George H. McLaughlin, 2d inf.	1	2d infantry																	
Ceredo, W. Va.	Capt. F. E. Lacey, 2d inf	2	2d infantry																	
Union, W. Va.	Capt. and Bvt. Col. Joseph Conrad, 29th inf.	1	29th infantry																	
Nashville, Tenn...	Lt. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan, 5th cav.	6	5th cavalry and 45th infantry.					1			1									
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 45th Inf.	1	45th infantry					1			1									
Gallatin, Tenn.	Capt. and Bvt. Lt. Col. E. H. Leib, 5th cav.	1	5th cavalry																	
Paducah, Ky	Lt. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, 25th inf.	2	25th infantry																	
Memphis, Tenn ...	Capt. C. A. M. Estes, 25th inf.	3	25th infan'y and headquarters.								1									
Humboldt, Tenn..	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Jacob Kline, 25th inf.	2	25th infantry																	
Union City, Tenn	Second Lieut. S. Craig, 25th inf.	1	25th infantry																	
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	First Lieut. F. H. Ross, 25th inf.	1	25th infantry																	
Columbus, Ky	Second Lieut. T. M. Canton, 25th inf.	1	25th infantry																	
Total		30		1	2	1	1	3	1	5						1				

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

I.—Position and distribution of troops in the department of the Potomac, (1st J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., headquarters Richmond, Va., taken

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Richmond, Va.....	.....	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. S. Granger, 11th infantry.
Fort Monroe, Va.....	On Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads.	Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hays, 5th artillery.....
Norfolk, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. E. Smith, 21st infantry.....
Camp Hamilton, Va...	Near Fort Monroe, Va...	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. R. Putnam, 21st infantry.....
Yorktown, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, 29th infantry...
Petersburg, Va.....	.....	1st Lieut. E. B. Knox, 21st infantry.....
Farmville, Va.....	.....	2d Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 21st infantry.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, 29th infantry.....
Marion, Va.....	.....	1st Lieut. Jacob Wagner, 29th infantry.....
Winchester, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. S. Franklin, 21st infantry..
Fredericksburg, Va...	.....	1st Lieut. T. E. Lawson, 21st infantry.....
Battery Rodgers, Va...	Near Alexandria, Va...	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. J. B. Hazelton, 4th artillery.....
Total.....	.....	.....

I.—Position and distribution of troops in the

Posts.	Situation	Commanding officers.
Richmond, Va.....	.....	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. S. Granger, 11th infantry.
Fort Monroe, Va.....	On Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads.	Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hays, 5th artillery.....
Norfolk, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. E. Smith, 21st infantry.....
Camp Hamilton, Va...	Near Fort Monroe, Va...	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. R. Putnam, 21st infantry.....
Yorktown, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, 29th infantry...
Petersburg, Va.....	.....	1st Lieut. E. B. Knox, 21st infantry.....
Farmville, Va.....	.....	2d Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 21st infantry.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, 29th infantry.....
Marion, Va.....	.....	1st Lieut. Jacob Wagner, 29th infantry.....
Winchester, Va.....	.....	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. S. Franklin, 21st infantry..
Fredericksburg, Va...	.....	1st Lieut. T. E. Lawson, 21st infantry.....
Battery Rodgers, Va...	Near Alexandria, Va...	1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. J. B. Hazelton, 4th artillery.....
Total.....	.....	.....

military district,) commanded by Brigadier General and Brevet Major General from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Garrisons.		Present.																								
Regiments.																										
Number of companies.		General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.	Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental com. of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.
13	Department staff	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	15	834	7	7	
3	5th cav., 5th art. 11th and 29th inf. post band, and headquarters 11th inf.																									
	5th artillery and 21st infantry					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	243	11	254	
1	21st infantry																			1		1	70	2	72	
2	do.																			1		1	130	2	132	
1	29th infantry																			1		1	60	1	61	
2	21st infantry, and bdqrs.																					1	132	1	133	
1	21st infantry																					1	61	1	62	
4	29th infantry, and bdqrs.								1								1	1	1	1		3	263	9	272	
1	29th infantry																					2	64	2	66	
1	do.																			1		2	72	3	75	
2	21st infantry																					2	128	2	130	
1	4th artillery																					3	87	3	90	
32		1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	11	1	2	37	2, 144	68	2, 212	

department of the Potomac, &c.—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Absent.					Present and absent.			Remarks.
		General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
	Regiments.									
	Department staff						7	7	7	Taken from return of Sept. 30, 1867.
13	5th cav., 5th art., 11th and 29th inf. post band, and headquarters 11th inf.	2	8	13	150	23	173	47	984	1,031
3	5th artillery and 21st infantry	2	4	7	6	13	17	250	267	do. do.
1	21st infantry			1	8	1	9	3	78	81
2	do.			1	3	4	20	6	146	152
1	29th infantry			1	4	2	6	3	64	67
2	21st infantry, and hdqrs.	2	2	3	20	7	27	3	152	160
1	21st infantry			1	8	2	10	3	69	72
4	29th infantry, and hdqrs.	3	5	15	8	23	17	378	295	do. do.
1	29th infantry			1	19	1	20	3	83	86
1	do.				3		3	3	75	78
2	21st infantry			2	7	4	11	6	135	141
1	4th artillery			1	1	2	2	5	87	92
32	.....	4	21	35	257	60	317	128	2,401	2,529

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of Washington, cavalry, headquarters Washington, D. C., taken from

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace. { 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md....	Three miles from Baltimore, Md	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total.....	.....	.....

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.
Garrison of Washington.	Washington city, D. C	Lieut. Colonel G. W. Wallace. { 12th infantry.
Fort McHenry, Md....	Three miles from Baltimore, Md	Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Brooks, 4th artillery.
Fort Washington, Md.	On east bank of Potomac river, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.	Captain and Bvt. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th artillery.
Fort Foote, Md	On east side of Potomac river, 2 miles below Alexandria, Va.	Captain and Bvt. Lt. Col. M. P. Miller, 4th artillery.
Total.....	.....	.....

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

commanded by Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th United States the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Number of companies.		Garrisons.		Present.																							
Regiments.		General officers.																				Enlisted men.		Total commissioned.		Aggregate.	
Department staff		Aides-de-camp to general officers.																									
1 And headquarters 5th cavalry		Adjutant general's department.																									
10 And headquarters 12th inf.		Inspectors general.																									
9 And headquarters 44th inf.		Bureau of Military Justice.																									
4 And headquarters 4th artillery		Quartermasters' department.																									
		Subsistence department.																									
		Medical department.																									
		Pay department.																									
		Corps of engineers.																									
		Ordnance department.																									
		Post chaplains.																									
		Military storekeepers.																									
		Retired officers.																									
		Colonels.																									
		Lieutenant colonels.																									
		Majors.																									
		Captains.																									
		Regimental adjutants.																									
		Regimental quartermasters.																									
		Regimental commissaries of subsistence.																									
		Subalterns.																									

the department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Absent.					Present and absent.			Remarks.		
	Regiments.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.		Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
	Department staff								5		5	Taken from return of Sept. 30, 1867.
1	And headquarters 5th cav	<div> <div> </div> </div>	5	8	17	258	30	288	74	1,282	1,356	do
10	And headquarters 12th inf											do
9	And headquarters 44th inf.											do
4	And headquarters 4th art.	2	1	5	17	2	25	23	328	351		do
2	4th artillery			2	18	2	20	9	211	220		do
1	4th artillery			1	9	1	10	4	89	93		do
27		7	9	25	302	41	343	115	1,910	2,025		

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

*M.—Position and distribution of troops in the department of Mississippi and
Ord, U. S. A., headquarters Vicksburg, Miss., taken from*

Posts.	Commanding officers.	Garrisons.		Present.									
		Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors General.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.
MISSISSIPPI.			Department staff	1	2	1		1	1	1	1		1
Vicksburg	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. L. Catlin, 24th infantry.	3	24th inf., and hdqrs.								1		
Brookhaven	1st Lieut. E. C. Gilbreath, 24th infantry.	1	24th infantry.										
Meridian	Capt. and Bvt. Major T. H. Norton, 24th infantry.	1	....do.										
Jackson	Capt. and Bvt. Major S. S. Sumner, 5th cavalry.	3	5th cav. and 24th inf.										
Winchester	1st Lieut. John Whitney, 24th infantry.	1	24th infantry.										
Woodville	1st Lieut. George Haller, 24th infantry.	1	....do.										
Natchez	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. James Biddle, 24th infantry.	1	....do.										
Pass Christian ..	Capt. Charles C. Hyatt, 24th infantry.	1	....do.										
Grenada	Capt. and Bvt. Major A. W. Allyn, 34th infantry.	3	34th inf., and hdqrs.										
Columbus	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. Gay, 34th infantry.	2	34th infantry.										
Holly Springs ...	Capt. and Bvt. Major John Power, 34th infantry.	2	....do.										
Corinth	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. L. Wheaton, 34th infantry.	2	....do.										
Greensboro'	Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, 34th infantry.	1	....do.										
Yazoo City	2d Lieut. D. Hitchcock, 5th cavalry.	1	5th cavalry.										
ARKANSAS.													
Little Rock	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. General R. Arnold, 5th artillery.	3	5th art. and 28th inf.										
Pine Bluff	Capt. and Bvt. Major L. T. Morris, 28th infantry.	1	28th infantry.										
Batesville	Capt. and Bvt. Major A. H. Andrews, 28th infantry.	2	....do.										
Fort Smith*	Colonel D. F. Jones, 6th infantry.	3	19th inf., and hdqrs.										
El Dorado	Capt. A. R. Nininger, 28th infantry.	3	28th infantry.										
Washington	Capt. and Bvt. Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, 28th infantry.	2	....do.										
Madison	1st Lieut. Andrew Campbell, 19th infantry.	1	19th infantry.										
Monticello	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Colonel W. J. Lyster, 19th infantry.	1	....do.										
Dover	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jas. B. Mulligan, 19th infantry.	2	....do.										
Fayetteville	Capt. W. O. Lattimore, 19th infantry.	2	....do.										
Burrowville	Capt. H. Clayton, 19th infantry.	1	....do.										
Total		44	.....	1	2	1		1	1	1	2		1

* On right bank of Arkansas river, eight miles from Van Buren, Ark.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

Arkansas, (4th military district,) commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Present.										Absent.						Present and absent.			Remarks.						
Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental commissaries of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.		Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.		
					1					4	189	6	195	5	1	2	66	6	74	14	255	269	7	Taken from return of September 30, 1867.	
										2	73	2	75		1		4	1	5	3	77	80	do.	do.	
					1					2	74	3	77				6		6	3	80	83	do.	do.	
					1					3	222	4	226		1	2	13	3	16	7	235	242	do.	do.	
										2	69	2	71		1		5	1	6	3	74	77	do.	do.	
										2	63	2	65		1		11	1	12	3	74	77	do.	do.	
										2	76	3	79				7		7	3	83	86	do.	do.	
					1					1	74	2	76			1	3	1	4	3	77	80	do.	do.	
					3	1	1			5	233	10	243		2	2	9	4	13	14	242	256	do.	do.	
					1					2	151	7	158				3		3	7	154	161	do.	do.	
					1					2	147	3	150		1	1	10	2	12	5	157	162	do.	do.	
					1					1	130	2	141		1	3	22	4	26	6	161	167	do.	do.	
					1					1	69	2	71			1	8	1	9	3	77	80	do.	do.	
										1	73	1	74		1	1	1	2	3	3	74	77	do.	do.	
	1				2	1	1			4	267	9	276		1	1	3	20	5	25	14	287	301	do.	do.
					1					1	57	2	59				10		10	2	67	69	do.	do.	
					1					3	126	4	130		1	1	29	2	31	6	155	161	do.	do.	
	1				1	1	1			3	172	7	179		3	2	1	10	6	16	13	182	195	Taken from return of August 31, 1867.	do.
					1					1	39	2	41		1	2	4	173	7	180	9	212	221	Taken from return of September 30, 1867.	do.
					1					3	107	4	111		1		32	1	33	5	139	144	do.	do.	
					1					1	38	2	40			1	23	1	24	3	61	64	do.	do.	
					1					2	68	3	71				1		1	3	69	72	do.	do.	
					2					3	111	5	116			1	11	1	12	6	122	128	do.	do.	
					2					2	110	4	114			2	10	2	12	6	120	126	do.	do.	
					1					2	61	3	64				3		3	3	64	67	do.	do.	
2	1				27	3	3		57	2,808	101	2,909	12	15	26	490	53	543	154	3,298	3,452				

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

			Garrisons.	Present.							
Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspector general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters' department.	Subistence department.
TEXAS.				Dept. staff..	1			1	1	1	2
Lockhart		1st Lieut. H. C. Peterson, 26th infantry.	1	26th inf.							
Fort Stockton	Near Camanche Springs, 84 miles from Ft. Lancaster.	Col. & Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Hatch, 9th cavalry.	4	9th cav. and hdqrs.							
Fort McIntosh	On the Rio del Norte, at Loredo, Tex.	Capt. J. C. Conner, 41st infantry.	1	41st inf.							
Concordia		Capt. and Bvt. Col. E. C. Mason, 35th inf.	2	35th inf.							1
Mount Pleasant		Maj. and Bvt. Col. S. H. Starr, 6th cavalry.	2	6th cav.							
Nacogdoches		Captain T. M. K. Smith, 26th infantry.	2	26th inf.							
San Antonio		Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. S. Mason, 35th inf.	2	35th inf. and hdqrs.							
Galveston		1st Lieut. G. H. Cram, 17th infantry.	3	17th inf. and hdqrs.							1
Austin		Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Oakes, 6th cav.	1	6th cav. and hdqrs. 26th inf.							
Goliad		1st Lieut. J. D. Vernay, 35th infantry.	1	35th inf.							
Weatherford		Capt. C. Steelhammer, 35th infantry.	1	do							
Fort Clark	On the west bank of the Las Moras river, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from its source.	1st Lieut. B. L. Fletcher, 4th cavalry.	1	4th cav.							
Waco		Captain J. J. Emerson, 26th infantry.	1	26th inf.							
Hempstead		Capt. G. Lancaster, 17th infantry.	2	17th inf.							
Houston		1st Lieut. W. M. Van Horne, 17th inf.	2	do							
Brenham		Captain E. Collins, 17th infantry.	1	do							
Round Top		1st Lieut. H. S. Howe, 17th infantry.	1	do							
Centreville		Captain J. H. Bradford, 26th infantry.	1	26th inf.							
Woodville		Capt. and Bvt. Maj. L. H. Sanger, 17th inf.	1	17th inf.							
Camp Wilson	35 miles SW. from Fort Belknap, Texas.	Lt. Col. S. D. Sturgis, 6th cavalry.	3	6th cav.							1
Fort Belknap	On the Red fork of Brazos river, 8 miles above its junction with the Clear fork of the Brazos.	1st Lieut. G. Schreyer, 6th cavalry.	1	do							
Camp Verde	On north'n bank of Verde creek, about 7 miles from where it empties into Guadalupe river.	Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, 4th cav.	2	4th cav. and hdqrs.							
Fort Mason	On Llano river, 110 miles NW. of San Antonio.	Capt. J. A. Thompson, 4th cavalry.	1	4th cav.							
Ft. Chadbourne	On Oak creek, 30 miles above its junction with the Colorado river.	Capt. G. G. Hunt, 4th cavalry.	5	do							1
Fort Inge	Near the Leona river, in Uvalde county.	1st Lieut. N. J. McCafferty, 4th cavalry.	1	do							
Lampasas		Capt. and Bvt. Lt. Col. A. W. Evans, 6th cav.	1	26th inf.							
Sherman		1st Lieut. T. M. Tollman, 6th cavalry.	1	6th cav.							

military district,) commanded by Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Present.												Absent.					Present and absent.			Remarks.							
Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental com. of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.		Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
1				1										10	10	1						1	1	11		11	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.
												1	47	1	48		1	1			13	2	15	3	60	63	do.
						1	1	2	1	1		4	268	10	278		3	3	1		28	7	35	17	269	313	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.
								1				1	63	2	65						4		4	2	67	69	do.
								2				3	118	6	124						14		14	6	132	138	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.
								1	2			2	99	5	104						46		46	5	145	150	do.
								1				1	78	2	80		1	3			25	4	29	6	103	109	do.
								1	1	1		3	81	6	87		2	2	2		21	6	27	12	102	114	do.
									1	1		3	98	6	104		2	3	3		13	8	21	14	111	125	do.
					1			1	2	2	1	2	99	9	108		3				14	3	17	12	113	125	do.
												1	41	1	42		1	1			19	2	21	3	60	63	do.
								1				1	48	2	50						9		9	2	57	59	do.
												2	76	2	78		1				9	1	10	3	85	88	do.
								1				1	51	2	53			1			11	1	12	3	62	65	do.
								1				1	79	2	81		1				17	1	18	3	96	99	do.
												1	79	1	80		1	2			26	3	29	4	105	109	do.
												1	54	1	55		1	1			6	2	8	3	60	63	do.
												2	46	2	48		1				3	1	4	3	49	52	do.
								1				1	51	2	53			1			14	1	15	3	65	68	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.
								1				1	27	2	29			1			19	1	20	3	46	49	do.
						1						2	133	4	137		3	3			67	6	73	10	200	210	do.
												1	69	1	70		1	1				2	2	3	69	72	do.
								1	2	1	1	3	154	9	163		1		1		11	2	13	11	165	176	do.
								1				1	68	2	70						7		7	2	75	77	do.
								1				4	229	6	235		4	4			153	8	161	14	382	396	do.
												2	54	2	56		1				23	1	24	3	77	80	do.
												1	32	1	33		1	1			19	2	21	3	51	54	do.
												2	43	2	45		1				30	1	31	3	73	76	do.

N.—Position and distribution of the troops

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.	Garrisons.		Present.									
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp to general officers.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermasters department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Corps of engineers.
Fort Davis	On Limpia river, 475 miles NW. of San Antonio.	Lt. Col. & Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. Merritt, 9th cav.	4	9th cav										
Fort Hudson	At second crossing of San Pedro or Devil's river, 80 miles from Ft. Clark.	Capt. J. M. Bacon, 9th cavalry.	2	do										
Victoria		Captain S. H. Lathrop, 35th infantry.	1	35th inf										
Seguin		Capt. and Bvt. Maj. G. W. Smith, 35th inf.	1	do										
Tyler		Maj. and Bvt. Col. L. C. Bootes, 26th inf.	4	26th inf										
Refugio		1st Lieut. J. R. Fitch, 35th infantry.	1	35th inf										
Green lake		1st Lieut. A. B. Bonnaffon, 35th inf.	1	do										
Brownsville		Col. & Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, 26th inf.	6	9th cav., 1st art., & 41st inf.										
Brazos Santiago		2d Lieut. G. E. Albee, 41st infantry.	1	41st inf										
Ringgold barracks	At Rio Grande city, Tex.	Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. S. McKensie, 41st inf.	3	41st inf. and hdqrs.										
LOUISIANA.														
Jackson barracks	At New Orleans, La.	Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood, 1st infantry.	9	1st art., 1st inf., & hdqrs.									2	
New Orleans		Lt. Col. & Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Wheaton, 39th inf.	4	1st & 39th inf. and hdqrs.									1	
Grand Ecore		Capt. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, 4th cavalry.	1	4th cav										
Opelousas		Capt. W. W. Webb, 4th cavalry.	1	do										
Baton Rouge		Lt. Col. & Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins, 20th inf.	2	20th inf. and hdqrs.									1	
Shreveport		1st Lieut. T. Latchford, 20th infantry.	3	20th inf										
Richmond		Captain A. A. Harbach, 20th infantry.	1	do										
Alexandria		Capt. & Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. C. Bates, 20th inf.	1	do										
Vidalia		1st Lieut. J. W. Hicks, 20th infantry.	1	do										
Monroe		Captain J. J. Hoff, 20th infantry.	2	do										
MISSISSIPPI.														
Ship Island		Capt. & Bvt. Lieut. Col. D. T. Kirley, 39th inf.	3	39th inf										
LOUISIANA.														
Fort Jackson & St. Philip	On the Mississippi river, 70 miles below N. Orleans.	Captain F. T. Bennett, 39th infantry.	2	do										
Fort Pike	On Pettes Coquilles Isl'd, 35 miles northeast from New Orleans.	2d Lieut. G. Magnitzky, 39th infantry.	1	do									1	
Greenville		2d Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 39th infantry.	2	do										
Amite		1st Lieut. P. Branagan, 1st infantry.	1	1st inf										
New Orleans	(Serving at department headquarters.)	Capt. C. D. Beyer, 41st infantry.	1	6th cav										
Total			104					1	1	1	1	1	1	1

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

in the department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Present.													Absent.						Present and absent.		Remarks.						
Ordnance department.	Regimental chaplains.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Retired officers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Regimental com. of subsistence.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.		Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
						1		2				5	253	8	261			2	1	14	3	17	11	267	278	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
							1					1	106	2	108			1	3	19	4	23	6	125	131	.....do.....
								1				2	50	3	53					4		4	3	54	57	.....do.....
								1					60	1	61			1		8	1	9	2	68	70	Taken from ret'n of June 30, 1867.	
							1	2				4	175	7	182			2	3	35	5	40	12	210	222	.....do.....
												2	21	2	23					20		20	2	41	43	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
												2	42	2	44			1		8	1	9	3	50	53	Taken from ret'n of June 30, 1867.	
								1				8	369	9	378			5	8	64	13	77	22	433	455	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
												1	60	1	61			1	1	6	2	8	3	66	69	.....do.....
								1	1			4	214	8	222			2	2	54	6	60	14	268	282	Taken from ret'n of August 20, 1867.	
						1		4	1	1		3	429	12	441			1	5	101	18	119	30	530	560	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.	
1						1						8	311	11	322			2	4	26	8	34	19	337	356	.....do.....
							1						46	1	47				1	42	1	43	2	88	90	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
							1						77	1	78					12		12	1	89	90	.....do.....
							1	2	1	1		1	102	7	109			2	3	35	5	40	12	137	149	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.	
												4	111	4	115			3	2	43	5	48	9	154	163	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
							1					2	53	3	56					17		17	3	70	73	.....do.....
							1					1	40	2	42				1	34	1	35	3	74	77	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.	
												2	63	2	65			1		5	1	6	3	68	71	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
							1						62	1	63			1	3	67	4	71	5	129	134	.....do.....
							2					1	143	3	146			2	2	26	4	30	7	169	176	Taken from ret'n of Sept. 30, 1867.	
								1				2	128	3	131			1	2	3	3	6	6	131	137	.....do.....
												1	64	2	66			1	1	3	2	5	4	67	71	Taken from ret'n of August 31, 1867.	
												1	76	1	77			2	3	26	5	31	6	102	108	.....do.....
												1	68	1	69			1	1	3	2	5	3	71	74	.....do.....
												1	74	1	75				1	29	1	30	2	103	105	.....do.....
1	1				1	3	6	5	41	8	8	3	105	5,482	199	5,681	4	18	62	80	1,325	161	1,486	360	6,807	7,167	

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

O.—Statement of the number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army, from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867, compiled from reports forwarded to this office by recruiting officers.

Arm of service.	Total.	Arm of service.	Total.
General service.....	17,972	16th U. S. infantry.....	114
Veteran Reserve Corps.....	588	17th U. S. infantry.....	47
Mounted service.....	3,766	18th U. S. infantry.....	23
1st U. S. cavalry.....	8	19th U. S. infantry.....	3
2d U. S. cavalry.....	18	20th U. S. infantry.....	56
3d U. S. cavalry.....	51	21st U. S. infantry.....	93
4th U. S. cavalry.....	55	22d U. S. infantry.....	4
5th U. S. cavalry.....	108	23d U. S. infantry.....	2
6th U. S. cavalry.....	78	24th U. S. infantry.....	83
7th U. S. cavalry.....	18	25th U. S. infantry.....	63
8th U. S. cavalry.....	398	26th U. S. infantry.....	5
9th U. S. cavalry.....	818	27th U. S. infantry.....	
10th U. S. cavalry.....	1,147	28th U. S. infantry.....	24
1st U. S. artillery.....	174	29th U. S. infantry.....	27
2d U. S. artillery.....	143	30th U. S. infantry.....	12
3d U. S. artillery.....	207	31st U. S. infantry.....	14
4th U. S. artillery.....	241	32d U. S. infantry.....	1
5th U. S. artillery.....	75	33d U. S. infantry.....	30
1st U. S. infantry.....	269	34th U. S. infantry.....	41
2d U. S. infantry.....	138	35th U. S. infantry.....	9
3d U. S. infantry.....	78	36th U. S. infantry.....	29
4th U. S. infantry.....	112	37th U. S. infantry.....	42
5th U. S. infantry.....	18	38th U. S. infantry.....	1,332
6th U. S. infantry.....	37	39th U. S. infantry.....	65
7th U. S. infantry.....	21	40th U. S. infantry.....	91
8th U. S. infantry.....	84	41st U. S. infantry.....	711
9th U. S. infantry.....	101	42d U. S. infantry, (V. R. C.).....	446
10th U. S. infantry.....	47	43d U. S. infantry, (V. R. C.).....	310
11th U. S. infantry.....	68	44th U. S. infantry, (V. R. C.).....	532
12th U. S. infantry.....	107	45th U. S. infantry, (V. R. C.).....	502
13th U. S. infantry.....	17	Corps of engineers.....	471
14th U. S. infantry.....	6	Ordnance department.....	331
15th U. S. infantry.....	107	Military Academy.....	156
		Aggregate.....	34,191

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 27, 1867.

P.—*Tabular statement showing the number of desertions reported from the regular army, (in accordance with General Orders No. 7, Adjutant General's Office, February 1, 1866,) from October 1, 1866, to September 20, 1867; also the number of the same who have been apprehended, or who have surrendered, and the number who have been tried and sentenced, &c.*

Regiment.	Desertions.	Apprehensions.	Tried and sentenced.	Undergoing sentence.	Awaiting trial.	Escaped.	Restored to duty.	Reward paid.
First cavalry.....	131	64	28	18	30	8	16	\$480
Second cavalry.....	195	67	46	30	19	10	10	870
Third cavalry.....	226	54	30	11	31	11	14	210
Fourth cavalry.....	299	63	25	22	28	17	8	1,140
Fifth cavalry.....	350	88	40	18	40	20	16	1,230
Sixth cavalry.....	327	70	30	25	35	11	1	1,080
Seventh cavalry.....	512	111	47	29	55	9	15	2,190
Eighth cavalry.....	516	111	40	30	61	9	8	2,250
Ninth cavalry.....	118	9	8	7	1	1	1	30
Tenth cavalry.....	38	4			3		1	90
First artillery.....	335	62	42	26	20	9	17	750
Second artillery.....	171	19	9	6	11	2	7	300
Third artillery.....	221	64	46	21	19	10	35	810
Fourth artillery.....	204	61	41	19	13	13	14	900
Fifth artillery.....	178	31	11	7	24	2	4	720
First infantry.....	258	29	10	10	7	5	2	210
Second infantry.....	226	46	45	20	7	12	21	810
Third infantry.....	119	22	15	9	5	8	5	420
Fourth infantry.....	220	57	33	13	26	4	7	720
Fifth infantry.....	114	25	10	3	11	3	8	180
Sixth infantry.....	174	47	33	32	20	9	13	480
Seventh infantry.....	125	44	23	16	20	5	6	660
Eighth infantry.....	129	26	25	18	10	4	11	210
Ninth infantry.....	110	36	13	8	16	3	19	540
Tenth infantry.....	65	28	7	5	19	3	10	450
Eleventh infantry.....	313	86	51	21	37	11	50	1,530
Twelfth infantry.....	365	76	51	25	20	21	27	1,200
Thirteenth infantry.....	209	40	24	16	32	3	16	1,180
Fourteenth infantry.....	181	60	21	15	38	2	16	690
Fifteenth infantry.....	336	65	32	14	28	11	37	660
Sixteenth infantry.....	301	72	41	18	23	8	35	930
Seventeenth infantry.....	432	69	41	46	30	6	25	990
Eighteenth infantry.....	126	85	47	21	50	8	22	660
Nineteenth infantry.....	279	75	38	21	43	8	23	1,530
Twentieth infantry.....	239	44	23	18	19		6	210
Twenty-first infantry.....	203	57	31	19	21	3	15	510
Twenty-second infantry.....	84	23	4	4	14	5		180
Twenty-third infantry.....	27	11	9	9	2			180
Twenty-fourth infantry.....	291	40	21	17	12	2	7	480
Twenty-fifth infantry.....	231	27	12	10	10	3	4	270
Twenty-sixth infantry.....	194	40	6	3	25	3	6	300
Twenty-seventh infantry.....	9	12	3	1	7	2	2	180
Twenty-eighth infantry.....	193	44	24	16	16	3	3	840
Twenty-ninth infantry.....	157	43	24	16	15	4	3	450
Thirtieth infantry.....	189	51	30	20	17	8	4	750
Thirty-first infantry.....	152	24	2	1	21	1	1	360
Thirty-second infantry.....	39	8	1	1	7			150
Thirty-third infantry.....	208	56	26	21	12	13	8	840
Thirty-fourth infantry.....	192	33	23	11	6	6	9	510
Thirty-fifth infantry.....	183	33	13	8	15	6	4	450
Thirty-sixth infantry.....	160	41	13	11	27	1	2	450
Thirty-seventh infantry.....	170	34	10	6	19	4	3	600
Thirty-eighth infantry.....	150	26	9	5	11	5	2	420
Thirty-ninth infantry.....	77	20	11	9	4	5	2	270
Fortieth infantry.....	149	21	6	6	13	2		180
Forty-first infantry.....	42	6	3	3	3			180
Forty-second infantry.....	70	20	10	3	9	1	7	270
Forty-third infantry.....	73	13	10	5	3		5	210
Forty-fourth infantry.....	64	15	9	7	4	1	1	240
Forty-fifth infantry.....	155	22	16	11	2	2	8	390
General recruiting service.....	1,339	227	123	50	96	12	88	4,620
Mounted recruiting service.....	315	49	7	4	26	3	12	1,170
Engineers.....	291	61	16	13	43	6	15	750
Drummers.....	99	31	26	11	3	3	13	330
Total.....	13,608	2,998	1,524	909	1,314	369	750	42,840

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1867.

Q.—Statement showing the organization of companies of colored regiments of the United States army, with date when recruiting commenced for each regiment, compiled from returns received at the Adjutant General's office up to October 17, 1867.

Designation of regiments.	Date of report.	Company and band.	COMPANIES.											Recruits sent to reg'ts not assigned to co's.	Total.	Remarks.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	L.	M.		
Ninth U. S. cavalry	July 31, 1867	4	68	66	66	64	73	61	59	78	70	77	75	69	90	Recruiting for regiment commenced August 17, 1866. Recruiting for regiment commenced September 1, 1866. Colonel Grierson reports by letter dated September 22, 1867, companies organized as far as company L, with recruits sufficient to form company M at stations.
Tenth U. S. cavalry	May 31, 1867		61	60	66										662	
Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry ..	May 31, 1867	2	72	67	100	110	116	111	92	110	110	113			1,063	Recruiting for regiment commenced September 1, 1866. Authorized to be filled to maximum, 119 men per company. Recruiting for regiment commenced September 24, 1866. Recruiting for regiment commenced September 13, 1866. Recruiting for regiment commenced November 10, 1866.
Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry ..	Aug. 31, 1867	5	51	53	65	65	51	67	51	66	83	80			32	
Fortieth U. S. Infantry	Aug. 31, 1867	25	77	85	81	91	90	89	58	82	99	93			870	
Forty-first U. S. Infantry	Nov. 10, 1867	4	73	66	68	66	66	65	69	63					594	

* The companies from D to L are organized, but the number of men in each is not known.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 17, 1867.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 40.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, November 1, 1866.

The department commander has received with the liveliest satisfaction the report of Captain George B. Sanford, 1st United States cavalry, of his recent expedition from Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, against the hostile Apaches.

The captain's command, consisting of parts of companies E and C, 1st cavalry, and B, D, and F, 1st battalion, 14th infantry, in all ninety-one enlisted men, left the fort on the evening of the 27th of September last, and, by marching mostly by night, succeeded in penetrating some ninety miles into the Apache country before they were discovered, and then, by a rapid march and headlong charge down the side of a mountain, over rocks and among trees and bushes, and through places "which would seem impossible to pass even on foot," they succeeded in completely routing the enemy, killing fifteen, taking nine prisoners, and capturing a large quantity of Indian stores.

The captain commends all the officers and enlisted men for "the activity, energy, and zeal displayed by them in this expedition. Although," he says, "this kind of campaigning was new to them, and performed under great disadvantages, they evinced a disposition to do their duty to the utmost extent of their power. Mr. Thomas Ewing, (late of the Arizona volunteers,) guide, was of the greatest assistance, and contributed in a great measure to the success of the expedition, both during the fight and on the march. Chiriguiz, the Maricopa Indian, also rendered very valuable aid."

The officers in the expedition were :

Captain George B. Sanford, 1st United States cavalry.
First Lieutenant C. C. Carr, 1st United States cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. H. Winters, 1st United States cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Albert S. Forse, 1st United States cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart.

Their enlisted men named by their commander are :

Sergeant Hanson, company E, 1st United States cavalry.
Corporal Lemons, company E, 1st United States cavalry.
Corporal Garican, company E, 1st United States cavalry.
Private Koche, company E, 1st United States cavalry.
Private Bickerton, company E, 1st United States cavalry.
Private Roche, company C, 1st United States cavalry.
Private Doherty, company C, 1st United States cavalry.
Private Dinks, company C, 1st United States cavalry.
Bugler Reinhardt, company C, 1st United States cavalry.
Sergeant Fling, company E, 1st United States cavalry.

The success obtained by Captain Sanford is most opportune. It disproves the assertion made, and which was fast being credited in all quarters, that the regular army, however gallant and effective in civilized warfare, was unequal to the duty of irregular Indian hostilities in such a country as Arizona. It shows that, whenever intelligent officers apply themselves to learn the particular kind of warfare required to ensure success in the work entrusted them, the men will soon be found equal to the emergency, and, when skilfully directed and gallantly led, they will faithfully and gallantly follow!

Captain Sanford has rendered a signal service to the army in this department, and is entitled to the highest commendation.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell :

E. R. PLATT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, November 12, 1866.

The commanding general announces to the department that Lieutenant George A. Armes, 2d United States cavalry, being sent with twenty-five men of his regiment from Fort Sedgwick, October 23, in pursuit of a war party of Sioux Indians, which had driven off the previous day several hundred head of stock, found and followed their trail, under the difficulties of crossing two wide rivers, forks of the Platte, and of darkness, ninety-eight miles, from 5 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m.; then he surprised the party, instantly attacked, killed and wounded nearly all of their superior numbers, captured twenty-two Indian horses, burned their camp, and brought off safely most of the stolen stock.

Thus, this young officer has set a fine example to the department of overcoming difficulties that would have discouraged and stopped many without loss of credit; of bold determination to succeed, and of striking without stopping to count his enemies. And he has presented to the profession perhaps the greatest cavalry feat heretofore recorded.

By order of Brevet Major General Cooke:

H. G. LITCHFIELD,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 31.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 12, 1866.

The conduct of Brevet Colonel A. J. Alexander, captain 3d United States cavalry, who, in October last, with a company of that regiment and a detachment of volunteer citizens, promptly attacked and punished Kaniatze's band of Monache Utes, killing and wounding a number, and driving the remainder, by a rapid pursuit, into the mountains in the vicinity of Fort Garland, is approved and commended.

This band of Indians had committed devastations upon the settlements along the Purgatory, in Colorado Territory, and had acted in a hostile manner when called upon to account for their conduct.

The success which attended Colonel Alexander's operations against these Indians illustrates the fact that promptness to determine, bravery in the encounter, and vigor in the pursuit, in war, insure success; whereas, a more timid policy might invite disaffection which would require large forces and extended operations to suppress.

The sound discretion of Brevet Brigadier General Carson, who, in the absence of detailed instructions, arranged a peace with the beaten Indians, when honor had been satisfied, and they had been sufficiently punished, is highly commended.

Indian wars are not to be desired by us. They retard the progress of a country, and impoverish the public purse; but when they do occur, it is believed that such vigorous action as was displayed by Colonel Alexander, in his encounter with the Monache Utes, October 3, 1866, tends to prevent the spread of disaffection, and furnishes the best security against the recurrence of such wars.

By command of Major General Hancock:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 54.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., December 13, 1866.

The following report of Captain George B. Sanford, 1st United States cavalry, of his second successful and highly creditable expedition this season against the hostile Apaches, is published for the information of all who may have similar duty to perform :

HEADQUARTERS FORT McDOWELL, A. T.,
November 20, 1866.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition against the hostile Apaches, made in compliance with Special Orders No. 119, dated Headquarters, Fort McDowell, A. T., November 10, 1866 :

The expedition was composed as follows :

Captain George B. Sanford, company E, 1st United States cavalry, commanding.

First Lieutenant Camillo C. Carr, company E, 1st United States cavalry.

Company E, 1st United States cavalry, (forty-seven enlisted men.)

One enlisted man of company B, 14th United States infantry, accompanied the command as acting hospital steward.

Mr. Max Strobel accompanied the expedition as a volunteer.

Eight (8) Maricopa and five (5) Pima Indians also volunteered for the expedition.

Mr. Thomas Ewing acted as guide. Total, sixty-five, (65.)

The rations consisted of pinola, jerked beef, and coffee, which were carried by the men on their saddles. Four pack mules were taken, but they were so lightly loaded that they were able to keep up with the command at a gallop. None of them carried one hundred pounds, and they might have been dispensed with entirely, but I wished to have some extra animals along in case any of the soldiers' horses should break down or be wounded.

Wednesday, November 14.—The expedition left Fort McDowell just as the sun was setting. Crossed the Rio Verde, and marched on the Pima trail to a small valley on Sycamore (or, as it is sometimes called, Cañon) creek, where we camped. The camp was reached at 10 p. m. Distance from the fort, twenty-five (25) miles. Direction, northeast. Wood, water, and grass in abundance. The valley was so situated that it was almost impossible for the Apaches to discover us without coming right into the camp.

November 15.—Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals. At sunset saddled up and marched through Sunflower valley and over the Mazatsal mountains, crossing the ridge by the pass at the North Mazatsal. Camped at 11.15 p. m. in a cañon about two (2) miles from Tonto creek. Distance from last camp, twenty-one (21) miles. Water and grass good.

November 16.—At daylight two of the Indians were sent down to the creek to look for Apache signs. They returned in a few hours, with information that on the day before two horses and one Indian had crossed the creek, and gone in the direction of the Sierra Ancho mountains. At one (1) p. m. saddled up and started on the track of these two horses. The Apache had followed no trail, but kept as much as possible in the bushes, evidently hoping to conceal his track. About six (6) p. m. we followed the track on to an old Apache trail, and shortly after came upon the sign of a mule and a burro. About seven (7) p. m. we commenced to cross the Sierra Ancho range, and at 10 p. m. had reached the summit. The moon was obscured by clouds a good deal of the night, which rendered tracking a very difficult operation ; but the Indians stuck to it with the tenacity of bloodhounds, and about midnight they reported that they were pretty certain we were near a rancheria. After some attempts to get

into the cañon, we were obliged to give up all thoughts of getting on to it that night. The rocks were so steep that a man could not walk at the mouth of the cañon on foot. At one (1) a. m. we lay down by the horses and waited for daylight. Distance, about thirty (30) miles. This march was a very hard one, as we were continually winding round the mountains and over them, down into deep cañons, and through rocks and boulders. Although the night was very cold we built no fires, for fear of alarming the Apaches.

November 17.—At daylight we started right over the mountain, and after travelling up it for half an hour we discovered the rancheria at the head of the cañon. The men and Indians charged immediately down the rocks and into the rancheria, and leaping from their horses, pursued the flying Apaches over the hills and across the cañons in the most gallant manner. Many of the men got bad falls among the rocks and precipices, but they kept on without any regard for anything but the Apaches. Six (6) were killed, five (5) taken prisoners, and two (2) horses captured. The mule and burro had been killed, and were being roasted on the fire.

There was a very large amount of winter stores in this rancheria, which were all destroyed and the rancheria burned. Among the articles found were two tin canteens, such as are issued by government, a portion of an English copy of the New Testament, some mail straps and pieces of a saddle, a gun lock and brass plates belonging to a gun, and baskets, such as are used for carrying grain, &c., in great numbers. They had a great abundance of seeds, nuts, acorns, buckskins, serapes, and other articles used by the Indians, and the destruction of these, just as winter is setting in, will be a great blow to them.

This was evidently an old established rancheria, and one which they considered very safe. Words cannot do justice to the place. It was as nearly inaccessible as possible. The huts were situated just at the head of the cañon, and back of them the rocks rose almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet. On each side the slope was more gradual, but still it was terrific. A little stream issued from the rocks and flowed through the cañon, and some fine oak trees grew along the banks. From this circumstance I called the place Oak Cañon.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, the guide, who has had much experience in Indian fighting, informs me that it was the worst place to get into that he ever saw.

As soon as the fight was over, and the rancheria destroyed, we started after some cattle which one of the prisoners, an Apache squaw, informed us were in Greenback valley. Coming upon some fresh signs of Indians, we took the gallop again and charged across Greenback valley, which was about five (5) miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of them. We crossed another range of mountains and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more fresh tracks and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians who were gathering seeds. They managed to escape us, however, by concealing themselves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were brought to a stand-still in another cañon, out of which there appeared to be no means of exit whatever for any animal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas had never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly turned round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped about two (2) p. m.

The Apaches in the mean time had put up signal smokes, and alarmed the country.

We grazed the animals all the rest of the day, and during the night. Distance travelled this day, I should think, was about twenty-five (25) miles. As most of the time we were on the run, and travelling backwards and forwards among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

November 18.—Saddled up at daylight and marched to Tonto creek, where

we grazed the animals two (2) hours, and then crossed the North Mazatzal on the old trail, and camped in Sunflower valley. Distance, thirty-two (32) miles.

November 19.—Saddled up at daylight and marched to a grazing place on Sycamore creek, where we remained two (2) hours, and then moved on, reaching Fort McDowell about five (5) p. m.

Not a man or animal was lost in this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I expected when I started that this expedition would be a very hard one, and my expectations were fully realized; but success has amply repaid us.

To Lieutenant Carr and the enlisted men concerned in this campaign I am exceedingly indebted for the activity and energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was gallant in the extreme. Their success in the previous expedition had given them confidence in themselves, and every man exerted himself to the utmost to make the campaign a success. The long preserved reputation of the 1st cavalry will never suffer in the hands of these men.

I am also very much indebted to Mr. Thomas Ewing and Mr. Strobel. Mr. Ewing displayed his usual gallantry and energy. His knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Apaches is very extensive, and his services are exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Max Strobel, who is a topographical engineer by profession, kindly undertook to make a map of the country, and to him I am indebted for the map which accompanies this report. He exercised the greatest care in taking the distances, directions, &c., and I think he has succeeded in making the most correct map I have seen of that section of the country.

I cannot close without acknowledging my thanks to the Pimas and Maricopas who accompanied me. These splendid Indians performed their part in the most admirable manner, and were of the greatest service during the whole trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. SANFORD,

Captain First United States Cavalry, Commanding.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Fort Vancouver, W. T., January 1, 1867.

I. The major general commanding is pleased to announce the gallantry displayed by Captain John H. Walker, 2d battalion 14th United States infantry, who, on the 31st of October, with a party of soldiers and citizens from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, started in pursuit of a gang of "Piutes," which had visited and robbed his granary the night before; and on the following morning, leaving the main body of his detachment at the entrance of Trout creek cañon, Captain Walker, Private Robertson, company H, 1st cavalry, Messrs. Drake, Read and Griffith, (the last two employees in the Quartermaster's department,) advanced into the cañon, and after proceeding three miles, came upon a band of about thirty well-armed Indians, which they at once attacked. After the first fire eleven of the savages, yelling hideously, charged upon the little party; but four of their number having been stretched dead upon the ground, and three others wounded, they hurriedly retreated, leaving all their stolen and other property.

II. The conduct of Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, and his detachment of company I, 1st Oregon infantry, with three Klamath Indians from Fort Klamath, in conjunction with a small detachment of troops from Camp Bidwell, California,

into the cañon, we were obliged to give up all thoughts of getting on to it that night. The rocks were so steep that a man could not walk at the mouth of the cañon on foot. At one (1) a. m. we lay down by the horses and waited for daylight. Distance, about thirty (30) miles. This march was a very hard one, as we were continually winding round the mountains and over them, down into deep cañons, and through rocks and boulders. Although the night was very cold we built no fires, for fear of alarming the Apaches.

November 17.—At daylight we started right over the mountain, and after travelling up it for half an hour we discovered the rancharia at the head of the cañon. The men and Indians charged immediately down the rocks and into the rancharia, and leaping from their horses, pursued the flying Apaches over the hills and across the cañons in the most gallant manner. Many of the men got bad falls among the rocks and precipices, but they kept on without any regard for anything but the Apaches. Six (6) were killed, five (5) taken prisoners, and two (2) horses captured. The mule and burro had been killed, and were being roasted on the fire.

There was a very large amount of winter stores in this rancharia, which were all destroyed and the rancharia burned. Among the articles found were two tin canteens, such as are issued by government, a portion of an English copy of the New Testament, some mail straps and pieces of a saddle, a gun lock and brass plates belonging to a gun, and baskets, such as are used for carrying grain, &c., in great numbers. They had a great abundance of seeds, nuts, acorns, buckskins, serapes, and other articles used by the Indians, and the destruction of these, just as winter is setting in, will be a great blow to them.

This was evidently an old established rancharia, and one which they considered very safe. Words cannot do justice to the place. It was as nearly inaccessible as possible. The huts were situated just at the head of the cañon, and back of them the rocks rose almost perpendicularly for several hundred feet. On each side the slope was more gradual, but still it was terrific. A little stream issued from the rocks and flowed through the cañon, and some fine oak trees grew along the banks. From this circumstance I called the place Oak Cañon.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, the guide, who has had much experience in Indian fighting, informs me that it was the worst place to get into that he ever saw.

As soon as the fight was over, and the rancharia destroyed, we started after some cattle which one of the prisoners, an Apache squaw, informed us were in Greenback valley. Coming upon some fresh signs of Indians, we took the gallop again and charged across Greenback valley, which was about five (5) miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of them. We crossed another range of mountains and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more fresh tracks and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians who were gathering seeds. They managed to escape us, however, by concealing themselves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were brought to a stand-still in another cañon, out of which there appeared to be no means of exit whatever for any animal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas had never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly turned round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped about two (2) p. m.

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We grazed the animals all the rest of the day, and during the night. Distance travelled this day, I should think, was about twenty-five (25) miles. As most of the time we were on the run, and travelling backwards and forwards among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

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I expected when I started that this expedition would be a very hard one, and my expectations were fully realized; but success has amply repaid us.

To Lieutenant Carr and the enlisted men concerned in this campaign I am exceedingly indebted for the activity and energy they displayed. The conduct of one and all was gallant in the extreme. Their success in the previous expedition had given them confidence in themselves, and every man exerted himself to the utmost to make the campaign a success. The long preserved reputation of the 1st cavalry will never suffer in the hands of these men.

I am also very much indebted to Mr. Thomas Ewing and Mr. Strobel. Mr. Ewing displayed his usual gallantry and energy. His knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Apaches is very extensive, and his services are exceedingly valuable.

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I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. SANFORD,

Captain First United States Cavalry, Commanding.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Fort Vancouver, W. T., January 1, 1867.

I. The major general commanding is pleased to announce the gallantry displayed by Captain John H. Walker, 2d battalion 14th United States infantry, who, on the 31st of October, with a party of soldiers and citizens from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, started in pursuit of a gang of "Piutes," which had visited and robbed his granary the night before; and on the following morning, leaving the main body of his detachment at the entrance of Trout creek cañon, Captain Walker, Private Robertson, company H, 1st cavalry, Messrs. Drake, Read and Griffith, (the last two employees in the Quartermaster's department,) advanced into the cañon, and after proceeding three miles, came upon a band of about thirty well-armed Indians, which they at once attacked. After the first fire eleven of the savages, yelling hideously, charged upon the little party; but four of their number having been stretched dead upon the ground, and three others wounded, they hurriedly retreated, leaving all their stolen and other property.

II. The conduct of Lieutenant H. B. Oatman, and his detachment of company I, 1st Oregon infantry, with three Klamath Indians from Fort Klamath, in conjunction with a small detachment of troops from Camp Bidwell, California,

[General Orders No. 33.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, May 30, 1867.

I. The general commanding the department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians, under, in most cases, circumstances of great hardship and privation

II. On the 22d of October, 1866, Lieutenant J. F. Small, 1st United States cavalry, commanding an expedition from Camp Bidwell, California, with twenty-five men of company A, 1st United States cavalry, and twenty-two men of company I, 1st Oregon infantry, under command of First Lieutenant Oatman, attacked a camp of some seventy Indians, near Lake Abert, Oregon, and, after a fight of three hours' duration, over very rough ground, the cavalry having to dismount, succeeded in putting the Indians to flight. Fourteen warriors were killed, three squaws and four children captured, twelve lodges burned, and three horses taken. During the fight, owing to the humane instructions given by Lieutenant Small, and so well obeyed by his men, no women or children were killed. Lieutenant Small takes occasion to commend Lieutenant Oatman for skill and energy during the engagement. Two soldiers and a Klamath Indian guide were wounded.

III. On the 5th of December, 1866, after a scout of ten days' duration, from Camp Bidwell, California, Sergeant Buckey, company A, 1st United States cavalry, with six men, captured twenty head of cattle from Indians in Surprise valley. The Indians succeeded in making their escape. The scouting party was greatly impeded in its movements by snow.

IV. On the 11th of December, 1866, Second Lieutenant W. H. Winters, 1st United States cavalry, in pursuance of orders from Brevet Major Harvey Brown, 14th United States infantry, commanding Camp Wallen, Arizona Territory, left that camp with twenty-seven men of company G, 1st United States cavalry, eight men of company E, 3d battalion, 14th United States infantry, Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty, and W. McFarland, a citizen employé, Metjildo Grigallo, guide, for the purpose of pursuing and punishing a party of Indians that had committed a murderous attack upon some travellers on the road to Santa Cruz. The trail of the Indians was found, and patiently followed; and, on the 14th of the month, these Indians were overtaken, and, after a desperate resistance, killed. Two of the horses of Lieutenant Winters's command were killed. Several deserted Indian rancherias were found, and much valuable information gained as to the movements and trails of the Apaches. Lieutenant Winters is highly commended by the post commander for his energy. The Indians killed were of the band of the noted Apache chief, Cochis, of Sonora.

V. On the 17th of January, 1867, in accordance with post orders issued by Captain Murray Davis, at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, Second Lieutenant John Lafferty, Sergeants J. Kelley and Edward Flanigan, and twelve privates of the 8th United States cavalry, started on a scout after Indians. On the 18th, two Indians were killed, and a rancheria and some provisions destroyed. On the 21st, the command returned to Camp Scott. During the expedition, severe storms of snow and rain were encountered, and much suffering endured by the men, the cold being extreme. Sergeant Kelley was wounded in the hand by an arrow. Lieutenant Lafferty and the non-commissioned officers and men of his detachment are much commended by Captain Davis for their energy and perseverance, and for the faithful manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VI. On the 12th of February, 1867, Captain Samuel Munson, 9th United States infantry, commanding the post, started from Camp Bidwell, California, with thirty-three men of company A, 1st United States cavalry, fourteen men

of company C, 9th United States infantry, a guide, three citizens, and the post surgeon. On the 16th, Captain Munson found an Indian trail, followed it into and surprised an Indian camp. Five Indians were killed, and two taken prisoners. Captain Munson expresses himself much indebted to Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Dods, to D. Hoag, guide, and to Sergeants R. Barret, company A, 1st United States cavalry, and James Whelan, company C, 9th United States infantry, for the energy and gallantry they displayed during the expedition. The extreme cold so benumbed the men that they were scarcely able to use their fire-arms and sabres. Private Edward Pengally, company A, 1st United States cavalry, is specially noticed by Captain Munson for gallant conduct in single combat with an Indian.

VII. On the 6th of March, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Devin, captain 9th United States infantry, commanding the post, sent from Camp Independence, California, a party of twelve men, of company D, 1st United States cavalry, in charge of First Sergeant F. R. Neale, to pursue and punish Indians that had been committing depredations. After following the trail for eighty miles, Sergeant Neale surprised the Indians, killed and wounded twelve warriors, and captured some stolen property, and a large quantity of horse meat. One horse was killed during the fight. The scouting party travelled two hundred and fifty miles. A heavy snow-storm prevailed most of the time the party was marching. Sergeant Neale and the men of his command are highly commended by Lieutenant Colonel Devin for their energy, and for the very efficient manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VIII. On April 16, 1867, Captain J. M. Williams, 8th United States cavalry, with company I, 8th United States cavalry, under Lieutenant Edward G. Fechet, aggregate 51 men, and company B, 8th United States cavalry, under Lieutenant C. Hobart, aggregate 30 men, with Messrs. Hodge and Pierce as guides, was sent from Fort Whipple, by order of Brevet Brigadier General J. I. Gregg, commanding district of Prescott, to chastise a band of hostile Apaches. On the 14th and 15th, the command marched over a very rough and difficult country for man or horse; came upon the Indians posted in an inaccessible position, but succeeded in destroying their camp of about thirty lodges, together with a large amount of supplies and food. On the 16th, leaving the horses in charge of Sergeants Ferran and Golden, 8th United States cavalry, the main body of the troops was so directed that the Indians abandoned their stronghold and fell back. In doing so, a part came in view of the non-commissioned officers in charge of the horses of the dismounted men. Immediately Sergeants Ferran and Golden, encumbered though they were by the horses of the whole command, mounted eighteen men, and gallantly charged the party of Indians, numbering about thirty-five, and in a few minutes completely routing them, killing twenty, and wounding several, who escaped, capturing four mules, two horses, one gun, and a number of bows and arrows. This without loss. Captain Williams gives much and deserved credit to the non-commissioned officers for this affair. On the 18th, Captain Williams followed the Indians, and came upon their camp, which he immediately charged. After a short hand-to-hand fight between the cavalry and Indians, the latter were completely routed, with the loss of thirty killed and many wounded, who escaped. The camp equipage, arrows, and supplies were destroyed. Our loss was one man, saddler, G. W. Drummond, company B, 8th United States cavalry, killed, and Private Dollinger wounded. Lieutenant Fechet, with company I, moved on the right, and Lieutenant Hobart, with company B, on the left of the enemy. Much praise is given, and deservedly so, by Captain Williams to his officers and men for their conduct in this expedition. It seems to have been well conducted, and is in every way creditable to Captain Williams, who is warmly commended for it by his district commander.

IX. The foregoing list comprises but a few of the expeditions undertaken by the troops of the department. Many expeditions highly creditable alike to commanders and men, and marked as well by the vigor, resources, and tenacity of purpose with which they were prosecuted, as by the toils and suffering with which they were attended, were made. Nevertheless, no special mention of them is made, it being the intention herein to notice only those which have been successful in actual conflict.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell :

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 35.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, June 20, 1867.

The following was accidentally omitted in General Orders No. 33, current series, publishing the successful encounters with hostile Indians :

On the 15th of February, 1867, Lieutenant John Lafferty, 8th United States cavalry, with fourteen enlisted men, while on a scout in pursuance of orders from Captain Murray Davis, 8th United States cavalry, commanding Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, after four days' march, found, in the vicinity of Black Slate mountains, an Indian trail, followed it up, and surprised the Indians in their camp, putting them to flight, killing six, and destroying a large quantity of their provisions. No loss was sustained by Lieutenant Lafferty's party, which returned to Camp Winfield Scott on the 16th of February, in good condition. Captain Davis commends Lieutenant Lafferty and men for the perseverance and energy shown in carrying out his orders.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell :

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 39.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

The general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to this command the following decided successes on the part of troops, serving in this department, against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians.

On the 26th June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between five and six hundred warriors, under the leadership of Roman Nose, surrounded and attacked a train of supplies, escorted by forty-eight men of the 7th cavalry, (temporarily serving in the department,) under Lieutenants S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to capture it, but were gallantly resisted, and eventually repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men engaged are commended by their commanding officer for good conduct in this their first engagement with hostile Indians.

On the 2d instant, Brevet Major James Powell, captain 27th United States infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citizens, employed in getting wood, five miles from Fort Philip Kearney, found themselves cut off from the fort by a heavy force of Indians, estimated by cool heads to be about two

thousand. They took position in a small corral, constructed of wagon beds and ox-yokes, and in this little hastily extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themselves for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds.

In their first assault the Indians were mounted. Driven back they dismounted, took their horses to the rear, stripped themselves, and returned to the assault, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major Powell's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Smith, Major 27th United States infantry, with two companies of infantry and some artillery.

"Fortunately, Major Powell's party had just received the new breech-loading rifles," as Major Smith reports; "had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arm they must all have been massacred before relief could have reached them."

Major Powell modestly claims sixty Indians killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than three hundred Indians were killed or disabled. Major Powell, by his coolness and firmness in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and that it is always safer, leaving out the questions of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight Indians than to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every one would have perished. As it was, it lost one officer and two enlisted men killed.

Lieutenant Jenness, a most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty.

His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved.

On the 17th instant, Lieutenant Davis, of the Pawnee scouts, sent out with ten men to reconnoitre near Plum creek, Nebraska, fell in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until re-enforced by Captain Murie and thirty men of his Pawnees, when they re-crossed the Platte river and were soon attacked by over a hundred Cheyennes and Sioux.

Captain Murie coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed them, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen, certain, and it is believed more; wounding a good many, and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of blankets, saddles and other property.

Our only loss, one horse killed and five wounded. Captain Murie, Lieutenant Davis, and their brave Pawnees, are entitled to great credit for this most decided success.

The general commanding regrets that the commanders in these several affairs have not given the names of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in the report.

By command of Brevet Major General Augur:

H. G. LITCHFIELD,
Brevet Lieut. Col., A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 49.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., September 13, 1867.

The general commanding the department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians:

June 14th, 1867, company I, 8th United States cavalry, Captain J. M. Williams commanding, attacked a large rancheria, estimated to contain some 200 Indians, near Yampai valley, A. T. In the fight that ensued, 12 Indians were left dead on the plain, and many more are known to have been killed while endeavoring to escape up the mountain sides. Nine Indians, squaws and children, were captured, and a large amount of provisions, clothing, and bows and arrows destroyed. Though the Indians used many fire-arms during the fight, Captain Williams's command lost no men, and had one animal killed.

June 21st, 1867, Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, 1st United States cavalry, and Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, 32d United States infantry, with 38 men of company G, 1st United States cavalry, from Camp Wallen, A. T., attacked an Apache rancheria in the Chiricahua mountains, A. T., putting the Indians to flight, killing three and wounding a fourth. A five months' supply of mescal and jerked beef was destroyed, and a large number of hides, skins, and bows and arrows burned together with the Indian huts. Several animals were captured and brought away. Lieutenant Harrington gives much praise to Merijildo Grigallo, the guide, for his skill and unflagging energy, and to First Sergeant Grew, company G, for the effectual and noteworthy performance of his duties. The lieutenant is much commended by his commanders for his conduct on this occasion.

July 9th, 1867, companies B and I, 8th United States cavalry, General J. I. Gregg commanding, attacked an Indian rancheria, killing three Indians, and destroying a large amount of Indian provisions, clothing, utensils, and arms. Captain J. M. Williams, 8th United States cavalry, was seriously wounded in the side by two arrows, and Private Morgan, company I, 8th United States cavalry, was shot through the thigh. General Gregg takes occasion to bring to the notice of the department commander the valuable services and conspicuous gallantry of Captain Williams and the officers and soldiers of his command.

The general commanding the department takes pleasure in commending the repeated successes of Captain Williams and the men of his command in the many and arduous scouts against the hostile Indians of Arizona.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL AND INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 21, 1867.

SIR : The following report of the inspection branch of the military service is respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War.

ED. SCHRIVER, *Inspector General.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army.*

There has been no change in the organization of this branch of the army since the date of the last report, except that two of the assistant inspectors general (majors) have been made lieutenant colonels, under the provision of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The present stations and duties of the officers are as follows :

One inspector general is inspector general of the military division of the Missouri, one is inspector general of the department of the Cumberland, one is on special duty in the War Department, and inspector of the Military Academy, and one is inspector general at the headquarters of the army. One assistant inspector general is in the district of New Mexico, (just gone on leave of absence,) one is in the department of the east, one is in the division of the Pacific, one is in the department of the lakes, and one is in the second military district.

The above staff officers regularly provided by law being quite inadequate in number for the inspection service, officers of the line are specially assigned to assist in the important duties of keeping commanding officers informed of the state and discipline of the troops, of their fitness for active service, and of everything concerning their supplies and sanitary condition. By stated and special reports, abuses and irregularities are carefully brought to notice, thus presenting the means of correcting them promptly.

But the officers are too few in numbers to accomplish the object of the inspection service. Until this is more fully appreciated by the authorities, and an adequate department be regularly organized by the *permanent* appointment of officers who will qualify themselves by close application and study for this particular service, satisfactory results must not be looked for. Without this a few only of the many inspections required will be properly made; but the most of them will be imperfect and the reports thereof be more or less unreliable. The experience of permanent officers is of great value in this as in the other branches of the staff. The want of this was particularly felt in the war of the rebellion, during which, it is not doubted, many millions of dollars might have been saved in the expenses of the army had there been a carefully organized inspection department, capable of expansion, at the commencement of hostilities, simply for the condemnation of property, and for reporting promptly the abuse and

misapplication of it. But this is the least important of the inspector's duties. The effects of waste and extravagance in the supplies for an army may be remedied by a full treasury; but inefficiency of troops caused by absence of discipline, want of proper instruction of officers, neglect of orders, and disregard of sanitary regulations, may be disastrous, and lasting in their consequences. One of the most effective means of guarding against such a condition of the service is an inspection department composed of competent, active officers, the immediate organization of which I respectfully commend to the attention of the authorities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY,
Washington, October 15, 1867.

SIR: The following report relative to the Military Academy is respectfully submitted:

The academy is organized and officered as shown in my last year's report.

On the 1st September, 1866, the corps of cadets consisted of sixty-three in the first class, fifty-eight in the second class, fifty-five in the third class, and seventy-nine in the fourth class. In June last the annual examination took place, when sixty-three cadets having been found proficient in the prescribed academic course, graduated and were commissioned in the army.

The report of the Board of Visitors, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition of the institution in all the affairs, of which an unusual degree of interest was manifested by the members, as I myself had an opportunity of observing. Nothing seemed too trivial for their patient examination. All seemed eager to ascertain if there existed any faults or errors of administration which militated against the welfare of the institution. As far as possible, and when there is no legal obstacle, it will be the aim of the academic authorities to profit by, and carry out, such suggestions of the board as, after proper examination, it is believed will be beneficial to the academy.

Some of the more important recommendations of the board, requiring legislative action, are enumerated by me for the purpose of calling your particular attention to them with a view to obtaining the favorable consideration of Congress.

The board says: "The increase in the population of the country suggests and requires (in accordance with the recommendations of former boards of visitors) that the number of cadets should be increased." In the last report of the inspector, among other reasons given for concurrence in the recommendation of the board of 1866, it was stated that the number of graduates now sent out will afford but one to each regiment of the army every other year, after the usual number for the staff corps is taken out. The requirements of the army in this respect are now four times what they were twenty years ago, and yet the number of cadets remains the same as then.

No more powerful argument can be adduced for the increase. The government has the means of educating an adequate number of young men for the army, and not to avail of it seems to be an inexcusable indifference to the well-being of the service. No one is really fit to serve as an officer unless he is reasonably acquainted with at least the rudiments of his profession. No matter how good the *personnel* of the rank and file may be, if not well officered, troops cannot be efficient. On the other hand, good, competent officers will make serviceable troops even if the rank and file be indifferent in quality. Experience in our army in past years demonstrates this.

Without education the officer cannot instruct his men; without having been subjected to discipline himself, he cannot enforce it judiciously among those

under his command. Widely scattered as are the companies of our army, there is scarcely an officer of whatever grade who is not called on for the performance of important duties, involving, at once, the interests of the government, the well-being and comfort of the soldiers under him, and his own professional reputation. Of these he cannot be expected to acquit himself even tolerably well by simply having his name on the army register, and wearing a uniform dress. The profession of arms must be learned, like any other profession, before it can be respectably practiced.

"The Board of Visitors earnestly recommends that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent should be not less than those of a brigadier general," and gives as reasons therefor that he is particularly subjected to the expenses of hospitality and is called upon to administer the country's courtesies in an extraordinary degree—more so, it is not doubted, than any officer of the army. The board rightly says that "the continuous and increasing visits of official persons from abroad and from our own country exact expenditures which ought not to be permitted by a generous people any longer to diminish his income."

There never was a greater truth. If to it be added the fact that either the superintendent must fail to perform what may be regarded in the light of an official duty and abstain from extending even the most limited hospitality to persons entitled to it, or that he must embarrass himself with debts from which, perhaps, he can never extricate himself, to the great and lasting injury of his family, it is believed that Congress, on a proper representation, will make a fit provision for this exceptional case. I cannot urge it too strongly, both on the ground of common justice and because the office of superintendent is one of very great responsibility and labor, requiring the undivided attention of the incumbent in season and out of season.

"The public records and archives of the academy are in constant peril from fire. Such a calamity happened in 1838. Congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for a fire-proof building, which sum is a fraction of the amount required." For reasons which will occur to any one, and to supply the deficiency, fifteen thousand dollars additional are asked for this year. A building properly constructed of the character designed will last for all time, and I hope the sum may be appropriated.

The board makes other recommendations calling for appropriations in which I heartily concur; but I have abstained from submitting estimates therefor, because of a desire to administer the institution in the economical manner, when it can be done with a proper regard for the public interest, which has always characterized its management. A few items, such as for the reconstruction of the north wharf, on which are landed all the heavy ordnance and materials and supplies for the post, and for the erection of a stable and forage house for the draught animals, are introduced into the estimates because they are regarded absolutely necessary.

Its utility to the country at large and the great advantage it is to the army in every sense alike commend the Military Academy to the fostering care of the government. Its reputation for the exact learning of its graduates, and for the useful and desirable education which is imparted to them, is wide-spread. It is therefore greatly to be desired that its advantages should be continued, and that they should be enjoyed by an increased number of the youths of the republic, who, in time of need, whether they serve in the army or not, will return to the government and the country many times what they may derive from the public munificence.

Respectfully submitted:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Brevet Major General, Inspector.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY,
JUNE 1867.WEST POINT, *June*, 1867.

SIR: The Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy hereby present to you their report of "the actual state of discipline, instruction, police, administration, and other concerns of the institution," which the President of the United States, through your letter of appointment, empowered them to investigate.

Some members of the board arrived at West Point on Saturday, June 1, and after their temporary organization, were honored by the superintendent by a review of the battalion of cadets, and by a munificent hospitality. On Monday, June 3, the majority of the members being present, the board was duly organized by the election of a president and secretary, and by the appointment of sub-committees on the several subjects embraced in your letter.

The reports of these sub-committees, herewith transmitted, will furnish the material of this report of the Board of Visitors.

INSTRUCTION.

The committee on instruction was composed of the whole Board of Visitors divided into two sections, in accordance with the arrangements of the academic board.

In the examination of the first class, the committee sat together. In the examination of the junior classes, the sections of the committee attended to the respective duties assigned them.

The result of these examinations evinced the high attainment of both teachers and pupils.

The examination of the first class, consisting of sixty-three members, occupied nine days.

The problems in military engineering were mastered at the black-board, with accuracy and promptitude. The strategic plans of battles, ancient and modern, were analyzed.

The important movements of the army of the United States in the late war of the rebellion were explained and discussed. The whole subject of the military art was evolved with peculiar brilliancy; while various topics in civil engineering received subordinate but due attention.

The eminent professor of engineering, whose fame is continental, and whose works are standard in Europe and America, displayed his fidelity in the knowledge of the cadets and in the precision of his examination.

The examination in ethics and constitutional law was thorough and satisfactory.

The great questions in this department were freely discussed at the black-board, and the examination manifested maturity of thought in the cadets and untiring assiduity in the reverend professor and his distinguished assistant. This examination evoked the special encomiums of the Board of Visitors.

Mineralogy and geology are taught at the black-board and in the laboratory. The cadets were examined accordingly. Minerals, never before handled by them, were tested, at ex tempore tables, before the Board of Visitors, and the nature and properties of the mineral were announced and discussed. Considering the small proportion of time allotted to these studies, the attainments of the cadets were highly creditable to them and to their instructors.

The vast national interest in the mines of the country and the rapid advancement already made in mineralogy and geology, as well as in its cognate science of chemistry, demand that corresponding facility should at once be furnished to the academy, to enable the cadets to keep pace with the fresh discoveries and analyses of the age, so as to furnish them with ability to satisfy the just expecta-

tion of their countrymen and to contribute to the progress of these most important sciences, to the reflex credit of this institution.

The Spanish language is becoming more and more a necessity in the mental equipment of the accomplished soldier. The proximity of territory peopled from Spain to our expanding country, and the needful intercourse of our army officers with people who speak only the Spanish language, make it expedient to devote more time to Spanish and to increase its relative rank among the studies. It should be elevated at least to the rank of French; while both languages ought to be so taught as to be spoken and understood in writing and conversation.

These recommendations are among the propositions of the sub-committee, adopted nearly unanimously by the Board of Visitors.

The cadets of the first class displayed a tolerable proficiency in the Spanish tongue, considering the limited opportunities which the exigencies of other branches of learning furnished to them.

Ordnance and gunnery being a specialty at the Military Academy, the board were not surprised at the theoretical and practical proficiency of the cadets. The examination was thorough, precise and satisfying.

Cavalry tactics formed an interesting exhibition, both at the black-board and on the field and in the riding hall. The bold and skilful rider and the prompt movements of the drill were exemplified in the wonderful exercises of the cadets. This arm of service is becoming more and more important, as shown in the operations of the army in the late rebellion and in the threatened aggressions of the Indians on our frontiers.

The country may be assured of the soldierly qualities of the graduates of this academy; as in all other, so likewise in the department of cavalry service.

Philosophy, mechanical and theoretical, is a fundamental science in the art of war. It is accordingly pursued to its high flights of investigation and experiment. The renowned professor and his able assistants verified their fame and evinced their assiduity in the attainments of their pupils.

The board were favored with a practical exhibition of the instruments and apparatus in the philosophical rooms, and were permitted to examine the heavens through the telescope in the observatory. Nothing is wanting in this department but the studious application of the cadet to furnish the graduate with the foundation principles of philosophy, qualifying him for any special application of them in the various exigencies of his profession.

Mathematics is the prime basis and corner-stone of the sciences. It is therefore the first and the last of the studies of the Military Academy. The examination of the first section of the fourth class was brilliant and in several instances perfect. The accomplished professor displayed his scrupulous exactness, both in his questions and in the cadets' distinct and accurate demonstrations. The lower sections in mathematics, under the tuition of their competent instructors, exhibited the thorough training of the cadet in mathematics at the very start in their career.

The French language constitutes a portion of the course of instruction sufficient to enable the cadet to read any scientific work on the military art. This end is the chief purpose of the study of the French in the academy; but it would add to the accomplishments of the soldier if French, as well as Spanish, were required to be spoken in the recitations of the higher sections.

In practical military engineering, the board enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the construction of the pontoon bridge.

The drawing hall evinced the progress of the cadets in this necessary accomplishment of the educated soldier. The board deplored the sickness of the gifted professor; but the influence of his teaching and his genius was perceptible in the style of the illustrations displayed on the walls.

Infantry and artillery tactics are among the specialties of the United States Military Academy. It is no wonder, therefore, that the exhibitions in this department of the school of the soldier were superior and attractive.

The martial aspect and soldierly qualities of the commandant of the corps and instructor of tactics constitute a living pattern of the excellence to be attained under military discipline.

The drills and evolutions of the battalion, in each branch of tactics, commanded the spontaneous admiration of the Board of Visitors.

Presiding over all the departments of learning at the Military Academy, the superintendent is the exemplar of the faithful public servant and the accomplished man. We would not readily yield to the impulse of eulogy, yet we cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the kindness, the assiduity, and the strictness with which every regulation is enforced. The rigor of military discipline is sweetly tempered with the gentleness of paternal care, so as to infuse the cadet with the spirit of subordination to law, through the consent of his unforced will. The country may implicitly confide her sons to the government of the superintendent at this academy, in the faith of their welfare under his benignant rule.

The adjutant of the post, and all the subordinate officers, rival each other in their devotion to their respective duties.

The board was honored by the presence of the General of the army, and the Inspector General of the army and of the Military Academy, who gave lustre to the crowning ceremony of the delivery of the academic diplomas to the graduating class.

This interesting occasion was magnified and made memorable by the public ceremonies on the plain. Heretofore the diploma has been bestowed in comparative indifference to the real value of this testimonial of merit; but on the present occasion, the cadets were taught, by the estimate which the General put on their credentials, that a diploma from West Point is the reward of martial and academic virtues that the soldier and the scholar may earnestly covet and ardently cherish.

In this review of the course of instruction, the board has expressed only the just appreciation which the examination warrants; yet there are shades and shadows in the sphere of their observation.

In the progress of the examination in each class of cadets, the Board of Visitors remarked a great disparity in ability and attainments between the higher and lower sections. The difference was so striking as to suggest inquiry into its probable cause; and after long and anxious consideration, the Board of Visitors pronounced the unanimous verdict that the cause of the failure of cadets is mainly owing to the careless manner of their appointment.

Nominated by the caprice or favor of a member of Congress, the selection of cadets for appointments is a sort of hap-hazard process. Many candidates for admission accordingly appear, every year, who are found deficient at the preliminary examination; many are dismissed at the January (semi-annual) examination, and a few, in the lower sections, graduate with the minimum qualifications of the accomplished soldier.

The United States Military Academy is not an institution for the benefit of a favored few; nor should it be an experimental arena of the youth of our country. It belongs to the nation, and is supported for the nation's welfare.

The nation is entitled to the highest order of intellect to be found in each congressional district; and to this cardinal end the Board of Visitors, unanimously and most respectfully, recommends to all members of Congress the adoption of the measures already pursued by some of them of competitive examinations, presenting to the youth of each district a cadetship, as a prize to be contended for, and to be awarded by a commission of the best men in their respective neighborhoods.

This mode of appointing cadets is congenial with our institutions. It is democratic. It is favorable equally to the sons of the rich and the poor. It will offer to young men all over our land a specific reward to stimulate industry and to crown success.

The competitive plan will fill the Military Academy with the *élite* of the youth of our country. And even to the unsuccessful aspirant the competition will be beneficial, for the efforts he has made shall furnish him with knowledge and familiarize him with studious habits that cannot fail him in the future battle of life.

The Board of Visitors has inquired into the internal facilities of the academy to qualify the cadets with a familiarity with literature, and to bring the officers of the army into a closer sympathy with the educated mind of the country.

The board would recommend that the library be annually supplied with the best books of the current year, touching the military art, and with history and other subjects of general literature, and that the standard volumes of foregone times be gradually added, as need may require. They would also recommend the fostering of the old literary society among the cadets, and the establishment by them of a rival society, so as to provoke emulation voluntarily, during leisure hours, in the dialectic employments.

The power of the instruction of this institution is nobly illustrated in the high tone of honor and integrity which adorns the character of the graduates. This is the best instruction which could be given. It is the influence that pervades all classes in the academy and all its officers in the army. The board would earnestly call attention to an argument of its committee, grounded on this fact, for the more munificent endowment of the United States Military Academy:

"The moral qualifications of the graduates of West Point are illustrated by one fact. While fraud, peculation, and corruption in civil life are matters of daily occurrence and notoriety in all parts of the land, the Army Register gives us the pointed, positive intelligence that of 1,449 graduates on the official register from 1802 to 1849 only eighteen were dismissed and five cashiered, this enumeration embracing every offence known to strict military law. A similar analysis of the register of the army to this present date will verify the roll of honor. With this evidence of fidelity to pecuniary trust among officers of the army, whose moral qualities have received their impress here, it may well be lettered on the rocks around West Point, where Washington once commanded, that integrity of character is here an essential part of military education. Again, the disbursing officers of the United States army receive no pecuniary commissions, while merchants and civilians charge one-half of one per cent. By a comparison of the appropriations of Congress for a series of years from 1855 to 1867, it will be seen that the average annual cost of the United States Military Academy, including the pay of cadets and professors and annual appropriations, is about \$375,000. If this sum, which is equal to one-half per cent. of \$75,000,000, should be credited to an 'United States Military Academy fund,' as a saving of commission of one-half per cent. on this amount of disbursements of public money by officers of the army, in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and by other disbursing officers who have graduated at West Point, (and who receive no commissions,) every sum of \$75,000,000 disbursed by them would furnish the government with an amount equal to the annual cost of the institution. And, inasmuch as more than a hundred millions are annually disbursed by the officers of the army without any commission thereon, the saving to the government in employing graduates as disbursing officers more than pays the annual expenses of the United States Military Academy.

"In this point of view the academy is an economical institution, the support of which is a most profitable investment of public money. To enlarge its influence would be the best and most prudent policy of Congress. Add to these considerations the almost uniform integrity of the disbursing officers of the army, before referred to, and we have an irresistible argument for the most munificent appropriations to West Point."

POLICE AND DISCIPLINE.

The board are impressed with the exactness and impartiality practiced by those in authority, and particularly by the commandant of cadets, in enforcing the discipline of the Military Academy.

The regulations are evidently framed after careful observation and reflection. They are well adapted to secure good order and proper subordination, without undue interference with the just rights and reasonable privileges of the cadet.

The police is satisfactory. The health and comfort of the cadets and the claims of prudent economy are well adjusted and carefully promoted.

The cadets' mess is well conducted: the quality of the food is good; the cooking is done in superior ranges of improved pattern; the service at table is prompt, though it might be improved in delicacy of action. There is a deficiency of early vegetables, so grateful and so healthful to all, in spring and summer. The defect is owing to the want of skilful cultivation of the cadets' garden. With the abundance of manure from the stables of a hundred horses, a sufficiency of which ought to be applied to the soil, the cadets' garden, with diligent culture, would furnish esculents for the corps, and might rival the private gardens in its neighborhood. The personal observation of members of the Board of Visitors detected, as they think, unwarrantable neglect in the care of the cadets' garden. The board recommends that the responsible person should be held to his accountability for an improved horticulture. It is also recommended that butter should not be purchased in such large quantities as to endanger its excellence, or should be so protected under brine as to preserve its sweetness.

The officers' quarters and cadet barracks and baths are in good order. The barracks are amply spacious to accommodate a battalion of four hundred cadets.

The board earnestly recommends the immediate building of new quarters for the post band. The existing houses are decayed and worthless wooden structures, erected in 1839.

The board also advises the delivery of a course of lectures by the surgeon of the post, to the first or second class, on physiology and hygiene. It must often happen with small commands in remote districts, without a surgeon, that the men must rely on their officers in case of casualties and sickness.

The chapel is entirely inadequate for the use of the cadets and the families of those connected with the post. The private soldier is necessarily crowded out, with others who would attend divine worship. A proper reverence for God ought to secure to this whole post the opportunity and conveniences which Christian people provide for themselves and their families. A church, with its furniture, in modest ecclesiastical style and of sufficient dimensions, would afford the means of grace to all, and would be a monitor of religious duties as well as a nurturer of home-like, fraternal affections. The charities of home and of brotherhood ought not to be supplanted, but fostered by the discipline of this academy. The present chapel is needed as the depository of trophies, to which purpose it is now partially devoted. The room in the academic building where the ever-increasing wealth of trophies is chiefly collected is required for academic uses, while the memorials it contains are crowded and huddled together, so as to conceal their significance.

The board respectfully asks of Congress an appropriation for a new chapel, with a contiguous house for the chaplain, and for the conversion of the present chapel into a chamber of trophies.

In connection with the subject of religious discipline, the board joins in the recommendation of its predecessors, in advising the separation of the office of chaplain from that of professor of ethics. It is believed that the incumbent of this chair would better administer his sacred office by giving to it his untaxed and exclusive labors. It would be a cheering and beautiful spectacle to see the

cadets both worthy communicants at the Lord's table as soldiers of the Cross and replete in the excellence of the soldiers of their country.

The cavalry stables are in good order. The horses used for cavalry exercises are, for want of others, forced to perform the additional labor of artillery horses. This severity unfits them for cavalry service and jeopardizes the lives and limbs of the cadets who are obliged to ride them. A sufficient number of horses should be furnished for exclusive use in a battery of light artillery.

The hospital is capacious, well situated, ventilated, and warmed. It is neatly kept, and furnished with appliances and means for the comfort of the sick.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The system of accountability in fiscal affairs at the United States Military Academy is worthy of all praise.

The rank, pay, and emoluments of all the officers and employes of the academy are set forth in the schedule marked A. It will be seen that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent are those of colonel of engineers, and the pay and emoluments of the commandant of cadets are those of lieutenant colonel.

The board recommends that the pay and emoluments of both these officers be increased.

The chief officers of West Point are particularly subjected to the expenses of hospitality. They administer the country's courtesies in an extraordinary degree. The continuous and increasing visits of official persons from abroad and from our own country exact of them expenditures which ought not to be permitted by a generous people any longer to diminish their income. An ample provision should be made by Congress to supply the exigencies of hospitality at this national school.

The Board of Visitors, therefore, earnestly and unanimously recommends that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent should be not less than the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general, and those of the commandant of cadets should be not less than the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. The pay and rank of the adjutant of the post is that of a lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry. His duties are equivalent to those of an adjutant general of the lowest grade of the army. The board accordingly recommends that he receive the pay and emoluments and the rank of major. The quartermaster's clerk, adjutant's clerk, and treasurer's clerk have been many years in their offices, and have performed labors equal to those of a first-class clerk in the departments at Washington, on a pay fixed many years ago and not at all commensurate with the value of their services.

The board recommends the increase of the pay of these clerks to \$1,500 per annum. The assistant librarian has received, for twenty years, only the pay of an enlisted soldier. His services are indispensable. The board earnestly hopes that this faithful servant may hereafter receive not less than \$1,000 per annum.

The funds available and disbursements for the current year will be seen in schedule C.

The appropriation by Congress is.....	\$141, 900 00
Balance unexpended on July 1, 1866.....	75, 357 47
Received from sales of property	962 00
Total available funds.....	218, 219 47
Disbursed to June 7, 1867.....	98, 293 78
Total available for the remainder of the year	119, 925 69

The public records and archives of the academy are in constant peril from fire. Such a calamity happened in 1833.

Congress has appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for a fire-proof building, which sum is a fraction of the amount required.

The board recommends an additional appropriation of at least \$35,000.

The board also calls your special attention to the decayed and dilapidated condition of the north wharf, built in the year 1839. All the ordnance and heavy freight are landed on that wharf. A derrick has been provided for in an appropriation by Congress of \$2,500, but it has been deemed unsafe to erect the derrick on the wharf until renovated and made strong.

The board, therefore, is of opinion that the public service demands immediate action in building a substantial and permanent stone wharf at a cost of \$——, for which they ask an appropriation from Congress.

The sums paid for boarding, clothing, books, and all other necessities furnished to the cadets by order of the superintendent, for the year ending April 30, 1867, and the average amount applicable to each cadet for the year for one month, are arranged in schedule marked B.

By this statement the whole amount paid for the year was . . .	\$134,096 29
Average for each cadet.	565 51
Average for each cadet for one month.	47 11

A provision for the outfit of the cadets on graduating is secured by a continuous economy of his pay throughout his course, averaging this year about \$160 to each cadet.

The commissary department furnishes clothing, books, and other articles (except food) used by the cadets. Heretofore a small percentage was charged, which has accumulated to the estimated value of the stock on hand, \$17,000, and cash in hand, \$8,000, which accumulations enable the department now to furnish all supplies to the cadets at cost.

The purveyor purchases the materials for food, which are duly inspected before being received into the mess hall. He is an officer of much skill and experience.

The system of checks to prevent fraud or mistake is efficient and satisfactory.

The management of the financial affairs of the corps is highly creditable to the superintendent and his subordinates.

The administration of discipline, finance, police, and all other concerns of the institution in its manifold relations to the government and to the country, as well as to the officers and cadets, and soldiers and citizens resident at West Point, is confided by law to the superintendent.

The board is gratified in bearing testimony to the administrative talents and devotion of the superintendent, Brigadier General Pitcher, under whose care the United States Military Academy has maintained its reputation, and in some particulars has won added laurels of confidence and fame. In these arduous duties of administration the superintendent has been most efficiently seconded by the academic and military staff. The board would express its admiration of the soldierly qualities which adorn these gentlemen, and its appreciation of the courtesy which they uniformly evince.

The Board of Visitors is unanimous in commending the administration of the affairs of the academy. There are defects, however, in the rules regulating the rank and classification of studies.

These defects are chiefly the consequence of the change in the importance of the sciences in their relation to the discoveries and developments of our age. The present scale of "relative merit" was fixed many years ago, and has not been materially modified. During that period some of the subjects have acquired new importance and dignity. These ought to be classified accordingly.

The maximum of aggregate excellence in "general merit" is represented by the number 2075.

Military and civil engineering and science of war being	300
Natural and experimental philosophy	300
Mathematics	300
Ethics and law	150
Mineralogy and geology	75
Ordnance and gunnery	75
Infantry tactics	50
Artillery tactics	50
Cavalry tactics	50
Drawing	100
French language	100
Spanish language	75
Conduct and discipline	300
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The disproportion is so great between the low numbers of some of these studies and the highest, that the cadet will be naturally induced to devote himself chiefly to that study which counts most, and to neglect the others. Yet, as before intimated, in view of our extended frontier to the confines of Mexico, and the discovery of mines, the advancement in geology and mineralogy, and the astonishing results of magnetism and electricity, some of these branches of study above enumerated should be elevated to a higher rank corresponding to their worth.

The board therefore recommends that the Secretary of War appoint a commission of literary and scientific men, not connected with the academy, to consider the whole subject, and, after consulting with the superintendent and other officers of the institution, to so rearrange the scale of merit as to satisfy the demand of the age and to conform with the progress of our country.

The increase of the population of the country suggests and requires (in accordance with the recommendations of former boards of visitors) that the number of cadets should be likewise increased.

The barracks, as before stated, will accommodate four hundred cadets. The corps should be augmented accordingly. And the board would advise a law giving to the President of the United States the privilege of appointing "at large" twenty cadets, to be selected by him from the army and navy, and from among other worthy fellow-citizens who are not intimately associated with the members of Congress, so as to give to such youths the enjoyment of equal rights in this national academy.

The Board of Visitors has had under consideration a paper presented to it, issued as a circular by Special Orders No. 59 from the War Department, proposing a law of Congress to establish a bureau of military education and the appointment of a director general, with the object of creating military schools in certain colleges, and furnishing them with buildings, instructors, and books, at the expense of the general government.

After most mature deliberation and discussion, which the novelty and gravity of the proposition demanded, the board resolved that the plan is highly inexpedient, as a calamity to the country, as burdening the United States treasury, and as fatal to the prosperity of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In conclusion, the Board of Visitors has observed, with unfeigned satisfaction, the general subordination of all interests at West Point to the academic department, the end and object being the education and training of cadets to become

accomplished in the military art and to be thoroughly furnished for the exigencies of the military service, whether in war or in peace.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

FRANCIS VINTON, *of New York,*
President of the Board.

E. H. ANGAMAR, *of Louisiana,*
Secretary of the Board.

HENRY H. SIBLEY, *of Minnesota.*

HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, *of Michigan.*

JAS. B. CAMPBELL, *of South Carolina.*

NEWELL A. THOMPSON, *of Massachusetts.*

RICH. CHENERY, *of California.*

JOS. W. McCORKLE, *of Nevada.*

JOHN KENDRICK, *of Ohio.*

HENRY SLICER, *of Maryland.*

JOSHUA HILL, *of Georgia.*

GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, *of N. Hampshire.*

THOMAS M. HARRIS, *of West Virginia.*

W. C. KERR, *of North Carolina.*

WEST POINT, *New York, June, 1867.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

The system of instruction adopted in the Military Academy at West Point is too well known to need any remarks. The success and efficiency with which this system is administered is freely acknowledged by all educators of the land. West Point instruction has always been regarded as a model worthy of all imitation; your committee fully indorse the general verdict. They have given all the time to the examination of the cadets which could be withdrawn from the performance of the other duties assigned them by the Board of Visitors.

The examination of the first class, consisting of sixty-three members, occupied nine days. The oral mode of examination, with the constant use of the black-board in all subjects, your committee much prefer to the written mode. This mode of examining brings into distinct view important elements in the training of a young man, especially a military man, which the written mode does not reveal. We hope it will be continued. No embarrassing circumstances are one of its recommendations.

The classes are divided into sections, according to the merit of the cadets. The disparity between the first section and the last, your committee thinks to be very great. The first sections exhibited a mastery over the subjects they were required to discuss not often equalled in our highest. This statement is true in regard to the first sections in all the classes. The lower sections are very far behind the first in their manifestations of intellectual power and scholarly acquirements. The disparity alluded to is too great to be accounted for simply by any supposed difference of native ability. It arises in too great a degree from the difference in the preparation with which the cadets enter upon the studies of the academy. The highest efficiency and benefit of this, as of any system of education, depends on the amount of preparation and the equality of preparation with which the students enter upon it. The inequality of preparation on the part of the cadets when they enter on their course here is too great. We recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of all who have control over it.

In the opinion of your committee, a board of academic instructors, such as the one here established, should have full power to decide whether a cadet is faith-

fully discharging his duties. They are not themselves faithfully discharging their important trust in educating young men for the high service of the nation if they fail to remove dulness and punish negligence. Their decision in all cases should be prompt and final. Entire confidence must be reposed in a board of educators, or the board should be changed. An immense amount of mischief always results from interfering with their decisions. This Military Academy was created not for the cadet, but the cadet is educated for the service of the country. A nation should educate only ability, industry, high energy of purpose.

Your committee feel that it would be indelicate in them to make suggestions in regard to the studies pursued in this academy. They have unlimited confidence in the practical sagacity, wisdom and experience of the academic staff here assembled; hence they are but little disposed to make specific suggestions. It is, however, in the opinion of your committee, highly desirable that a closer sympathy should exist between the officers of the army and the educated mind of the country. To effect this end the literary element of the academy must be more fully developed. The impression of your committee is that this is the great want of the academy. It is not for them to suggest any specific mode of bringing about so important and desirable a result. All education consisting of specialties needs to be built on the foundation of what is called liberal education in distinction from professional education.

A military education is professional, and needs the literary element to connect it in close sympathy with the other professions. It is only when this close sympathy exists that the highest progress, material, social, and political, becomes possible. Therefore it is that your committee trust that in coming years the great aim will be to elevate the literary character of this academy. They hope that this will not be regarded by the government and the nation as a mere school for drill sergeants, but that the military men of this great republic educated here will reflect honor upon the nation whose representatives they must be in all lands by their high literary character, their comprehensiveness of view, and by their statesmanship. The completely educated military man is essentially a statesman. He has already learned to organize. History sanctions this assertion. The disparity between the different sections of the classes turned the attention of your committee to the subject of the mode of appointment to cadetship in this academy. The present mode has the recommendation of simplicity in its manner of working.

A member of Congress nominates some young man in his district; the President appoints him; this is the whole of it. There can be no competition for the high prize of a cadetship, unless a member chooses to throw the matter open to the young men of his district. Your committee would respectfully but earnestly recommend to all members of Congress the adoption of the plan already adopted by some, of presenting the nomination to a cadetship as a prize, to be competed for by the young men in their districts. This mode of appointing cadets is congenial to all our institutions. It is truly democratic. It is equally favorable to the sons of the rich and of the poor. It will present to the young men all over our land a specified prize to stimulate energy and reward success. It may with the greatest confidence be depended on to fill up this academy with the *élite* of the youth of the country.

The present system brings here many young men of whom the nation may well make her boast, but there are some of every class unfit, either from want of native ability or of energy of purpose, to be educated at the expense of the nation for her high and responsible employments. With a great loss of time and money, with an immense injury to the academy, the work of testing ability and character is done here, which should have been done elsewhere.

Your committee would recommend that the cadets should be encouraged to form themselves into voluntary literary societies, and that the necessary facilities for this purpose should be furnished them.

It is a matter of congratulation with your committee to feel assured that one grand result of the education of cadets in this Military Academy is the formation of an upright, honorable character. A high sentiment of honor is implanted which governs their conduct in all subsequent life.

Peculation in disbursing public money by the graduates of this school is so unusual an event, that perhaps no body of men enjoy public confidence in all pecuniary matters in so high a degree. It must be borne in mind that officers in the army receive no commission on the moneys they disburse. In this respect the saving of the nation is immense, probably more than the whole cost of the academy.

The practical ability in taking care of the lives and health of the soldiers placed under the officers trained in this academy is another very valuable fruit of the instructions here given. In this respect the nation owes an immense debt of gratitude to this academy.

Your committee are very anxious that Congress should exhibit a wise liberality in furnishing the national academy with all the objective means by which the highest efficiency can be given to her system of instruction. In this age of progress, additions should constantly be made to these means. The library should every year receive new accessions; the cabinets, mineralogical and geological, should continually be enlarged; the chemical and philosophical apparatus should be furnished with all new means of experiment and illustration. No college in the land should be suffered to outstrip this Military Academy in the means and appliances of high education.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION.

To the Committee on Administration was assigned the duty of considering and reporting upon the following topics, to wit:

1st. An increase of the appropriation for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the archives of the academy, and for the offices of the superintendent, adjutant, treasurer and quartermaster.

2d. An appropriation for repairing the north wharf, known as freight wharf.

3d. The division or concentration of responsibility and labor.

4th. Financial system.

5th. General subordination of all departments to the academic department.

Although the first two of the subjects above enumerated seem to be disconnected from the more general review or summary embraced in those that follow, the committee, complying with the instructions of the board, have sought all available information which could enable its members to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to them.

NECESSITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR PRESERVING THE ARCHIVES.

The question as to whether or not the archives of the Military Academy should be placed beyond any risk of being destroyed by fire, does not need to be discussed. All will admit that a recurrence of the calamity of 1833, when the building containing the archives, and many other valuable memorials of the past, was entirely consumed with its contents, should be rendered as nearly as may be impossible. The erection of a thoroughly fire-proof edifice of sufficient capacity to contain all the documents which have accumulated since that occurrence, and to admit of their proper arrangement and classification, is indispensable. The country at large is too much interested in the preservation of these records, many of which, if lost, could not be replaced, to object to any

appropriation which may be requisite for that purpose. We respectfully recommend that the necessity of early action on this subject be urged upon the attention of Congress, with a view to obtain a sum which, in addition to that already provided, will suffice for the construction of a fire-proof building of stately proportions, that will harmonize with the architecture of those already erected, and be commensurate with the historical importance and existing wants of the academy. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made by the 39th Congress for the purpose indicated, but the amount is utterly inadequate, and should be increased to at least \$50,000. The rooms now occupied by the superintendent and others of the staff for offices are required for other objects for which they were originally designed, and apartments devoted to the duties of such officers should be provided for in the new fire-proof building.

REBUILDING OF THE NORTH OR FREIGHT WHARF INDISPENSABLE.

It is also indispensable that the north or freight wharf, so-called, should forthwith be rebuilt in a substantial and permanent manner. It is the only available landing place for steamers laden with the heavy ordnance and other stores required for the institution, and the present structure is in so decayed and dilapidated a condition, that it is liable to give way at any time under the ponderous weight, and precipitate a vast amount of valuable property into the depths of the stream. The sum of \$15,000 has been heretofore appropriated by Congress for the construction of a derrick, but it has not been deemed safe to erect it upon the old wharf. The committee are of the opinion that the public service requires speedy action in renewing the wooden portion of the wharf, or in rebuilding it with more lasting and substantial materials.

ADMIRABLE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

The responsibilities and the labors connected with an institution embracing so wide a field as the West Point Military Academy are necessarily varied and complicated in their character, culminating in the superintendent, and descending through all the gradations of rank and position, until they include every individual in anywise related to it. To each one is assigned a particular sphere of action, and he is held to a rigid performance of his obligations. The result of such a combination is found in the admirable system of checks and balances now existing, which is so nearly perfect in its operation that it would be difficult to suggest any modification by way of improvement.

RELATIONS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO EACH OTHER.

The relations of each department to the government and to the other departments are the same that obtain in the case of staff and line officers elsewhere, but with the greater precision and regularity attainable by the concentrated nature of the command. Each branch of the service, and of instruction, and all the complex machinery incident to a great military school, receive the daily supervision of the superintendent, who is not only the chief to whom the corps of cadets with its officers, and the officers and men of the various divisions of the army stationed here, are directly subordinated, but also the executive head of a complex organization which extends its ramifications into many channels entirely distinct from the duties appertaining to an ordinary military command.

THE ONEROUS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To exact strict attention to study and discipline on the part of the cadets; to enforce hygienic rules; to prevent frauds and abuses by contractors and purveyors; to guard the pecuniary and other interests of the government, as

well as of the hundreds of young men intrusted to the public guardianship; to redress grievances when they exist; to hold to a reasonable but strict accountability all who are under his command; in a word, to maintain the high standard of excellence in military training and in scientific attainments—all these duties demand that the superintendent be possessed of a rare combination of qualities as a soldier and business man. The committee is gratified to be able to bear testimony to the high administrative talents of the present superintendent. Brevet Brigadier General Pitcher, under whose management the institution has fully maintained its ancient reputation, but has become still more efficient than before, by the introduction of some desirable reforms in matters of detail and in the mode of keeping the accounts of the corps of cadets.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The management of the financial affairs of the corps is highly creditable to the officers specially charged with the control of that subject. So many are the safeguards against errors, and so certain the means of detecting them even should they sometimes occur, that it seems impossible for the periodical settlement of the accounts of each cadet to be otherwise than entirely correct. The system enables each individual interested to acquaint himself at any moment with the precise state of his pecuniary affairs, while it provides the ready means for the supervising officers to prevent extravagant or improvident members of the corps from involving themselves in debt.

RANK OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS, AND OF THE OTHER OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The commandant of the cadets is at present, as he always should be, inferior in rank to the superintendent alone, and all other officers take position according to rank, without regard to the particular branch of the service to which he belongs. Heretofore, and until within comparatively a brief period, the West Point Military Academy was considered to be an appendage of the engineer department of the army, and it was assumed that officers of that corps were entitled, by law as well as by prescriptive right, to take precedence of all others, irrespective of actual rank or date of commission. This departure from the rules of the service was alike anomalous and mischievous in its operation, and has been happily disposed of by a return to the general principles established for the government of the army.

While the members of the committee are unanimous in their commendation of the mode in which the affairs of the academy are controlled and administered, they must not be understood as declaring that there are not defects connected with the institution itself which demand a remedy. The manner of the appointment of cadets has been presented at length in the report of the Committee on Instruction as liable to some objections, which need not be repeated here.

LOW STANDARD OF ADMISSION OBJECTIONABLE.

The same may be stated of the low standard of qualifications requisite for admission. The knowledge of a few elementary lessons in English is all that is expected of the applicant, and as the short four years' course is devoted almost exclusively to military training and scientific studies, no opportunity is afforded to the cadet for advancement in literary pursuits; and the result is, necessarily, that such of the corps as have not had the advantage of previous tuition in the high schools or colleges of the country, are found to be lamentably deficient in the use of their own vernacular. The subject having been treated at length in the report of another committee, it is not necessary to do more than to refer to it in this paper.

DEFECTS IN THE SCALE OF MERIT FOR PROFICIENCY IN DIFFERENT STUDIES.

The classification of the cadets for greater or less proficiency in their studies is, in the judgment of the committee, erroneous and objectionable. It is understood that the present scale of relative merit was adopted many years since, and has not been modified or changed. During that period some of the subjects which are now depreciated by assigning to them a comparatively inferior position have become vastly important as elements in the education of an accomplished soldier. The maximum or aggregate of excellence is now represented by the number 2075, of which the various branches of mathematics form 900; mineralogy and geology, 75; ordnance and gunnery, 75; French, 100; Spanish, 75; and the indispensable study of chemical physics and chemistry, including electricity and magnetism, 150. The disproportion is so great, and the inducement to the student to devote himself to mathematics and content himself with a superficial acquaintance with other valuable branches so strong, that the committee feel justified in recommending an entire reconstruction of the scale which now governs the status of the cadet in his class, so as more nearly to equalize the proficiency in those sciences which are alike requisite to the education of army officers. Certainly, chemistry, in all its divisions, should not be underrated in estimating the acquirements of the professional soldier. That science has received a prodigious impetus and development within a few years, as have those of geology and mineralogy, and the discoveries of mineral riches which are being annually made in different parts of our country render it imperative upon our military men to qualify themselves to render valuable service to the government and the people in these, as yet, imperfectly explored fields, whenever the occasion requires the exercise of the knowledge acquired by them in that direction. The committee recommend that provision be made for the appointment, by the honorable Secretary of War, of a commission of accomplished literary and scientific men, not connected with the academy, to take the whole subject into consideration, and after consultation with the superintendent and other officers of the institution, to suggest such modifications of the scale of merit as they may deem judicious and proper.

IMPORTANCE OF MORE THOROUGH ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.

It is highly desirable, in view of our extended frontier and our separation by a slight line of demarcation only from the Mexican territory for a space of hundreds or thousands of miles, that the Spanish language should be acquired in a thorough manner at the academy, as our military officers will doubtless be often brought into contact with functionaries of a foreign nation unacquainted with the English tongue, and they should be enabled to confer with such, officially or otherwise, without the intervention of an interpreter. The French also, which is the court language of Europe, should be taught to the cadets more thoroughly than has hitherto been the practice, so that every graduate may be qualified to converse in it and read it fluently.

The military officers of this great republic are oftentimes called upon to guard its honor and interests in their intercourse with the officials of foreign nations, and no necessary pains or expense should be spared to secure to them all those advantages and accomplishments which will enable them to meet the highly educated representatives of other powers upon at least equal terms, whenever and wherever causes of controversy may chance to be suddenly disclosed.

Respectfully submitted:

H. H. SIBLEY, *Chairman*.
H. G. WELLS.
JAS. B. CAMPBELL.
E. H. ANGAMAR.

WEST POINT, June 18, 1867.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND DISCIPLINE.

The committee to whom were referred the subjects relating to discipline and police present the following report:

The regulations for the government of the Military Academy appear to be the results of careful observation and patient reflection. Intended to prevent as far as practicable the neglect or avoidance of duty, and the commission of offences and immoralities, and to provide punishments for the same, they are well devised. And while they are efficient to repress the promptings of youth to irregularities and disorders, they are not unnecessarily severe. Such a code, administered as it is, in a spirit of kindness and justice, admits of no reasonable apprehension as to the exercise of arbitrary or vindictive authority over those subject to its provisions. And with the abundant means of redress, by appeal to the superintendent, and, in case of his refusal, to the Secretary of War, the rights and privileges of the cadet, consistent with a proper subordination, are fully secured.

The duties prescribed to the cadet, and the restraints to which he is subjected, are clearly and succinctly defined. It is not probable that the neglect of one or the disregard of the other should be the result of ignorance or misapprehension. The officers seek to impress upon the more youthful the importance of fully understanding all that may be rightfully required of them.

The committee are impressed with the exactness and impartiality observed by those in authority, and particularly by the commandant of cadets, in the enforcement of the discipline of the institution. To this, and the uniform courtesies observed by their superiors towards all, may be attributed in a great degree the gentlemanly deportment and soldierly bearing of the cadets.

The police arrangements, in the main, are deserving commendation. A proper regard for the health and comfort of the cadet, as far as the same is consistent with true economy, prevails. There are some small but important sanitary improvements, connected with the barracks of the cadets, not involving any considerable outlay of money, that should be promptly provided. This we are assured by the superintendent will be done.

The committee carefully inspected the mess hall of the cadets. The quality of the provisions furnished is good, and the manner of preparing them for the table generally satisfactory. The cooking is done by very superior ranges, of improved pattern. An addition to the supply of vegetable diet during the warm season might prove beneficial.

The officers' quarters, and cadets' barracks and baths, are in good order, and sufficient to the needs of the academy. New quarters are required for the band. These are much needed, the present quarters being old and worthless wooden buildings.

It must often happen with small commands, in remote districts, unattended by a surgeon, to stand in need of medical aid and advice. They must rely upon the officer in charge, in case of casualties or illness. To remedy this in some degree, the committee recommend that a course of lectures on hygiene and physiology be delivered by the surgeon and his assistant to the first class of cadets during the last term preceding their graduation.

The committee recommend that the professorship of ethics and the chaplaincy be separated, and that a chaplain be appointed, whose labors shall be devoted exclusively to the inculcation of religious truth, and who shall receive for his compensation the pay of a post chaplain.

The present chapel is wholly insufficient for the accommodation of those connected with the academy and others desiring to attend divine service. If impracticable to enlarge this building, then there should be erected another, commensurate with the present and prospective wants of the academy. The existing one is a good building, well located, and easily applied to some useful purpose.

The horses used for cavalry exercises are, for want of others, forced to perform the additional and severe labors of artillery horses. It unfits them for the cavalry service. There should be provided a sufficient number of suitable horses to supply the requirements of a battery of light artillery, thereby relieving the cavalry horses of this severe and hurtful labor.

The hospital is capacious, well ventilated, and provided with the necessary heating apparatus. It would be difficult to suggest any improvement to this establishment. It is neatly kept and provided with all the appliances and means essential to the comfort of the sick.

The committee take pleasure in referring to the urbanity, diligence and patient attention exhibited by the superintendent and commandant of cadets, as also their assistants, in affording the utmost facilities of a careful examination of everything appertaining to the subjects of investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

JOSHUA HILL, *of Georgia, Chairman.*

HENRY SLIGER, *of Maryland.*

RICH. CHENERY, *of California.*

JOS. W. McCORKER, *of Nevada.*

W. C. KERR, *of North Carolina,*

N. A. THOMPSON, *of Massachusetts.*

REPORT OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS AT WEST POINT,
United States Military Academy, June 15, A. D. 1867.

The first section of the committee on instruction submit the following report :

Practical questions present themselves to the minds of the American citizen in connection with the United States Military Academy. The laborer, the artisan, the professional man, pressing forward for distinction and money, and he who seeks wealth in commercial pursuits, are none of them able to repress the trite but pertinent inquiry, does this pay? And the question must be answered, and such answer, if in the affirmative, must be accompanied with a reason, and that too clear, expressive, and convincing. The simple words *why* so demand so much of explanation, so much of sound reason in this connection, as will exhibit that truth is the base and superstructure of the argument. Each year the treasury of the United States yields for the ostensible purpose of the teaching and the advancement of military science at West Point a sum of money which, in the long succession of years since the Military Academy was established, aggregates an amount formidable and seemingly connecting itself with oppressive taxation. Are the interests of the people subserved by this? Do you foster and encourage thereby the growth of a public sentiment, which, as it ripens into full effect, gives you the bold declaration, this government has the approbation of God; let the republic live on while time lasts?

Courses of study are prescribed at the Military Academy, which at once commend themselves to intelligence as eminently suitable for disciplining the mind, and when completed tend strongly to qualify the soldier or civilian for the practical duties he is called upon to assume through life. Military and civil engineering and science of war are taught here, under one who may be termed a veteran in strategy, and with whom right lines and curves are used for attack and defence with a facility that would seem as though he was born to his vocation. Mathematical science, with all of its worth in training the mind to have power, force, and directness, and its practical value in demonstrating truth or falsity, has prominence in the course, and it would be idle to seek for more of

ability than is here exhibited in its teaching. Ethics and law are here as a wall against political heresy, violence, and vice. Much of the great advance within the past twenty years in opening up the hidden wealth of the earth may be credited as part of the compensation realized on drafts drawn on this institution. Chemistry and mineralogy are here presented as sciences, not for abstract admiration, but with actual results, giving value to the whole people. Experimental philosophy has its recognized value as presented to the classes in the course in the academy. The ornamental branches here connect themselves closely with the life of the soldier. The foreign languages, absolutely necessary in our extended lines of contact with neighboring powers, and the art of drawing, ever recognized as aids to the descriptive and essential in demonstration; its importance at this academy is properly recognized by the government in securing the services of one whom the world of art has named as fit successor to the immortal Benjamin West. The professorships have in all cases been singularly fortunate in the selection of assistants. High culture, goodness of heart, suavity of manner—these are the qualities that enable them to perform all the functions of the successful educator.

It may not become your committee, composed mainly of civilians, to criticize so much of the government of the post as may be designated as especially military, but we may in the performance of our duty, in brief, notice that the superintendent holds absolute rule in matters of discipline and commands the respect and affection of all subordinates. The commandant of cadets is a born soldier; natural tact and educational ability have placed him in his appropriate sphere. With all of this course of study, with instructors thus fitted, what may we reasonably expect as a result? Evidence before our eyes, during the examination of the past two weeks, has assured us that the graduating class has eminent fitness to assume the various positions that may be assigned to them in the army. So far as opportunity has been given us within this time to form opinion, we find in this body of young men the disciplined soldier, the man trained for the practical duties of the life before him, and in connection with all this a foundation is laid for the attainment of the highest type of manhood, the true Christian gentleman. The other classes in studies, deportment, and general excellence of character, we trust and believe are efficient, well trained reserves, who are coming up in line, and when their day of promotion is reached and they pass from cadetship to position in the army, will honor themselves and the government. Your committee have alluded to the moral qualification of the graduate from West Point, and in this connection, with fraud, speculation, and corruption in civil life as daily current news for the past quarter of a century, the *Army Register* gives us the pointed, positive intelligence that of one thousand four hundred and forty-nine graduates on the official register from 1802 to 1849, only eighteen were dismissed and five cashiered, and this embracing every offence known to strict military law. With this evidence of fidelity to pecuniary trusts among officers of the army, whose moral qualities have received their impress there, it may still be lettered on the rocks around West Point, where Washington once held command, that integrity of character is here an essential part of military education. Again the question recurs, does this pay? Are the people remunerated for their expenditure? It has been suggested that profit results to the nation at large from the system, and order, and precision which is here observed; that all these qualities are carried hence throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that results are evidenced in accumulations of national wealth, in the spread of intelligence, and in the making firm the foundations of the government. This academy has been assailed on the floor of Congress, and the grave charge has been preferred that right here the minds have been trained that in their mature manhood sought to overthrow this government. This, as an argument against the Military Academy at West Point, is at once answered by the prominent isolated fact

that history will record, while the world lasts, that here also were educated the greater minds having wisdom, firmness, and the full ability to overthrow the traitorous design, and thus preserve the integrity of the Union. Your committee would therefore commend the academy to the fostering care of the government; give it enlarged accommodations; let its graduating class increase as speedily as possible to one hundred. In the not distant future let us contemplate a full restoration of the Union, and that here will be educated, for centuries to come, the soldier who will cling with affection to the old flag, and who with uplifted hand will always be ready to pledge his fidelity to our God and the union of the States, now and forever.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

HEZEKIAH G. WELLS.
HENRY SLICER.
N. A. THOMPSON.
T. M. HARRIS.

A.—Statement of rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, instructors, cadets, and employes at the United States Military Academy.

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Army pay per annum.	Academic pay per annum.	Total pay.
Thomas G. Pitcher.....	Superintendent.	Colonel and brevet brigadier general.	\$3,164 00	.....	\$3,164 00
Henry M. Black.....	Commandant of cadets.	Lieutenant colonel of engineers.	2,816 00	.....	2,816 00
Denil H. Mahan.....	Professor of engineering.	.....	.....	\$2,986 66	2,986 66
William H. C. Bartlett.....	Professor of philosophy.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
Albert E. Church.....	Professor of mathematics.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
Robert W. Weir.....	Professor of drawing.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
Hyacinth R. Agnew.....	Professor of French.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
John W. French.....	Professor of ethics, &c.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
Henry L. Kendrick.....	Professor of chemistry, &c.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
Patrice de Janon.....	Professor of Spanish.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
A. S. Webb.....	Assistant professor of ethics, &c.	.....	.....	2,986 66	2,986 66
J. F. Hend.....	Surgeon.	Lieutenant colonel and brevet major general.	2,816 00	.....	2,816 00
H. M. Robert.....	Instructor of practical engineering and treasurer.	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel.	2,467 92	.....	2,467 92
J. C. Clark.....	Assistant professor of philosophy.	Major of engineers.	2,467 92	.....	2,467 92
A. Piper.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (artillery).	Captain U. S. army and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
J. M. L. Hildt.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (infantry).	Captain 34 artillery and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,770 60	160 00	1,930 00
James McMillan.....	Assistant professor of drawing.	Captain 34 infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	280 00	2,050 00
E. C. Boynton.....	Adjutant and librarian.	Captain 24 infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
F. A. Davies.....	Assistant professor of French.	Captain 29th infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	120 00	1,890 00
L. Lorraine.....	Assistant professor of chemistry, &c.	Captain 25th infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
J. S. Poland.....	Acting assistant professor of ethics, &c.	Captain 3d artillery and brevet major.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
H. A. Hascall.....	Assistant professor of mathematics, &c.	Captain 2d infantry and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
A. K. Arnold.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (cavalry).	Captain 5th artillery.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
G. A. Kessel.....	Acting assistant professor of mathematics.	Captain 5th cavalry and brevet major.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
E. G. Bush.....	Instructor of professor of Spanish.	Captain 5th infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	160 00	1,930 00
A. Mordcau.....	Assistant professor of ordnance and gunnery.	Captain 10th infantry and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,930 00	160 00	2,090 00
S. C. Lyford.....	Acting assistant professor of mathematics.	Captain of ordnance and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
J. F. Kent.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (infantry).	Captain of ordnance and brevet major.	1,930 00	190 00	2,120 00
S. W. Benjamin.....	Acting assistant professor of mathematics.	Captain 3d infantry and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
P. S. Micble.....	Assistant professor of engineering.	Captain of engineers and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
W. Sinclair.....	Quartermaster.	Captain 3d artillery and brevet major.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
M. F. Watson.....	Acting assistant professor of French.	Captain 5th artillery and brevet major.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
W. P. Farley.....	Acting assistant professor of drawing.	Captain of ordnance.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
W. H. H. Benyard.....	Acting assistant professor of engineering.	Captain of engineers and brevet major.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
E. R. Warner.....	do.	Captain 3d artillery and brevet lieutenant colonel.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
E. J. Marsh.....	Assistant surgeon.	Captain and brevet major.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
John Egan.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (artillery and infantry).	Captain 11th infantry and brevet major.	1,770 00	190 00	1,960 00
F. B. Hamilton.....	Acting assistant professor of chemistry, &c.	Captain 14th infantry.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
A. S. Clarke.....	Assistant instructor of tactics, (infantry and cavalry).	Captain 44th infantry.	1,770 00	120 00	1,890 00
Robert Cadlin.....	Acting assistant professor of ethics, &c.	Captain 43d infantry.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
E. Gillings.....	Acting assistant professor of philosophy.	Captain 3d artillery and brevet major.	1,770 00	.....	1,770 00
Anna Mackney.....	Acting assistant professor of engineering.	Captain of engineers and brevet major.	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00

G. W. McKee	Assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery	Lieutenant of ordnance and brevet major	1,663 20	1,663 20
N. E. Adams	Acting assistant professor of philosophy	Lieutenant of engineers	1,663 20	1,663 20
H. M. Adams	On duty with company A, engineers	do	1,663 20	1,663 20
A. Lorenz	Sword-master .....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Cadets, each .....	.....	.....	.....	608 00
Francis Newland	Disbursing officer and quartermaster's clerk .....	.....	1,350 00	1,350 00
Timothy O'Maher	Treasurer's clerk .....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Ward	Adjutant's clerk .....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00

REMARKS.

In addition to pay, all officers and professors receive an additional ration for every five years' service.

The amounts in the accompanying table include the one-third added to pay proper, for two years, by act approved March 2, 1867, to terminate on June 30, 1868, viz: •

On pay of colonel	\$440 00	On pay of captain of ordnance	\$280 00
On pay of lieutenant colonel	380 00	On pay of captain of cavalry	280 00
On pay of major	320 00	On pay of captain of artillery	240 00
On pay of professor	746 66	On pay of captain of infantry	240 00
On pay of captain of engineers	280 00	On pay of lieutenant of engineers	213 33

B.—Statement of authorized amounts paid by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amounts for the year ending April 30, 1867, and the average amount applicable to each cadet for the year and for one month. Average number of cadets, 244; average number at the academy, 237.

On what account paid.	1866.					1867.		Annual total amount.	Average amount appli- cable to each cadet for the year.	Average amount appli- cable to each cadet for one month.	Remarks.
	May and June.	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and Feb- ruary.	March and April.					
Band fund.....	\$112 70							\$112 70	\$0 47	\$0 44	This charge was not made after the 30th June, 1866. It was formerly a charge of 25 cents per month from each cadet, to aid in supporting the band. An auditing board examines the accounts of the pur-veyor every two months, and divides the entire expenses for board among the cadets pro rata. The rate per piece (excepting white pants) was three cents, till August 31, 1866, when it was raised to four cents, white pants being at five cents. Conducted by the commissary of cadets. Articles fur-nished are text-books, stationery, undergarments, room furniture, &c.
Board at mess commons, (237 cadets.)	8,365 35	\$8,507 56	\$9,660 00	\$10,188 20	\$9,179 49	\$9,556 65		55,457 76	224 00	19 50	Shoes made and repaired by contract, under the in-spection of the commissary of cadets.
Washing.....	1,578 37	1,710 46	2,272 82	1,668 44	1,551 53	1,680 58		10,472 20	44 19	3 08	Each cadet is charged 38 cents per month for shoe-blacking, 13 cents for hair cutting each time, and 15 cents for varnishing each set of accoutrements.
Commissary store department....	2,549 13	6,367 40	3,358 71	1,905 81	4,209 06	1,940 55		20,350 66	85 87	7 15	Six cents for each bath. No charge since August, 1866; previously, 30 cents per month was charged to each cadet of the fourth class to keep the tables and bedsteads in repair. Not more than one newspaper can be taken by any cadet, and then only by getting permission from the superintendent.
Commissary clothing department....	3,264 19	2,309 60	4,005 71	3,366 65	2,348 60	5,254 23		20,548 98	86 70	7 22	No charge since June, 1866; previously, an annual charge of 50 cents to each cadet of the first class, and 25 cents to each cadet of the second and third class, was made for soap, towels, and triangles.
Commissary shoemaker.....	955 37	1,149 62	775 74	866 30	612 92	892 39		5,252 14	22 16	1 85	Charged to individual cadets for breakage of mess furniture, and specified the board account.
Barber, shoe-blacking, and var-nishing.	205 29	268 47	331 58	297 25	286 30	310 51		1,689 40	7 17	60	
Baths taken by cadets.....	117 30	120 54	173 41	162 10	154 97	162 52		890 84	3 76	31	
Iron bedstead and table fund....	24 60	20 80						45 40	19	2	
Postage.....	41 38	22 93	49 33	36 02	58 33	47 89		255 88	1 08	9	
Raise and triangles.....	35 44							35 44	15	1	
Mess commons damages.....	60 30	32 53	107 75	66 04	62 69	60 00		399 25	1 68	14	

Charged to individual cadets for damages of barracks, and other public buildings, and paid to the quartermaster of the Military Academy.	2	23	54 03	5 60	79	2 41	17 73	13 97	13 53																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Respectfully submitted:

TREASURER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, June 10, 1867.

HENRY M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers and Treasurer U. S. Military Academy.

C.—Statement showing balance of former appropriations, appropriations, &c., received and expended by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

	Unexpended balance of appropriations.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Derived from sales of property.	Total available for the year.	Expended to June 7, 1867.	Available for remainder of the year.
Current and ordinary expenses.....	\$17,975 50	\$38,000 00	.....	\$75,975 50	\$59,490 10	\$16,485 40
Increase and expense of library.....	310 79	2,000 00	.....	2,310 79	1,849 35	1,011 44
Warming apparatus for academic buildings.....	25,315 27	.....	.....	25,315 27	85 10	25,160 17
Ventilating and heating the barracks, improving the cooking apparatus for mess hall, new furniture, &c.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	3,186 47	16,813 53
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses.....	8,635 82	15,000 00	.....	23,635 82	8,185 39	15,450 43
Expenses of Board of Visitors.....	1,484 86	3,000 00	.....	4,484 86	.....	4,484 86
Gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts.....	56 58	300 00	.....	356 58	358 70	3 88
Models for the department of cavalry.....	315 62	.....	.....	315 62	.....	305 62
Furniture for hospital for cadets.....	93 68	100 00	.....	193 68	179 95	91 43
Mess-room and kitchen for cadet hospital.....	1,218 71	.....	.....	1,218 71	789 85	428 86
Targets and buttrics for artillery exercise.....	461 46	500 00	.....	961 46	.....	960 46
Barracks for artillery detachment.....	35 71	.....	.....	35 71	.....	35 71
Supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice.....	9,687 27	1,000 00	.....	10,687 27	4,161 02	4,386 25
Repairs to river from wagon, &c., barracks.....	1,373 75	.....	.....	1,373 75	.....	1,373 75
Materials for quarters for unbaltern officers.....	1,960 57	5,000 00	.....	6,960 57	6,841 53	116 04
Iron gliders for academic buildings.....	3,049 76	3,000 00	.....	6,049 76	5,324 51	4 36
Fire apparatus.....	3,623 32	.....	.....	3,623 32	.....	3,009 76
Purchase of fuel for warming mess-hall, shops, &c.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00	1,246 50	7,753 50
Re-flooring academic buildings and barracks.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	1,428 31	4,571 70
Re-moval and reconstruction of magazine.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	1,674 00	8,326 00
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.....	531 29	.....	.....	531 29	9,139 69	7,890 31
Re-building public wharf.....	1,875 15	.....	.....	1,875 15	.....	438 42
Continuing erection of mural tablets, &c.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Enlarging and improving the cemetery, &c.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Removal and enlargement of gas works.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Models for the department of engineering.....	2,164 49	.....	.....	2,164 49	.....	2,164 49
Total.....	75,357 47	141,900 00	962 00	318,219 47	98,263 78	119,955 69

* From sale of sixteen unserviceable horses.

Of the amount available for the remainder of the fiscal year, there is in the treasury of the United States \$197,302 04; and on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, \$2,623 65. Total, \$199,925 69.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

T. G. PITCHER, Breast Brig. General, Sup't Military Academy.

*Bill of fare at the cadets' mess.***BREAKFAST.**

Coffee, milk, bread, and butter; rolls, daily except Monday and Tuesday; grits, hominy, or samp, on Sunday and Tuesday; hot corn-bread and molasses, on Monday; hashed meat and potatoes, daily except Sunday and Tuesday; cold meats, Sunday and Tuesday; boiled eggs, Sunday, when practicable; cucumbers, onions, radishes, or tomatoes, when in season.

DINNER.

Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday—Roast beef, lamb, veal, or boiled ham; potatoes, beets, lettuce, or cucumbers, and one other vegetable; rice and molasses, bread and gravy; sugar.

Monday and Saturday—Corned beef, pork, or ham; pea, or bean soup, on Monday; beef soup on Saturday; potatoes, beets, lettuce, or cucumbers, and one other vegetable; pudding and molasses, bread and butter.

Wednesday—Boiled fresh beef, beef soup, potatoes, beets, lettuce, or cucumbers, and one other vegetable; pudding and molasses, bread and butter.

Friday—Fresh fish; baked beans, potatoes, beets, and one other vegetable; rice and molasses, bread; butter with fish, gravy with roast beef.

Christmas and New Year—Roast turkeys; mashed potatoes, and other vegetables as on Sunday; bread, molasses, butter, and gravy; cranberry sauce, or apples; mince pies.

SUPPER.

Coffee, milk, sugar, bread, and butter; warm buns, on Monday; berries, twice per week, in their season; stewed apples or pears, twice per week, in fall and winter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June, 1865.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS.*To the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy:*

The undersigned having been appointed a sub-committee of the board upon the fiscal affairs of the academy, and upon various matters therewith connected, having attended to the duty assigned them, submit the following report:

The various matters submitted for the consideration of this committee by vote of the board are as follows:

I. The rank, pay, emoluments, &c., of all the officers and employés at the post.

II. Funds available, and disbursements for the year 1866-'67.

III. Quality of clothing, books, ordinary stores, provisions, &c., furnished to the cadets, how these articles are purchased, what checks are arranged to prevent fraud, how the mess commons is supplied, and how the vegetable garden, cows, and poultry of the cadets are arranged and managed.

IV. The expediency of increasing the local rank, pay, and allowances of the adjutant of the Military Academy.

V. The expediency of an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for the deposit and proper display of arms, trophies, and other articles of national interest now kept in various parts of the post; such building to embrace also proper apartments and accommodations for the reception of distinguished persons who may from time to time visit the academy upon official business or otherwise.

VI. The expediency of recommending to Congress that a special appropriation be made annually, to be expended by or under the direction of the superintendent in defraying the expense of properly entertaining such official and other distinguished personages as may have occasion to visit the academy.

VII. The necessity of better accommodation of the military band of the post, and the expediency of recommending to Congress an appropriation for the erection of a new building for that purpose.

VIII. The insufficiency of the compensation of the assistant librarian.

SKILL AND FIDELITY WITH WHICH ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Your committee have carefully considered the various subjects thus referred to them, and in the discharge of their official duties have been materially aided by the superintendent as well as by the several subordinate officers and clerks connected with the fiscal department of the post, all of whom have exhibited and fully explained the books, accounts, and other papers necessary to facilitate the committee in the discharge of their official duties. And the committee, here in the outset, desire to express their appreciation of the skill and fidelity with which the duties of all these officers and clerks are performed, and of the admirable system of accountability adopted and carried out in every department. Commending itself as this system does to the entire approbation of the committee, they have no changes to suggest in reference to this subject.

The committee now propose to take up and consider separately the several matters referred to them as above enumerated.

First.—Rank, pay, and emoluments of the several officers and employes.

REFERENCE TO ANNEXED SCHEDULE A.

The schedule hereto annexed, marked A, contains the name, office, and academic pay of the several professors, and the name, office, rank, army pay, and academic pay of the several officers, assistant professors, and acting assistant professors connected with the academic staff; and also the annual pay of each cadet and of the three permanent clerks employed at the post.

INCREASE OF PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT OF CADETS RECOMMENDED.

It will be perceived that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent are that of a colonel of engineers, and of the commandant of cadets that of a lieutenant colonel. The committee are of opinion that the pay and emoluments of both these officers should be increased, and for these reasons: West Point is the most prominent military post in the country, and one upon which, in time of peace, is concentrated more of public interest than upon any other; visited more by official personages from abroad, as well as from various parts of our own country, than any other; and in which the people of the country feel a deeper interest than in any other. The result is, that the officers stationed here, especially the first and second in command, occupying as they do the position of local official representatives of the government of the United States, are necessarily compelled to entertain, and to extend courtesies and hospitalities to, a much larger number of official and other visitors than any other officers of similar rank and position in the army.

LARGE NUMBER OF OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS AT THE POST FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF WHOM NO PROVISIONS ARE NOW MADE.

No provision whatever is made to meet the extra expenses thus incurred; and, of course, they must be paid from the private purse of the officer incurring them. This seems to the committee to be unjust. The visitors referred to are

not the guests of the officers personally, but of the government. And if their high position and official character is such as to warrant their reception and entertainment by the superintendent in an official capacity, the expense of such entertainment should be provided for by the government. It was suggested by the board that a special appropriation for this purpose should be recommended, but your committee, after fully considering the proposition, are unanimously of the opinion that such a course would be inexpedient; and with equal unanimity they agree in the opinion that the exigency should be met by an increase of the local pay of the two officers above referred to.

POST AT WEST POINT EQUAL TO ORDINARY COMMAND OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

The command of the military post at West Point is equal to the ordinary command of a general officer, and the duties devolving upon the superintendent are, in many respects, more arduous and responsible than those which ordinarily devolve upon officers holding such a command in time of peace.

SUPERINTENDENT SHOULD HAVE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

It seems, therefore, but just, in view of this fact, as well as for the reasons above suggested, that the pay and emoluments of the officer holding the position of superintendent of the Military Academy, whatever may be his rank in the army, should be at least equal to the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general.

COMMANDANT OF CADETS SHOULD HAVE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF A COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

And for the same reasons, that the pay and emoluments of the officer holding the position of commandant of cadets at the academy, whatever may be his rank in the army, should be at least equal to the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. Your committee respectfully recommend the passage of a law to this effect.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF THREE PERMANENT CLERKS RECOMMENDED.

While considering the subject of pay of the officers and employes, the attention of the committee was called to the comparatively low salaries paid to the three permanent clerks at the post. There are the disbursing officer's and quartermaster's clerk, whose present salary is \$1,350; the treasurer's clerk, whose present salary is \$1,200; and the adjutant's clerk, whose present salary is \$1,200. These sums are entirely inadequate to the labor performed. The incumbents have been many years in office, are all exceedingly efficient in the discharge of their respective duties, and the amount of labor daily performed by each is fully equal to, if not greater than, that of a first-class clerk in any of the departments in Washington. For these reasons, as well as in consideration of their long continued and faithful services, your committee recommend that the salary of the several clerks above named be increased to fifteen hundred dollars.

Second.—Funds available and disbursements for the year 1866-'67.

REFERENCE TO ANNEXED SCHEDULE B.—FUNDS AVAILABLE AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The annexed schedule, marked B, shows the amount of money received and expended by the superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

These receipts and payments are arranged under twenty-seven different heads of appropriation, and show the following results:

Balance of all appropriations unexpended on the 1st of July, 1866.	\$75,357 47
Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867....	141,900 00
Received from sales of property.....	962 00

Total available for the year.....	218,219 47
Total amount expended to June 7, 1867.....	98,293 78

Available for remainder of year.....	119,925 69
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Of the amount available for the remainder of the fiscal year there is in the treasury of the United States the sum of.....	\$97,302 04
And on deposit with the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York the sum of.....	22,623 65
	<u>119,925 69</u>

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OF \$35,000 NECESSARY TO MEET THE COST OF ERECTING A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR SAFEKEEPING OF RECORDS AND ARCHIVES.

The committee beg leave to remark in this connection that among the appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was one of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a fire-proof building for the public offices and the preservation of the records and archives of the academy. This amount is found to be entirely insufficient for the purpose. Such a building as is required would, in the opinion of the superintendent, cost at least fifty thousand dollars; and if, in the judgment of the board, its erection should be recommended, an additional appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for that purpose should also be recommended.

REFERENCE TO ANNEXED SCHEDULE C.

Schedule C contains a statement prepared by Major Robert, the careful and efficient treasurer of the academy, exhibiting a full statement of the several amounts paid for the boarding, clothing, books, and all other necessities furnished the cadets by order of the superintendent, for the year ending April 30, 1867, and the average amount applicable to each cadet for the year and for one month.

EXPENSES OF CADETS.

By this statement it appears that the whole amount paid for the year is.....	\$134,096 26
Average applicable to each cadet for the year.....	565 81
Average applicable to each cadet for one month.....	47 15

The total amount received for the pay of the cadets for the year is.....	\$142,325 53
Average applicable to each cadet for the year.....	583 04
Average applicable to each cadet for one month.....	48 59

AMOUNT IN HANDS OF TREASURER DUE TO CADETS.

By this statement of the treasurer, it also appears that he has in his hands a balance of cash to the credit of the cadets, and which is available for their outfit upon leaving the academy, amounting to an average of about \$100 to each cadet.

Third.—The quality of clothing, books, ordinary stores, provisions, &c., and other matters connected with the department of the cadet commissary.

STORE OF THE COMMISSARY.—MODE OF FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO CADETS.

The committee examined fully the store of the commissary, which is stocked with a good supply of cloth and other materials for the manufacture of clothing, and with books and other articles required for the use of the cadets. The value of this stock is estimated by the commissary to be about \$17,090, besides a cash fund of \$8,000, all of which belongs to the cadets. It was accumulated by charging for each article furnished a small percentage above its actual cost. This percentage, however, is now discontinued, the fund or capital already on hand being, in the judgment of the superintendent, sufficient to enable the commissary to buy and sell to advantage, and to have at all times an abundant stock on hand. Every article now furnished, including clothing, board, washing, bedding, gas, fuel, books, &c., is charged to the cadet at its actual cost, and is paid for by him out of his monthly compensation. The government furnish nothing whatever except shelter and tuition.

HOW AND BY WHOM SUPPLIES ARE PURCHASED, BY WHOM INSPECTED, AND CHECKS TO PREVENT FRAUD AND OVERCHARGE.

The supplies for the cadets, exclusive of board, are all purchased by the commissary of cadets, under the written orders of the superintendent. The articles are inspected on their arrival at the post by a board of officers appointed expressly for that purpose. If the price and quality are approved, the board of officers so certify upon the invoice; the accounts are audited and sent to the treasurer for payment. If either price or quality is objected to, the article is at once returned, and all purchases are made expressly upon this condition, that the board of inspecting officers shall have the right to reject and cause to be returned, without cost or charge to the cadets, any article purchased by the commissary the quality or price of which is not satisfactory to the board. No money whatever passes through the hands of the commissary, but the parties of whom purchases are made are required to forward their goods, invoices and accounts to the post for adjustment.

The system of checks for the prevention of fraud or careless mistake in this department is the result of many years of careful study and practical experience, and is, in the opinion of your committee, abundantly sufficient for the purpose.

THE MESS COMMONS.

The mess commons is under the immediate supervision of the purveyor of the post, who is an officer of much skill and experience in the matters appertaining to his department. The same course is pursued by him in purchasing supplies for the mess as is pursued by the commissary in purchasing other articles, and the same system of checks and accountability is adopted. Indeed, the system is so complete that the committee cannot believe it possible for those connected with the mess hall to commit fraud or misapply the property committed to their charge without immediate detection.

VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE GARDEN OF CADETS.

Nearly or quite all of the vegetables used at the mess, except potatoes, dried beans, and rice, are supplied from a garden of about five acres, cultivated under the direction of the purveyor, at the expense of the cadets. These articles, however, have not heretofore been furnished so early in the season as they ought to be, and might be, if proper care and attention were bestowed upon their cultivation. To be sure the soil is hard, and the situation not particularly

favorable for a market garden. But with the abundance of stable manure and other excellent dressing which must be constantly accumulating at the post, and which may be readily availed of for the purposes of enriching the land, and the exercise of the proper skill and judgment of a *competent* gardener, the cadet mess hall may be abundantly supplied with new vegetables as early in the season as these articles can be furnished from any other garden in the neighborhood. The committee, therefore, earnestly recommend the subject to the early attention of the authorities at the post, believing that the difficulty may be remedied without much if any additional expense to the cadets.

Attached to the garden is a farm-yard, barn, &c., and the milk and eggs used at the mess and the poultry used in the hospital come from this source, the stock being the exclusive property of the cadets.

INVESTIGATION OF RUMORED ABUSES IN THE MESS HALL.

While considering this subject of the cadets' mess hall, the committee deemed it their duty, in view of the action of the last Congress relative to this matter, to investigate more fully than they otherwise would have done the quantity, quality, and variety of the food furnished to the cadets, and the result of this investigation justifies the conclusion that the rumored abuses upon which the action of Congress was based had, in fact, no substantial foundation. To be sure, during the early part of the last year there were some complaints in regard to the quality of a single article used upon the table—that of butter. But this was at a time when that particular article was exceedingly scarce and high in the market, and the difficulty was remedied as soon as practicable.

RUMORS NOT BASED UPON ANY SUBSTANTIAL FOUNDATION.

The committee have had full and free conversation with many of the present graduating class, including one who has occupied during the year the position of captain of the mess hall. These young gentlemen positively assert that since last September the quantity, quality, and variety of the food furnished at the hall has been entirely satisfactory to every one, so far as their knowledge extends, and that even previous to the first of September they were not aware of any such complaint or ground of complaint as to warrant the formal action of an investigating committee.

QUALITY OF FOOD TESTED.

The members of this committee, individually, have visited the mess hall on several occasions while the meals were being served, and have themselves personally tested the quality of the provisions furnished, mode of cooking, &c., all of which have met with their entire approval, and your committee beg leave to append hereto for the information of the Board of Visitors a printed copy of the bill of fare, which is posted in the mess hall daily, and which is strictly adhered to, unless varied by special direction of the superintendent.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND VARIETY OF FOOD FURNISHED APPROVED.

From their own personal observation, as well as from reliable evidence from other sources, your committee are entirely satisfied that the quality of the food daily furnished to the cadets is the very best that the market affords, and that the quantity is abundant and generally more than is consumed at the table. And as to variety, the committee think that an examination of the bill of fare will be sufficient to satisfy any one at all familiar with such matters that in no college, academy, or other educational institution in the country where *students* take their meals in common, is better or more wholesome food furnished or in greater variety or abundance than is furnished at the cadets' mess hall.

Fourth.—The expediency of increasing the local rank, pay, and allowances of the adjutant of the Military Academy.

ADJUTANT OF THE POST.

Many of the reasons which the committee have urged for the increase of the pay and allowances of the superintendent and commandant of cadets will also apply to the adjutant. But there are other reasons why, not only that his pay and allowances should be increased, but that his local rank should also be increased.

VARIETY AND ARDUOUS CHARACTER OF THE DUTIES OF THE ADJUTANT.

The office of adjutant at this post is one of especial importance. It requires experience and capacity as well as indefatigable application. He is more continuously and incessantly employed than any other officer (except the superintendent) on the post. His duties involve the usual duties of an adjutant general for a command of some five hundred enlisted men; but these are greatly increased by the duties pertaining to the academy, such as the custody and keeping of its records, the correspondence with the parents and guardians of the cadets, the keeping of the daily marks at all recitations, demerits, punishments, &c., &c., most of which being in triplicate, impose upon the adjutant and assistants a burdensome duty.

INCREASE OF LOCAL RANK, PAY, AND EMOLUMENTS OF ADJUTANT RECOMMENDED.

The position of the adjutant is now by law that of a lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry. The committee respectfully recommend that the present law be so modified that the officer holding the position of adjutant of the Military Academy, whatever may be his rank in the army, *be endowed with the local rank, pay, and allowances of an adjutant general of the lowest grade in the army, that of major.*

Fifth.—The expediency of an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for the deposit and proper display of arms, trophies, &c., &c.

TROPHIES AND RELICS SCATTERED ABOUT THE POST—NO PROPER PLACE FOR THEIR DEPOSIT OR DISPLAY.

This is a most important subject, and, in the judgment of the committee, worthy of immediate attention.

There is in the museum and scattered about in various parts of the post a large number of trophies and other valuable and interesting articles of national interest and national pride, that have been sent here from time to time for preservation, which cannot be properly displayed, or protected even, for want of a suitable building for that purpose. Many of the larger articles are in exposed situations about the grounds, while the smaller ones are crowded into a single room in the third story of the academic building, which by courtesy is called the museum, but which is entirely insufficient for the proper arrangement or exhibition of a tenth part of the trophies and relics there deposited. Interesting articles of this description are yearly sent to the academy, and many are already received which cannot be displayed or preserved without suitable provision be made.

THE ERECTION OF A SUITABLE BUILDING FOR DEPOSIT OF TROPHIES RECOMMENDED, THE SAME BUILDING TO CONTAIN RECEPTION ROOM FOR OFFICIAL VISITORS, AND ROOMS FOR PUBLIC RECITATIONS.

It seems, therefore, to the committee to be highly expedient and proper that the early attention of Congress should be called to this subject, and that measures

should be adopted as soon as practicable to secure the erection of a suitable building, not only for the deposit, safe-keeping, and display of these valuable relics and trophies, but which shall also contain proper halls or apartments for the reception of official visitors and distinguished strangers, and for the public examination of the different classes of cadets, all of which are now very much needed.

Sixth.—The expediency of recommending an annual appropriation for the entertainment of official visitors, &c.

This subject having already been considered in connection with the subject of an increase of the pay and emoluments of the superintendent and commandant of cadets, further comment is deemed unnecessary. The committee are of opinion that such an appropriation is inexpedient.

Seventh.—The necessity of better accommodation for the military band of the post.

BAND.

The committee have carefully examined the quarters now occupied by the band, and are unanimously of the opinion that they are entirely unfit for the purposes for which they are used. They are old board structures, built in 1829, very much dilapidated, and wholly unfit for habitation, especially in winter.

NECESSITY FOR BETTER QUARTERS FOR USE OF THE BAND AND FIELD MUSIC—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THIS PURPOSE RECOMMENDED.

A proper building can be erected of sufficient capacity to conveniently accommodate both the band and field music, and such an one as would be in keeping with the other public buildings at the post, at an expense of from eight to ten thousand dollars, and an appropriation for this purpose is earnestly recommended.

Eighth.—The insufficiency of the compensation of the assistant librarian.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN—IMPORTANCE OF RETAINING HIM.

The assistant librarian has held his present position for more than twenty years, drawing only the pay of a soldier. He has qualified himself so well, and is so entirely familiar with the library, and with every duty connected with his position, that his services are regarded by the superintendent, professors, and other members of the academic staff, as indispensable. Should he vacate his post, it would be an exceedingly difficult matter to find a substitute—certainly not for anything like the compensation heretofore allowed. He is willing to remain for a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

INCREASE OF PAY OF LIBRARIAN RECOMMENDED.

This sum appears to the committee to be exceedingly reasonable, especially in view of the importance of the office and the acknowledged qualifications of the incumbent, and they therefore recommend that the present assistant librarian be retained in his present position as a civil officer, and that he be allowed for his services an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

N. A. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts,
Chairman of the Committee.

H. H. SIBLEY, of Minnesota.

H. G. WELLS, of Michigan.

RICHARD CHENERY, of California.

WEST POINT, June 13, 1867.

REPORT
OF
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
October 1, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with the direction of the Secretary of War, as communicated in the circular addressed by you to the chiefs of bureaus of this department, of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this bureau during the past twelve months, or since the date of my last official report.

The operations of the bureau during this period are briefly presented by the following summary:

1. Number of records of military courts received, reviewed, and registered, eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-two, (11,432.)

2. Number of special reports made as to the regularity of judicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions of law referred for the opinion of the bureau, two thousand one hundred and thirty-five, (2,135.)

There has been but a single change in the conduct of the bureau and the *status* of its officers during the year, viz., in the detailing, by the order of the Secretary of War, of the assistant judge advocate general and of four judge advocates for service at the headquarters, respectively, of the five military districts established by the act of Congress of March 2d last. From official reports of the district commanders, and other communications, I am led to believe that the services of these officers have been of an important and valuable character. The satisfactory manner in which they are represented as having performed their duties—which have been both of an advisory and judicial character—is deemed especially to vindicate the policy of Congress in retaining in the army a small body of officers instructed in military and common law, by constituting the corps of judge advocates a part of the permanent regular establishment.

Respectfully submitted:

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Major General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General of the Army.

REPORT

OF

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the quartermasters' department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

No. 1.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On the 1st July, 1866, the balance of appropriation in the treasury undrawn was	\$45,189,331 52	
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867..	11,621,637 33	
Appropriation for national cemeteries, act July 28, 1866	\$50,000 00	
Appropriation for national cemeteries, act February 22, 1867	750,000 00	
Appropriation for fire-proof buildings at Schuylkill arsenal, Pennsylvania.....	146,000 00	
Appropriation for fire-proof buildings at Jeffersonville, Indiana	150,000 00	
	1,096,000 00	
Transfer appropriation warrant No. 60.....	15,000,000 00	
Amount credited from sales and other sources during the fiscal year 1867.....	3,442,913 28	
Total		\$76,349,822 11
Requisitions on the treasury in favor of disbursing officers in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867	36,067,755 93	
Settlements at the treasury, not paid through disbursing officers.....	2,897,812 28	
		38,965,568 21
Balance		37,384,313 92
Deduct appropriation for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.....	13,115,979 75	
Also one-hundred-day volunteers	4,987,547 18	
And contingencies of the army.....	101,441 44	
		18,204,968 37
Balance remaining June 30, 1867		19,179,345 55

No. 2.—ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS.

On the 30th of June, 1866, the termination of the preceding fiscal year, the unsettled balances charged against disbursing officers (after deducting the disbursements ascertained from accounts which had passed the required administrative examination of this office) amounted, in the last annual report, to

\$327,656,182 01

From which there is to be made a deduction of the amount of disbursements, as ascertained from accounts for periods prior to and of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, which had been received and registered, but of which the required administrative examination had not been made, viz:

Prior to the fiscal year	\$237, 674, 543 91	
During the fiscal year.....	106, 299, 321 80	
		\$343, 973, 865 71
Less amount shown to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c	25, 864, 210 53	
		<u>\$318, 109, 655 18</u>

Leaving an outstanding balance June 30, 1866, charged to disbursing officers, of.....		9, 546, 532 83
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Which was made up as follows, viz:

1st. Amount of requisitions drawn during the fiscal year 1866, the accounts for disbursement of which had not been received at this office.....	\$920, 607 93	
A large portion of this, although remitted during the fiscal year, could not have been received before its termination, and could not, therefore, be accounted for during that fiscal year; the greater portion had doubtless been accounted for direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department, as required by the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.		
2d. Amount in the hands of officers, to be accounted for hereafter.....	8, 625, 924 90	<u>9, 546, 532 83</u>

Of this latter amount the sum of one million one hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty cents (\$1,162,288 60) was amount of requisitions drawn during the fiscal years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, in favor of officers, not taken up in their accounts received at this office, viz:

In the fiscal year 1862.....	\$949, 682 60	
In the fiscal year 1863.....	7, 055 00	
In the fiscal year 1864.....	150, 966 00	
In the fiscal year 1865.....	54, 585 00	
		<u>\$1, 162, 288 60</u>

The sum of seven million four hundred sixty-three thousand six hundred thirty-six ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ dollars was amount in hands of officers unaccounted for (as ascertained from balances found due the government upon examination of the last accounts received and from receipts for advances made to officers during the fiscal years 1864, 1865, and 1866) by officers whose accounts had been rendered.....	7, 463, 636 30
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Of this amount the sum of five million five hundred twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents (\$5,527,122 22) was the amount of balances found due the government upon examination of the last accounts received in the fiscal year 1866.....	\$5, 527, 122 22
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The balance, one million nine hundred thirty-six thousand five hundred fourteen ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀ dollars (\$1,936,514 08,) was the amount of the receipts for advances made to officers for disbursement during the fiscal years 1864, 1865, and 1866, not taken up in the accounts received at this office, as before stated..	1, 936, 514 08
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The greater portion of this had probably been accounted for direct to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, as required by the act of Congress, before referred to.

Total amount, as above	<u>8, 625, 924 90</u>
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Balance for which the accounts had not received the required administrative examination of this office, as above reported \$327,656,188 01

To which are to be added—

1st. Remittances in July, 1866	\$1,357,135 85	
Remittances in August, 1866	5,354,800 69	
Remittances in September, 1866 ..	3,114,095 67	
Remittances in October, 1866	3,074,375 40	
Remittances in November, 1866 ..	2,107,799 07	
Remittances in December, 1866 ..	2,581,135 41	
Remittances in January, 1867	4,250,749 94	
Remittances in February, 1867 ..	4,071,967 40	
Remittances in March, 1867	2,281,496 45	
Remittances in April, 1867	2,703,283 71	
Remittances in May, 1867	2,143,904 13	
Remittances in June, 1867	3,027,012 21	
		36,067,755 93

2d. Proceeds of sales of property, rents of buildings, &c., ascertained by the accounts examined during the fiscal year 1867, viz:

Accruing in the fiscal year 1863 ..	\$1,825 30
Accruing in the fiscal year 1864 ..	41,904 62
Accruing in the fiscal year 1865 ..	5,284,606 73
Accruing in the fiscal year 1866 ..	24,526,032 52
Accruing in the fiscal year 1867 ..	2,566,403 07

32,423,772 24

Total to be accounted for 396,147,716 18

From which are to be deducted the disbursements and the amount returned to the treasury by officers, as ascertained from accounts which have passed the required administrative examination of this office, viz:

Disbursements prior to the fiscal year (the accounts of which had not passed the required administrative examination in time for the last annual report)

	\$294,567,601 42
In the month of July, 1866	2,080,721 29
In the month of August, 1866	2,263,310 95
In the month of September, 1866 ..	2,467,061 62
In the month of October, 1866	2,732,942 72
In the month of November, 1866	2,454,578 49
In the month of December, 1866	2,052,974 33
In the month of January, 1867	512,259 03
In the month of February, 1867	263,657 17
In the month of March, 1867	133,720 28
In the month of April, 1867	72,472 79
In the month of May, 1867	63,758 50
In the month of June, 1867	63,115 30

309,738,171 89

Amount returned to the treasury..... 5,578,843 08

315,317,019 97

Balance due June 30, 1867 80,830,696 21

From which there is to be made a further deduction of the amount of disbursements and the amount returned to the treasury, as ascertained from accounts for periods prior to and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, which have been received and registered, but of which the required administrative examination has not been made, viz:

Amount prior to the fiscal year 1867 ..	\$28,817,155 75
Amount in the fiscal year 1867	18,634,106 99

Total..... 47,451,262 74

Less amount shown to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c..... 1,241,842 50

46,209,420 24

Leaving a balance June 30, 1867, charged to disbursing officers of..... \$34,621,275 97

Which is made up as follows, viz:

1st. Amount of requisitions drawn in favor of officers and not taken up in their accounts received at this office, viz:

In the fiscal year 1862	\$949,682 60
In the fiscal year 1863	7,055 00
In the fiscal year 1864	150,966 00
In the fiscal year 1865 .....	.....
In the fiscal year 1866	3,826 93
In the fiscal year 1867	3,273,123 24

Total..... \$4,384,653 77

2d. Amount of advances made to officers for disbursements not taken up, as ascertained from the accounts received at this office, viz:

Prior to the fiscal year 1867.....	\$2,518,752 62
In the fiscal year 1867	332,114 20

Total..... 2,850,866 82

3d. Amount in the hands of officers and agents accounted for as balances due the government, ascertained upon examination of their last accounts received.....

5,726,948 53

The remainder, to wit, \$21,658,806 85, is involved in balances in the hands of officers and money returned to the treasury, the details of which can only be given after further investigation, which it is impossible to make in time for this report.....

21,658,806 85

34,621,275 97

The amounts of accounts which, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, passed the administrative examination of this office, and were transmitted to the treasury for final settlement, were, viz:

1st. For regular supplies, viz:

Fuel	\$6,496,254 29
Forage.....	43,680,464 19
Straw.....	265,077 58
Stationery	1,240,433 42

51,682,229 48

2d. For incidental expenses of the army, viz:

Postage.....	\$495,896 68
Expenses of courts-martial.....	653,868 20
Express and escorts.....	61,884 60
Burial expenses.....	266,183 89
Guides, interpreters, and spies ..	355,533 46
Clerks and agents	6,247,975 81
Pay of wagon and forage masters ..	6,446 86
Laborers.....	13,649,100 98
Soldiers on constant labor	321,662 95
Hire of veterinary surgeons.....	94,843 22
Office furniture.....	156,872 19
Medicine for horses and other animals ..	178,677 09
Forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools	168,131 49
Horses and mule shoes, nails, iron and steel for shoeing	824,479 66
Picket rope	1,126 19
Apprehension of deserters	319,844 61

23,802,597 88

3d. Cavalry and artillery horses.....

16,799,366 55

4th. Transportation and supplies of prisoners, &c.....

426,904 70

5th. Telegraph for military purposes and expense in operating the same.....

1,249,902 76

6th. Barracks and quarters, viz:

For rent.....	\$3,907,225 95
For repairs and construction.....	12,768,479 85

16,675,605 80

7th. Mileage, transportation of officers and baggage....

904,288 67



8th. Transportation, viz:		
Of clothing.....	\$493,395 29	
Of subsistence	5,256,402 29	
Of ordnance	1,093,365 50	
Of troops and supplies	122,987,330 91	
		\$129,835,493 99
9th. Purchase of stoves		538,289 85
10th. For material for and amount expended in the purchase and preparation of clothing, camp and garrison equipage		66,931,089 68
11th. Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers...		67,287 74
12th. For the construction and maintenance of the gun-boat fleet proper		5,032 93
13th. For the purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rams		21,686 65
14th. Special expenditures for other departments and under special appropriations, viz:		
For medical department.....	\$39,929 28	
For ordnance department.....	8,109 01	
For pay department.....	244 50	
For subsistence department.....	1,688 59	
For engineer department	40,975 30	
For army contingencies	277,462 37	
For Provost Marshal General's department	22,101 50	
For Navy Department	282 62	
For Adjutant General's department	343 90	
For signal service	1,734 09	
For Freedmen's Bureau.....	41,394 11	
For Indian department.....	409 60	
		434,674 87
For 20 per cent. additional compensation	5,523 65	
For national cemeteries	394,734 49	
For secret service	12,094 67	
For special service.....	68 91	
		412,421 72
		\$309,787,373 5
Less amount of errors, &c., ascertained in officers' accounts		49,201 6
Total		309,738,171 9

From the above statement it will be seen that during the past year accounts to the amount of \$309,738,171 89 have passed the official examination of this office, prior to transmission to the Treasury for final examination and payment. They number 11,130, and 1,544 accounts remain in this office to be examined, relating to disbursements amounting to \$47,451,262 74.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of \$242,135,652 75.

PUBLIC ANIMALS.

During the past fiscal year there were purchased in the various military departments and districts, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-three (11,193) cavalry horses, at an average cost of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$156 95.) Of these, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (5,929) were purchased in the military division of the Missouri; one thousand four hundred and ninety (1,490) in the military division of the Pacific; ten (10) in the department of the Cumberland; eight (8) in the department of the East; one hundred and seventy-five (175) in the department of the lakes; three thousand two hundred and twelve (3,212) in the department of the gulf, and three hundred and sixty-nine (369) in the department of Washington.

There were purchased fifty-eight (58) artillery horses, at an average cost of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$174 78.)

There were also purchased four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-five (4,835) mules, at an average cost of one hundred and fifty dollars, eighteen cents (\$150 18.) Of these, four thousand three hundred and eighty-two (4,382) were purchased in the military division of the Missouri; two hundred and twenty (220) in the military division of the Pacific; one hundred and thirty-three (133) in the department of the Cumberland, and one hundred (100) in the fifth military district.

The sales of surplus or unserviceable public animals during the fiscal year amounted to the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-four cents (\$268,572 24.) In this connection it may be proper to state that the sales of public animals since the close of active hostilities, in 1865, amount to the sum of sixteen million two hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-six cents, (\$16,246,716 46.)

Reports received at this office during the fiscal year show that there were lost to the service by disease and other casualties, at the various depots or posts, one thousand two hundred and ninety-two (1,292) cavalry horses and one thousand six hundred and eighty-five (1,685) mules. Of this number, ninety-nine (99) horses and three hundred and forty-two (342) mules were reported as stolen from the posts on the plains which have been subject to Indian depredations.

FORAGE AND STRAW.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were on hand in the quartermasters' department, two hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty-two (232,442) bushels of corn; three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (301,773) bushels of oats; fourteen thousand nine hundred and eight (14,908) tons of hay, and two hundred and fifteen (215) tons of straw.

There have been purchased and issued during the fiscal year, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred and six (497,606) bushels of corn; one million two hundred and two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine (1,202,139) bushels of oats; thirty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-one (32,321) tons of hay; and three thousand one hundred and ninety-four (3,194) tons of straw, making a total consumption, during the year, of seven hundred and thirty thousand and forty-eight (730,048) bushels of corn; one million five hundred and three thousand nine hundred and twelve (1,503,912) bushels of oats; forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one (47,231) tons of hay, and three thousand four hundred and nine (3,409) tons of straw.

FUEL.

There were on hand on the 1st of July, 1866, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-nine (39,269) cords of wood, four thousand four hundred and thirty-eight (4,438) tons of bituminous coal, and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-four (24,744) tons of anthracite coal.

There were purchased during the fiscal year sixty-three thousand one hundred and three (63,103) cords of wood, five thousand three hundred and twenty-nine (5,329) tons of bituminous coal, and ten thousand three hundred and fifty-one (10,351) tons of anthracite coal.

A large proportion of the wood consumed in the military divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific was cut by the troops; the remainder was purchased under contract.

The quartermasters' department has on hand, at Barrancas, Florida, a large

quantity of surplus steamer coal, estimated at about seven thousand (7,000) tons, accumulated at that point during the war to meet the probable wants of combined military and naval expeditions operating in the gulf.

Arrangements for the sale of this coal to the Navy Department are now being made.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

The supply of clothing and equipage on hand is large, and no purchases of regular-sized articles of clothing will be necessary during the next fiscal year.

It will probably be necessary to purchase a few articles of equipage, but, as the proceeds of the sale of surplus and damaged property will far exceed the purchases on this account, as well as the expenses for storage and safe-keeping of the stock now on hand, no appropriation for clothing and equipage will be required for the next fiscal year.

The manufacture and purchase of clothing, equipage, and material, which ceased with the termination of the war, have not been recommenced during the past fiscal year. It has been necessary, however, to provide a few articles of clothing of unusual sizes or proportions, the supply of these having become exhausted by issues to the army. The general stock on hand has been more than ample to meet all the wants of the army during the year.

The duties in connection with this branch of the department have been principally confined to the distribution of supplies from the principal depots to the various military posts throughout the country, and to the continuation of the work, commenced immediately after the close of the rebellion, of concentrating supplies at as few available points as possible, having in view facilities of communication with the localities to which supplies were to be sent and a reduction of rent and other expenses arising from the maintenance of separate depots.

The work of re-inspecting the stores thus concentrated has been continued and all articles found damaged and unserviceable have been condemned and sold, as provided by law. Where the articles have been properly packed with petroleum paper and carefully handled and stored, the percentage of those damaged has been very small. In other cases, especially with blankets and other articles of loose texture, when not packed with petroleum paper, the percentage has been great.

The accompanying statement A shows the quantity of clothing and equipage on hand at the various depots at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Statement B sets forth the quantity of damaged and irregular clothing and equipage ordered sold at auction during the fiscal year.

Statement C is an exhibit of the serviceable clothing and equipage sold during the same period. The proceeds of the sale of clothing during the year amounted to four hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$483,830 56.)

By the act of Congress approved July 14, 1866, the President of the United States was authorized to place at the disposal, without charge, of the city authorities of Portland, Maine, such clothing, condemned or ordered sold, and such surplus camp and garrison equipage and hospital furniture on hand as could be spared from the army, for the use of families rendered houseless and destitute by the recent conflagration in that city. Issues of clothing and equipage were consequently made by the quartermasters' department. The accompanying statement D shows the quantity thus distributed.

Issues of clothing were also made under the act approved March 22, 1867, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier who was an inmate of any regularly constituted soldiers' home in the United States out of the stock on hand in the quartermasters' department. The accompanying statement E shows the quantity issued under that authority.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Orders have been issued from this office, during the fiscal year, for the erection of the necessary buildings for a two-company post at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York; for a regiment of infantry at Petersburg, Virginia; for a company of artillery at Richmond, Virginia; for three companies at Brownsville, Texas; for a fire-proof warehouse at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for quarters for four companies at the foot of the Wichita mountains; for one company of artillery at Fort Foote, Maryland; and additional quarters for the officers stationed at Fort Adams, Rhode Island; besides stables, post hospitals, wharves, &c., at various other places.

The fund of one million dollars, (\$1,000,000,) known as the sheltering fund, which was placed under direction of Lieutenant General Sherman, for use in providing comfort and shelter for the troops on the plains, has been applied to the purposes for which it was intended, but no special reports on the subject have been received.

There have been sold at public auction, during the fiscal year, about one thousand (1,000) temporary buildings, principally in towns and cities from which the military forces have been withdrawn, amounting in the aggregate to about one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, (\$112,000.)

By the second section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, approved July 13, 1866, the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars (\$146,000) was appropriated for the erection of fire-proof buildings at or near Schuylkill arsenal, Pennsylvania, to be used as storehouses for government property at that post.

Under this authority the quartermasters' department, on the 13th of April last, entered into a contract with A. Grant & Co. to furnish, at their own risk and expense, all the material and work necessary for a fire-proof storehouse and its appurtenances upon the lot of ground belonging to the United States on the Schuylkill river, in the city of Philadelphia, and to finish and complete the same according to certain plans and specifications agreed upon by the parties to the agreement, and to have the same completed, ready for occupation, and delivered to the United States, on or before the 13th of March, 1868, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand and eight hundred dollars, (\$138,800.)

The general plan and specifications provide for a building 200 feet by 150 feet, three stories and a basement, to be perfectly fire-proof, and constructed principally of stone, brick, and iron, and covered with slate, laid on iron rafters.

This building is now completed up to the second story, leaving two stories yet to be finished. It is expected that it will be ready for occupation in December next.

The quantity of storage room thus furnished will be fifty-one thousand (51,000) feet superficial floor surface, or 537,745 feet cubical contents.

By the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved February 2, 1867, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War in the erection of fire-proof buildings at or near the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, to be used as storehouses of government property; but as the United States does not own any land at or near that city, and as no appropriation has been made for the purchase of land as a site for the buildings above referred to, no part of the above appropriation has been expended.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeterial operations have been carried forward with energy during the past fiscal year.

The total number of cemeteries in the United States in which are interred the bodies of United States soldiers is three hundred and eight, (308,) of which number eighty-one (81) are designated as national cemeteries.

The total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries is two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, (251,827,) of which two hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six (238,666) are interred in the national cemeteries.

Seventy-six thousand two hundred and sixty-three (76,263) bodies are yet to be interred in these cemeteries, making a total number, when the latter are completed, of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ninety, (328,090.)

The number of rebel prisoners of war interred is twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (20,861.)

The estimated cost of permanent fencing for the cemeteries is seven hundred and nine thousand dollars, (\$709,000.)

The estimated amount of the expenditure previously made on account of cemeteries is one million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. (\$1,737,000.)

It is estimated that the total cost of the cemeteries when completed will amount to three million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$3,500,000.)

Tabular statements, showing the number of cemeteries in each of the military departments and divisions, the number of bodies interred therein, and of the estimated expenditures and cost, are transmitted, marked F.

There have been published from this office twelve volumes of rolls of honor, embracing a list of ninety-nine thousand and ninety-two (99,092) names of deceased United States soldiers, with their places of interment.

In addition to the above, the names of eighty thousand (80,000) Union prisoners who died in the south have been collected for publication in future volumes.

The names of about thirteen thousand (13,000) rebel prisoners of war who died and were interred at the north have also been collected and alphabetically arranged for future publication, if deemed advisable.

OCEAN AND LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the number of vessels chartered, impressed, and otherwise employed in the service of the quartermasters' department on the oceans and lakes, was three hundred and fifty-two (352.)

The reduction of the army to the peace establishment has enabled the department to discharge all chartered vessels permanently employed, and to sell, with some trifling exceptions, all belonging to the transportation service.

The ordinary channels of commerce were found amply sufficient to provide on short notice all the transportation required by the department, at fair mercantile rates, and at an expense much less than by vessels owned or chartered by the government.

The only vessel which has been lost during the year, belonging to the quartermasters' department, was a small tug called the *Islander*, whose value did not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.)

From returns received at this office, it appears that during the fiscal year there were transported by the quartermasters' department, on the oceans and lakes, fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-nine (14,459) persons in the service of the United States, two hundred and sixty-nine (269) animals, and twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty (21,330) tons of public freight.

The total cost of this transportation amounted to one million and ninety thousand dollars (\$1,090,000.)

RAIL AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

The termination of the rebellion by the proclamation of the President, of August 20, 1866, rendered it impracticable to enforce the military rates prescribed by the circular of the Quartermaster General of May 1, 1862, against the consent of the railroad companies, and the dissatisfaction with these rates became so general early in the year that it was determined to relinquish them, and to pay the railroad companies for their services after March 1, 1867, the rates of their respective tariffs, unless lower rates should be agreed upon.

The loss of a uniform rate is to be regretted, but there is no authority of law to enforce one, and the diversity of interests of the railroad companies in a country so extensive as this is too great to admit of a hope that any uniform rate can be agreed upon by all these companies which would be advantageous to the government. A uniform system, however, for the transaction of business between the government and the railroad companies has been retained, and will greatly facilitate the settlement of accounts.

This department has, during the fiscal year, for the first time been able to avail itself of the Union Pacific railroad in forwarding its supplies to posts on the plains west of the Missouri river.

At the close of the fiscal year the Omaha branch of this road transported the military stores as far as Fort Sedgwick, the branch from Kansas city as far as Fort Harker, thus saving in the former case three hundred and ninety-eight (398) miles, in the latter two hundred and fifteen (215) miles of wagon transportation.

After inviting, by public advertisement, proposals for the transportation of military stores by wagon transportation on the western frontier, the usual annual contracts were awarded as follows:

April 4, on route No. 1, from the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific railroad and certain other named points, to posts and depots in Nebraska west of longitude one hundred and two degrees (102°;) in Montana, south of latitude forty six degrees (46°;) in Dakota, west of longitude one hundred and four degrees (104°;) in Idaho, south of latitude forty-four degrees (44°,) and east of longitude one hundred and fourteen degrees (114°,) and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude forty degrees (40°,) to Wells, Fargo, & Co., at the following rates: From April 1, to August 31, 1867, inclusive, at one dollar and sixty-four cents (\$1 64) per hundred pounds per hundred miles; from September 1 to December 31, 1867, inclusive, at one dollar and ninety-nine cents (\$1 99) per hundred pounds per hundred miles, and from January 1 to March 31, 1868, inclusive, at two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50) per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

April 4, on route No. 2, from Fort Riley, or such posts as may be determined upon, on the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to posts or depots in Kansas, in Colorado, south of latitude forty degrees (40°,) and to Fort Union, New Mexico, to John E. Reeside, at the following rates: From April 1 to September 30, 1867, inclusive, at one dollar and twenty-eight cents (\$1 28) per hundred pounds per hundred miles; from October 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868, inclusive, at two dollars and thirty-four cents (\$2 34) per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

March 11, on route No. 3, from Fort Union New Mexico, to the posts and depots in New Mexico, &c., to Mitchell & Craig, at the following rates: April, one dollar (\$1) per hundred pounds per hundred miles; May, one dollar and thirty cents (\$1 30;); June, one dollar and forty-five cents (\$1 45;); July, August, and September, one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1 75;); October, one dollar and ninety cents (\$1 90;); November and December, one dollar and ninety-five cents (\$1 95;); January, 1868, one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1 65;); February and March, 1878, one dollar and fifty cents (\$1 50.)

March 18, on route No. 4, from Saint Paul or Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to

posts or depots in that State and in Dakota lying east of the Missouri river, to Charles A. Ruffee, at the following rates: April, at one dollar and thirty-one and one-quarter cents (\$1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. May to October, inclusive, at one dollar and twenty-seven and one-quarter cents (\$1 27 $\frac{1}{4}$) per hundred pounds per hundred miles; and from November, 1867, to March, 1868, inclusive, at one dollar and thirty-one and one-quarter cents (\$1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$) per hundred miles.

So far as reports on this subject have been received at this office, the contractors on routes Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are performing the service required of them in an acceptable manner.

Early in the season it became apparent that the contractor on route No. 2 would fail to carry out the stipulations of his contract.

After receiving notice that he would be required to provide transportation for a certain quantity of stores, he failed to be in readiness for the same.

The 13th article of his contract provides that "in case of failure by reason of deficiency in quality or quantity of the means of transportation furnished, or from any other cause on the part of the said John E. Reeside to be in readiness to meet the demands and requirements made upon him for transportation under this contract, or agreement, after due notice shall have been given to him or his agents, as provided for in article four of this agreement, then the officer or authorized agent of the quartermasters' department charged with the duty of forwarding the stores and supplies shall have power to supply the deficiency either by purchase, hire, or special contract, as the said officer or agent may elect, and the said John E. Reeside may be charged with the difference of the cost or expense thus incurred."

Under this article a special contract was made on the 27th of June, 1867, by Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton, with Richard Kitchen, of Leavenworth county, Kansas, for the transportation of about one and one-half (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) million pounds at the following rates:

To Fort Hayes, Kansas, at one dollar and sixty cents (\$1 60) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. To Fort Harker, at one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1 65) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. To Fort Wallace, at one dollar and fifty-six cents (\$1 56) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. To Fort Dodge, at one dollar and fifty-eight cents (\$1 58) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. To Fort Lyon, at one dollar and fifty-four cents (\$1 54) per hundred pounds per hundred miles. To Fort Union, at one dollar and forty-five cents (\$1 45) per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

Following this, the contractor still failing to supply the necessary transportation required of him, on the 20th of July Brevet Brigadier General Easton made another special contract with Bulkley and Kitchen for the transportation of all the stores on this route during the remainder of the current year, at two dollars and sixteen and one-half cents (\$2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$) per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

Both special contracts were made after due public notice, and the latter when Richard Kitchen declined to transport any greater quantity of stores under his contract of June 27th than was provided for in said contract.

On the first of July, 1866, the indebtedness of the southern railroads to the government amounted to six million five hundred and seventy thousand and seventy-four dollars and five cents (\$6,570,074 05.)

On the 30th June, 1867, this amount was reduced to five million nine hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and ten cents (\$5,921,372 10.)

The annexed table G exhibits the indebtedness of the several roads in detail, and shows the amount of payments made by each.

During the year the Macon and Western, the South Carolina, and the Muscogee railroads have discharged their indebtedness in full.

The transportation by river during the year has been performed almost exclusively by special contracts—the government not owning any river vessels.

The number of troops and the quantity of supplies transported by rail, river, stage, and wagon, as shown by the reports received at this office to the 20th September, were as follows :

Passengers, seventy-three thousand one hundred and ninety-six, (73,196.)

Animals, seven thousand one hundred and ninety-four, (7,194.)

Public freight, three hundred and six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven tons, (306,567.)

The total amount paid for such transportation is four million and forty-eight thousand dollars (\$4,048,000.)

CLAIMS.

The number and amount of claims received, acted upon, and awaiting action in this office during the fiscal year are as follows :

24,417 claims presented, amounting to.....	\$13,924,764 10
5,408 claims approved, amounting to	5,440,041 48
6,513 claims not allowed, amounting to.....	3,613,866 99
12,496 claims awaiting action, amounting to.....	4,870,855 63
Total.....	<u>13,924,764 10</u>

A large portion of the claims reported as "awaiting action" are held for reports of officers to whom they have been referred for investigation and report.

Among those reported "not allowed" are many that have been rejected for want of sufficient evidence, which may be furnished, or for imperfections which may be corrected hereafter.

REORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

On the first July, 1866, the organization of the quartermasters' department was as follows :

Quartermaster General with the rank of brigadier general.....	1
Assistant quartermasters general with the rank of colonel.....	3
Deputy quartermasters general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.....	4
Quartermasters with rank of major *.....	11
Assistant quartermasters with rank of captain.....	48
Military storekeepers.....	12
Total.....	<u>79</u>

All vacancies in the corps at this time were filled. In addition to the above there were at the commencement of the fiscal year in the military service one hundred and seven (107) assistant quartermasters of volunteers.

By the act approved 28th July, 1866, the organization of the department was constituted as follows:

Quartermaster General with rank of brigadier general.....	1
Assistant quartermasters general with rank of colonel.....	6
Deputy quartermasters general with rank of lieutenant colonel.....	10
Quartermasters with rank of major.....	15
Assistant quartermasters with rank of captain.....	44
Military storekeepers with rank of captain.....	16
Total.....	<u>92</u>

* Under the act of 3d August, 1861, three assistant quartermasters had been promoted to be quartermasters, increasing the number from eight (8) to eleven (11.)

The enclosure herewith (H) shows the changes which have been made in the quartermasters' department under the operation of this and previous laws affecting it.

Five assistant quartermasters general have been retired from active service. As will be seen from the enclosure referred to, the number of volunteer officers in the department has been reduced from one hundred and seven (107) to thirty-one (31.) These reductions were made as rapidly as the interests of the service would permit, those remaining in the department at the close of the year being fully employed upon important duties.

It has been found that the number of officers of the quartermasters' department, as authorized by the thirteenth section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, is inadequate to the prompt performance of the duties devolving upon them, and it has been necessary in consequence thereof to keep in service a number of assistant quartermasters of volunteers, and also to obtain the assignment of company officers as acting assistant quartermasters, and in some instances to employ agents.

There are serious objections to this system. The company officers are required with their respective companies, and neither they nor the agents employed are bonded officers.

Although, as before stated, the number of officers at the department now authorized is insufficient for the performance of the duties thereof, yet the act above referred to provides for reducing the number of majors three, and of captains fourteen, thus increasing the inconvenience already found to exist.

I therefore have the honor respectfully to recommend that so much of section thirteen of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, as provides that "after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur in the grades of major and captain in the department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, and the number of captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers," be repealed, and that there be added to the quartermasters' department so many assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry, as will raise the number of officers of that grade to fifty, and that the vacancies thereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from those persons who have rendered meritorious services in the military service of the United States as assistant quartermasters of volunteers in the late war.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

At the commencement of the present fiscal year, the regular force of clerks, as authorized by law, numbered two hundred and eighty-five (285,) graduated as follows: Six of class four, nineteen of class three, forty-two of class two, and two hundred and eighteen of class one.

A considerable force of temporary clerks was also employed in the examination and analysis of officers' accounts and returns, in order that early settlement with the treasury might be obtained by officers leaving the service. These temporary clerks will be discharged or absorbed by appointment to regular clerkships on the last day of October.

The act of March 14, 1864, section 6, authorizing the appointment of fifteen clerks of class three, thirty-five of class two, and one hundred and ten of class one, provides for their employment "only during the rebellion and for one year thereafter."

Under existing laws, then, the clerical force of this office will be reduced to one hundred and twenty-five (125,) classified as follows: Six of class four, four of class three, seven of class two, and one hundred and eight of class one.

This force will be inadequate to bring up the arrears in this office, and to keep up the examination and analysis of current accounts and returns.

The grade and consequent compensation of these clerks will not command the ability and experience requisite for the important duties required of many of them.

I therefore respectfully recommend that from and after the 1st day of July, 1868, the number of clerks authorized for the office of the Quartermaster General be two hundred (200,) and shall be arranged in classes as follows: twenty (20) of class four, forty (40) of class three, sixty (60) of class two, and eighty (80) of class one.

To the officers of the department who have been assigned to the important duties of chief quartermaster of military divisions, departments, or depots, great credit is due for the able, conscientious, and faithful manner in which they have discharged the highly important duties devolving upon them, and generally to their subordinates for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by them in carrying out the work of reduction and retrenchment, and in the transaction of the various details of business pertaining to the department.

The following is a list of the papers submitted with this report:

- A.—Statement of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1867.
- B.—Statement of damaged and irregular clothing and equipage ordered to be sold at auction during the fiscal year.
- C.—Statement of surplus and serviceable clothing and equipage ordered to be sold at auction during the fiscal year.
- D.—Statement of clothing and equipage issued under act of Congress to the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.
- E.—Statement of clothing issued under act of Congress to the inmates of regularly constituted soldiers' homes.
- F.—Statement of location of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, the expenditure and cost of interment, &c.
- G.—Statement of the indebtedness of railroad companies, for purchases of railway material from the United States, &c., June 30, 1867.
- H.—Annual report of officers of the quartermasters' department, June 30, 1867.
- I.—List of officers of the quartermasters' department who have received promotion by brevet during the fiscal year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

A.—Statement of clothing reported on hand at

Articles of clothing.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Jeffersonville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Fort Leavenworth.	New Orleans.	Fort Monroe.
Uniform coats:								
Engineers.....	4,519	2,300	1,543	1	157	120	3,770	.....
Ordnance.....	52	967	2	5	.....	131	48	.....
Artillery.....	15,492	35,034	3,560	18,058	461	357	9,697	9,159
Infantry.....	74,342	91,154	148,152	38,918	19,335	5,398	6,665	9,399
Uniform jackets:								
Cavalry.....	49,418	77,764	149,271	19,518	65,717	19,872	19,411	9,625
Artillery.....	8,510	21,487	79,610	36,565	8,532	1,875	7,377	11,256
Infantry.....	.....	.....	691	.....	.....	119	.....	.....
Knit.....	.....	.....	5,376	100	328	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Res'e Corps.....	.....	33,904	11,778	4,980	8,451	.....	3,312	1,62
Uniform trousers:								
Footmen.....	21,672	284,608	423,033	21,919	32,621	12,627	354	17,25
Horsemen.....	37,521	75,226	133,028	18,111	37,841	16,172	1,722	20,2
Dark blue.....	2,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overalls.....	4,506	731	6,719	93	8,281	501	2,655	2,6
Drawers, flannel.....	260,296	392,564	573,677	13,835	41,765	36,809	423	16,2
Knit.....	19,806	.....	.....	.....	8,445	.....	1,554	.....
Shirts, flannel.....	80,687	15,332	520,650	544	21,689	7,064	1,045	22,15
Knit.....	126,423	55,231	.....	98,304	84,925	28,564	10,623	37,72
Gray and dark blue.....	27,160	375,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greatcoats, footmen.....	114,371	133,510	281,939	46,590	78,892	10,148	5,524	4,6
Horsemen.....	53,214	67,460	124,199	26,074	56,115	15,890	4,690	2,14
Straps.....	185,886	133,597	278,949	157,289	110,553	40,021	13,112	22,5
Blankets, woollen.....	183,393	156,781	378,569	73,519	60,895	29,018	4,835	22,5
Rubber.....	38,516	110,281	176,502	69,625	53,536	22,837	19,717	7,4
Painted.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	232	3,469	13,24
Ponchos, rubber.....	14,058	97,969	180,296	43,321	9,681	4,456	8,689	.....
Painted.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sack coats, lined.....	288,354	152,000	389,475	5,349	27,268	21,049	8,701	7,7
Unlined.....	110,706	260,918	235,177	18,479	68,213	77	20,874	6,50
Knit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots, sewed.....	148,101	359,616	615,504	305,198	60,196	16,520	2,211 M. S.	66,12
Pegged.....	68,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,399	.....
Boots, sewed.....	62,333	119,814	75,509	20,195	34,457	17,953	20,876	41,20
Pegged.....	31,835	3,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,502 M. S.	.....
Leggings or gaiters.....	2,807	.....	.....	6,218	.....	.....	5,723	.....
Stockings.....	480,360	389,257	454,051	1,787	46,522	23,626	3,648	2,557
Stocks, leather.....	181,128	46,760	93,756	20,179	21,356	19,168	8,191	29,9
Uniform hats.....	59,852	53,494	190,128	41,199	120,219	27,644	3,107	22,5
Caps.....	18	59	.....	.....	20	140	8,667	4,4
Forage caps.....	216,160	135,472	429,816	53,753	88,788	25,221	1,234	10,5
Cap covers.....	4,517	37,990	79,301	.....	15,751	.....	2,836	1,00
Stable frocks.....	58,549	6,071	33,676	3,373	10,843	9,618	1,072	1,3
Sashes.....	6,444	873	4,047	74	1,363	227	965	61
Knapsacks:								
Painted.....	28,079	153,026	358,030	66,065	86,951	15,094	.....	4,53
Patent, rubber, &c.....	11,203	.....	541	.....	.....	411	800	.....
Haversacks:								
Painted.....	110,764	7,614	181,519	2,646	106,850	16,229	7,087	25,52
Patent, rubber, &c.....	236	10,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
Canteens.....	256,136	129,282	345,993	22,408	119,737	10,252	26,871	27,5
Patent, &c.....	.....	.....	1,262	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
Brogans.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,935	.....
Buff overshoes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mittens, wool, and gloves.....	.....	.....	36,568	.....	3,242	.....	.....	1,30

Respectfully submitted :

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 14, 1867.

the various clothing depots, June 30, 1867.

San Francisco.	Fort Snelling.	Boston.	Newbern.	Vietsburg.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Pittsburg.	Chattanooga.	Little Rock.	Baltimore.	Buffalo.	Total on hand.
37												12,447
09	4	14			40							1,335
		1,373			102					688		93,981
6,121	2,650	2,101	413	2,258	2,244	861	268	613	845	1,087	2	413,026
475	1,952	646	640	458	869		300		2,463	145		418,544
	133	1,001		254	2,165		198		1,836	822		181,621
									101			810
		3								122		5,905
												64,362
989	5,316	1,837	582	2,746	2,258	531	162	395	1,334	150	22	830,709
2,156	1,355	1,584	217	580	1,281	62	235		3,794	672	45	351,965
												2,559
4,619	48			2	321				100			31,235
34	14,780	5,429	996	1,980	9,425	1,251	1,183	492	1,379	13	156	1,373,045
	800					15						30,620
4,231	13,144	6,018	4,829	2,564	8,661	1,389	335	864	2,069	9	400	713,686
243	998	2,827		6,606	6,606				573			485,023
												402,535
730	1,542	3,437	573	2,229	1,142	189	680	455	2,033	973	47	687,739
412	1,636	725	444	2,582	319	50	698	114	3,498	603	8	363,873
8,121	1,134	7,673	230	3,878	5,225	184	2,000		7,974		40	979,728
2,696	4,101	2,332	132	2,255	4,422	217	762	296	717	133	68	958,978
4,366	1,973	571	447	2,878	2,377	90			436	1,084		512,882
												32,211
1,473	632	330	127	4,196	5	50		16	165	1,365		366,834
	812											628
1,493	4,404	2,170	372	1,964	3,370	1,055	43	75	1,712	615	30	917,272
5,583	2,817	498	11	2,460	6,526	630	1,270	397	2,409	787		744,613
	573											573
1,699	7,109	7,833	4,952	1,740	7,559	660	559	281	1,524	294	146	1,623,279
				827	700							90,858
150	4,718	218		646		19	1,287	490	523	477	100	398,411
				1,718								40,226
5,658						3,080						20,320
1,027	12,831	6,708	7,215	1,967	26,768		1,765	896	1,052	396	169	1,495,390
8,634	3,686	1,640	171	2,158	45				890	412		426,868
6,540	4,463	1,212	537	4,294	2,224	954	576	451	1,240	1,439		529,175
113												1,943
1,871	2,936	7,454	1,012	4,279	6,466	1,372	409	692	1,293	496		991,235
9,770	1,358		2,293				1,500		16			153,496
224	200			400	370				400			125,701
236	41	89	36	51	189	20		1	571			15,908
4,147	1,227	3,491	78	3,848	946	53	1,344	176	889	442	169	728,638
												12,955
2,823	2,591	3,280	213		3,544	321	1,194	283	900		130	542,047
												11,158
1,379	3,463	3,913	120	3,864	3,174	283	1,396	145	844	976	112	958,853
												2,052
												22,955
627												627
1,599							3					42,713

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Div. Clothing and Equipment.

A.—Statement of camp and garrison equipage reported

Articles of equipage.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Jeffersonville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Fort Leavenworth.	New Orleans.	Fortress Monroe.
Tents:								
Hospital	207	2,209	3,293	505	507	104	12	344
Wall	3,023	2,670	3,081	836	101	193	50	40
Common	5,011	5,641	1,278	9,883	1,349	1,151	169	336
Shelter or D'Abri	103,692	201,553	232,154	33,378	106,506	16,876	34,303	11,543
Miscellaneous	3	1	689	1	1	17		
Tent stoves.	2,698		841	3,569		235	10	154
Bed sacks:								
Single	28,416	2,697	3,599	8,581	5,363	9,638	686	97
Double	168	10,437	3,962	4,149	3,980	5,020	417	84
Mosquito bars:								
Single	15,396	4,492	2,951		3,425	355	2,081	42
Colors:								
Regimental	283	117	337	5	133	16	12	2
National	203	101	278	624	86	21	6	1
Camp	3,362	629	1,762		506	30	144	13
Standards	53	116	640	34	45	3	5	5
Flags:								
Storm	6			17	15	37	5	1
Garrison	20			13	33	5	6	1
Recruiting	959	274	280		46	28	46	13
Ambulance and guldion	628	1,107	2,219	349	125	200	74	17
General hospital	96	74	149	48	30	18	8	1
Post and field	91	283	284	191	72	30	198	3
Signal				11			7	
Designating	3		48	127				
Guldions	170	410	411	46	528	294	29	17
Camp kettles	26,915	32,014	60,301	6,641	10,658	3,921	1,555	1,900
Iron pots	251	149		102	350	1	14	3
Mess pans	66,752	102,160	176,256	33,267	54,072	11,670	26,175	12,546
Pick-axes	13,308	10,075	13,443	4,922	22,431	1,855	4,209	6,637
Axes	17,522	20,084	13,519	4,675	8,796	4,991	316	10,577
Hatchets	33,717	18,384	28,605	4,778	15,840	2,562	472	5,646
Spades	10,041	11,587	26,528	2,292	26,253	2,319	2,508	4,382
Shovels	1,880	9,546	19,063	3,444	8,202	1,871	143	6,140
Bugles	168	729	574	141	1,020	179	3	71
Trumpets	424	901	983	247	771	155	13	42
Drums	919	1,769	1,561	14	674	57	13	7
Fifes	3,347	2,499	3,138	924	1,811	125	76	606
Books:								
Company order	1,928	1,430	5,381	269	1,177	185	225	220
Comp'y clothing account	1,983	920	5,096	351	1,260	164	631	312
Company descriptive	1,998	1,095	5,608	342	1,103	230	539	306
Company morning report	2,696	1,196	5,721	473	1,349	164	640	341
Post order	950	3,059	939	195	76	83	411	101
Post morning report	834	3,566	1,040	274	71	73	350	98
Post letter	830	3,074	1,306	185	76	101	452	87
Post guard report	499	2,216	408	123	61	353	368	143
Regimental general order	544	386	597	151	125	50	24	214
Regimental letter	164	232	633	307	125	63	85	105
Regimental descriptive	198	351	1,051	199	219	75	56	144
Regimental index	451	578	728	239	106	83	62	113
Regimental order	189	691	440	279	132	71	2	129
Brigade letter	29	102	16		17			22
Brigade letter received	31	90			16			25
Brigade order	6	43			12			41
Brigade mem. and endm't	21	31	2		11			15
Brigade field order								50
Brigade general order					13			
Target practice	1,696	123	311	69	73	51	33	
Consolidated morn'g rep't	7			1				
Inspection report		41	7					

Respectfully submitted:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 14, 1867.

on hand at the various clothing depots, June 30, 1867.

San Francisco.	Fort Snelling.	Boston.	Newbern.	Vicksburg.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Pittsburg.	Chattanooga.	Little Rock.	Baltimore.	Buffalo.	Total on hand.
24	30		6	46	6	110	1		11			7,415
163	150	9	20	45	38	12	3		127			10,660
2,600	574		71	128	1,792	2			98			30,103
3,639	234	128	388	2,640	4,000				297			753,411
216	7			115					96			1,089
5									1			8,555
4,434		751	732	496	604	361	50	81	900	10	144	68,380
649	222	658		100	500	100	9		300	5	123	31,602
768				7,442	9,075	1,230			25	10		47,685
6		10		24			1	2	25			974
6		3		13			2	2	5	1		1,352
260	34	55	10	17	5				29			6,976
1		1			3				17			923
18	20	8	1	2	11	3	1	3			1	149
50	10	9		3	5	1		1	3	1		164
79	4	5	1			3			8		3	1,729
			100									4,958
												435
												1,179
												18
												178
92		31	4	22	7			1	256			2,317
442	895	204	192	451	1,085	289	172	22	251		13	147,931
130			47						11			1,093
1,998	638	428	345	701	4,540	215	581	44	253		7	492,648
929	608	214	89	159	342	59	30		153			79,463
710	27	409	165	161	329	41	53	5	148		8	82,924
1,256	476	306	1		575	73	42	71	270	133		113,206
822	284	85	256	125	614	23	50		253			98,522
1		203		142	600	84			166	107	1	51,646
3	29	49	4	35	168	8	4	5	255			3,448
66	64	15			35		3		411			4,134
107	9	22	7	7	64	9	3		40	1	1	5,286
140	11	24	9	72	277	10	5	4	268			13,545
195	2	35	36	149	87	43		5	141			11,578
120	12	44	48	189	121	85		1	70			11,413
146		26	83	152	109	55		12	106	1		11,905
177		30	78	170	84	83		9	133	64		13,308
204	5	56	11		45				35		1	6,171
153	5	62	20		48				32		3	6,629
192	3	66	10		47	4			67		1	6,501
76	4	42	11		116	9			51			4,500
	1	5	15		21	1			22		1	2,156
47	4	6	7	54	18	6			35			1,891
47		5	6	75	56	2		3	76			2,563
50	4	7	7	80	44	4			77			2,635
42		4	9	54	11	3			55			2,111
					19							908
					11							173
					20							122
												83
												50
												27
116	5			14	62	2						2,741
												8
												48

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Div. Clothing and Equipage.

B.

Statement of damaged and irregular clothing and equipage ordered to be sold at public auction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

124 alpaca, yards.	280,954 cap covers.
2,432 axes.	11 caps, navy.
2,071 axes, pick.	109 carriages, drum-stick.
582 bars, mosquito.	25,320 canteens.
8,141 bed sacks, single.	1,600 corks, canteen.
4,453 bed sacks, double.	1,351 chevrons, pairs.
15 bedsteads, wood.	352,858 canvas, pounds.
57 belts, color, and slings.	3 cloth, gray, bales.
393 blankets, painted.	12 castles, hat.
1,605 blankets, rubber.	8,470 cords and tassels, hat.
92,889 blankets, woollen.	212 cords, bugle.
195 blankets, white.	20 cords, trumpet.
502 boots, pairs.	190 cords, drum.
731 bootees, pairs.	200 cords, poncho, foot.
6,068 brogans, pairs.	6 coats, uniform, ordnance.
60 buckram, yards.	173 coats, uniform, engineers.
15 books, company order.	712 coats, uniform, artillery.
55 books, company clothing account.	13,172 coats, uniform, infantry.
12 books, company descriptive.	6,119 coats, uniform, irregular.
42 books, company morning report.	1,758 coats, great, mounted.
4 books, company inspection.	18,271 coats, great, foot.
4 books, post order.	20,736 coats, great, irregular.
7 books, post morning report.	3,926 coats, sack, flannel, lined.
2 books, post guard report.	9,271 coats, sack, flannel, unlined.
3 books, regimental general order.	8,442 cups, tin.
3 books, regimental letter.	4 chisels, box.
15 books, regimental descriptive.	8 chains, Sibley, sets.
19 books, regimental index.	38 cuttings, blanket, pounds.
8 books, regimental order.	7,264 cuttings, tent and cotton, p'ds
5 basins, tin.	856 cuttings, wool, pounds.
1 bake oven.	2,045 drawers, flannel, pairs.
1,850 boxes, packing.	11 drawers, knit, pairs.
7 boxes, broken lots.	937 drums.
548 bugles.	2 drums, bass.
8,567 bugles, hat, and cap.	812 drum, heads, batter.
3,028 buttons, tent.	407 drum, heads, snare.
828 buttons, brass.	203 drums, snare.
453 buttons, brass for scales.	610 drum slings.
4,835 baling, old, pounds.	455½ drum sticks, pairs.
2 bags, canvas.	518 duck, yards.
2,305 cannons, crossed.	6 delaine, blue, yards.
119 cases, drum.	3,179 eagles, hat.
8 cases, guidon.	147 epaulets, pairs.
2 cases, color.	909 feathers, hat, and sockets.
8,190 caps, forage.	327 fifes.
307 caps, Zouave.	87,823 flannel, yards.
479 caps, irregular.	8,729 forks.
148 caps, uniform artillery.	157 fastenings, metallic, scales.
	190 frocks, stable.
	37 frames, knapsack, sets.
	5,200 gloves, pairs.

Statement B.—Continued.

170 guys, tent, shelter.	176 ponchos, painted.
2,483 handles, axe.	10 plumes, feather.
3,422 handles, pick.	24 plumes, horsehair.
471 handles, hatchet.	3,214 paper, old, pounds.
34,731 haversacks, painted.	694 rags, pounds.
6,887 haversacks, unpainted.	3 rings, Sibley tent.
137 halliards.	2,135 rope, pounds.
130 Havelocks.	12,008 stars, designating.
1,139 hatchets.	76 shakos and plates.
3,016 hats, uniform.	11,200 socket, hat feathers.
113 hats, artillery, old pattern.	11,965½ scales, metallic.
60 Holland brown, yards.	815 sabres, crossed.
2,075 iron, old, pounds.	730 sashes.
14 instruments, musical.	8,142 stockings, pairs.
8,267 jackets, cavalry.	433 shoes, French.
3,629 jackets, artillery.	188 shirts, Zouave.
2,555 jackets, infantry.	3,974 shirts, flannel.
37 jackets, ordnance.	116 shirts, knit.
68 jackets, knit.	71 scarfs.
351 jackets, Veteran Reserve.	1,103 stoves, tent.
229 jackets, Zouave.	2 staves, color.
1,838 jackets, irregular.	4,755 spades.
4,478 kettle, camp.	2,831 shovels.
61,598 knapsacks.	166 slings, axe.
733 knapsacks, patent rubber, &c.	16 slings, color.
8,732 knives.	9 slings, hatchet.
77½ lasts, pairs, shoe.	514 slings, gun, French.
2,062 lace, blue, yards.	1 staff, guidon.
1,266½ lace, yellow, yards.	57 slips, tent.
1,114 lace, red, yards.	9,371 spoons.
18,202 letters, hat and cap.	1,632 scraps, knapsacks, pounds.
6,726 livings, knapsacks.	400 scraps, leather, pounds.
1,878½ leggings or gaiters, pairs.	4,565 slides, tent.
11,714 mittens, pairs.	6 scrapers.
1 mattress.	227 straps, leather.
1,161 muslin, brown, yards.	13,981 straps, greatcoat.
61 mouth pieces, for bugles and trumpets.	25 straps, canteen.
17 mallets.	3,603 stocks, leather.
21,395 numbers, hat and cap.	6 spear heads, brass.
680 nails, old, pounds.	2,944 tents, hospital.
2,051 overshoes.	3,993 tents, wall.
4 office railing.	10,741 tents, common.
14 overalls.	20,378 tents, shelter.
3,943 pans, mess.	258 tents, Sibley.
7 pans, tin.	1 tent, store.
8,594 plates.	129 tents, bell.
20 paulins.	1,634 tent flies, hospital.
6 pots, marking.	1,711 tent flies, wall.
18 pots, iron.	5,031 tent poles, hospital, sets.
1 pipe, gas and fixtures, lot.	9,209 tent poles, wall, sets.
3 poles, flag.	130 tent poles, miscellaneous, sets.
22 pompons.	10,018 tent poles, common, sets.
1,195 ponchos, rubber.	739 tent poles, bell, sets.
	486½ tent poles, shelter, sets.

Statement B.—Continued.

6 tent poles, Frémont, sets.	44 trousers, Zouave, pairs.
2 tent poles, store, sets.	1,845 trousers, irregular, pairs.
1,090 tent poles, Sibley, sets.	116 trumpets.
152 tent ridges, hospital, sets.	19 trucks.
205 tent ridges, wall, sets.	93 twine, pounds.
7,601 tent pins, hospital, sets.	3 tulips.
1,764 tent pins, wall, sets.	2,651 tripods.
16,654 tent pins, common, sets.	16 trees, boat.
14,983 tent pins, assorted, sets.	387 vests, Zouave.
47 tent poles, iron, sets.	7 wheelbarrows.
21,182 trousers, foot, pairs.	8 window sashes.
5,277 trousers, horse, pairs.	367 yarn, pounds.

C.

Statement of surplus serviceable clothing, camp, and garrison equipage ordered to be sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

19,877 axes.	19,292 handles, axe.
13,550 axes, pick.	9,224 handles, pickaxe.
500 boots, pairs.	11,807 handles, hatchet.
25 bootees, pairs.	1,200 jackets, knit.
15,830 blankets, wool.	250 overalls, pairs.
300 coats, uniform, infantry.	1,000 stockings, pairs.
275 coats, great, infantry.	1,000 shirts, flannel.
500 coats, sack, lined.	700 spades.
60 coats, sack, unlined.	300 shoulder scales, pairs.
500 caps, forage.	1 tent, hospital.
1,000 drawers, pairs.	63 tents, wall.
25 flags, recruiting.	4 tents, common.
1 flag, regimental.	880 trousers, infantry, pairs.
250 frocks, stable.	18,000 thread, pounds.
13,921 hatchets.	

Respectfully submitted :

ALEX. J. PERRY,

*Bvt. Brig. General and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief of Division of Clothing and Equipage.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 14, 1867.

D.

Statement of clothing and equipage issued under act of Congress approved July 14, 1866, authorizing the President of the United States "to place at the disposal, without charge, of the city authorities of Portland, Maine, such clothing condemned or ordered sold, and such surplus camp and garrison equipage, bedding, and hospital furniture on hand, as can be spared by the army, for the use of families rendered houseless and destitute by the recent conflagration," &c.

41 hats, untrimmed.	2,984 bed sacks, single.
291 forage caps.	626 bed sacks, double.
59 uniform coats, musicians'.	34 iron bedsteads.
1,232 uniform coats, privates'.	2,278 camp kettles.
927 uniform jackets.	696 mess pans.

Statement D.—Continued.

584 flannel sack coats, unlined.	74 wall tents, with flies, poles, and pins complete.
558 trousers, pairs of.	30 Sibley tents, with poles and pins complete.
1,343 flannel shirts.	24 hospital tents, with flies, poles, and pins complete.
1,747 drawers, pairs of.	1,481 common tents, with poles and pins complete.
2,958 stockings, pairs of.	1,200 shelter tents.
18½ boots, pairs of.	16 Frémont tents.
717 bootees, pairs of.	
1,789 greatcoats.	
7,110 blankets.	
500 ponchos.	
430 painted blankets.	

Of the articles above specified, the following were subsequently returned to the officers of the quartermasters' department :

35 wall tents.	9 hospital-tent flies.
50 wall-tent poles, sets.	491 common tents.
25 Sibley tents.	750 common-tent poles, sets.
30 Sibley-tent poles, sets.	1,200 shelter tents.
15 hospital tents.	9,309 tent pins.

Respectfully submitted :

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief of Div. of Clothing and Equipage.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Second Division, August 14, 1867.

E.

Statement of clothing issued under act of Congress approved March 22, 1867 authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War "to furnish one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier who is an inmate of any regularly constituted 'soldiers' home' in the United States, out of the stock on hand in the quartermasters' department."

496 forage caps.	992 pairs of drawers.
496 uniform coats, infantry.	992 pairs of stockings.
496 flannel sack-coats.	496 pairs of bootees.
496 trousers, foot.	496 greatcoats, foot.
992 flannel shirts.	

Respectfully submitted :

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief of Div. of Clothing and Equipage.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 14, 1867.*

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, their location, estimated expenditure, and cost of interring, &c.

Number.	Military commands.	No. of cemeteries.	No. of national cemeteries.	No. of national cemeteries not interred June 30, 1867.	No. of bodies interred in national cemeteries June 30, 1867.	No. of bodies interred in national cemeteries not interred June 30, 1867.	Total number of bodies interred June 30, 1867.	Already located, and which are proposed to be interred hereafter in national cemeteries.	Total number of the cemeteries which contain when completed.	No. of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Estimated expenditure on account of cemeteries June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year.	Estimated cost of headstones or blocks.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Depot of Washington	16	16	57,684	57,684	6,281	57,684	6,281	63,975	2,935	\$76,489 30	\$547,252 70	\$63,273 72	.....	\$687,015 72
2	First military district	10	10	28,596	28,596	2,668	28,596	2,668	31,264	288	65,040 00	272,320 00	50,500 00	.....	383,320 00
3	Second military district	9	9	19,520	19,520	800	19,520	800	20,320	.....	91,177 50	79,386 80	11,830 25	.....	182,404 55
4	Third military district	9	8	25,535	25,535	2,645	25,535	2,645	28,180	.....	57,863 00	154,906 00	80,607 00	.....	235,513 00
5	Fourth military district	8	7	8,969	9,163	36,328	9,163	36,328	45,491	.....	83,366 00	96,053 34	73,000 00	.....	252,411 34
6	Fifth military district	7	7	20,923	20,923	10,342	20,923	10,342	31,265	.....	84,412 00	80,731 94	78,327 50	.....	243,471 44
7	Department of the east	108	105	8,679	11,449	.....	11,449	.....	11,449	4,511	84,985 76	4,069 30	7,553 53	.....	96,538 61
8	Department of the Cumberland	32	18	59,384	60,792	12,135	60,792	12,135	72,927	.....	112,198 00	350,531 61	225,960 00	.....	686,491 61
9	Department of the lakes	27	25	4,500	8,431	30	8,431	30	8,461	13,067	42,509 25	60,668 76	5,548 12	.....	108,726 13
10	Military division of the Missouri	92	91	4,666	9,556	4,934	9,556	4,934	14,490	.....	11,000 00	85,087 22	43,302 00	.....	138,389 22
11	Military division of the Pacific	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	169	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,000 00	375,000 00
	Total	308	81	238,666	231,827	76,383	231,827	76,383	328,090	50,861	709,020 81	1,737,039 67	635,002 14	375,000 00	3,456,662 62

J. J. DANA,
Major and Quartermaster, Breva Brigadier General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Department of Washington.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Culpeper Court House, Va.	1	1	1,321	1,321	1,321	10	1,331	.....	\$4,515 00	\$25,721 24	\$1,423 71	\$31,659 95
2	Staunton, Va.	1	1	615	.....	615	1,426	2,041	.....	2,300 00	23,362 58	7,672 13	33,334 69
3	Stratton, W. Va.	1	1	20	.....	20	2,960	2,980	.....	3,000 00	9,331 36	27,448 62	41,780 00
4	Winchester, Va.	1	1	4,363	.....	4,364	10	4,373	.....	6,386 20	64,228 43	4,700 00	77,323 63
5	Fredericksburg, Va.	1	1	14,393	.....	14,398	1,035	15,433	.....	6,150 80	105,141 03	13,929 26	127,161 09
6	Annapolis, Md.	1	1	4,210	.....	4,210	550	4,760	.....	.....	24,455 04	6,100 00	30,555 04
7	London Park, Baltimore, Md.	1	1	1,700	.....	1,700	.....	1,700	.....	.....	6,500 00	.....	8,500 00
8	Pennapolis, Md.	1	1	2,334	.....	2,334	270	2,604	.....	7,876 00	4,500 00	.....	6,376 00
9	United States Military Asylum.	1	1	5,613	.....	5,613	.....	5,613	2,995	9,352 50	58,549 30	.....	68,508 12
10	Bell's Bluff.	1	1	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	3,784 00	750 00	.....	4,534 00
11	Alexandria.	1	1	3,563	.....	3,563	.....	3,563	.....	450 00	575 00	.....	1,025 00
12	Arlington.	1	1	14,306	.....	14,306	.....	14,306	.....	2,710 50	12,000 00	.....	91,919 30
13	Harmony.	1	1	3,652	.....	3,652	.....	3,652	.....	25,000 00	174,807 42	.....	199,807 42
14	Union.	1	1	1,002	.....	1,002	.....	1,002	.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	21,863 25
15	Total.	16	.....	57,694	.....	57,694	6,281	63,975	2,995	76,489 30	547,252 70	63,273 72	687,015 72

J. J. DANA,
Major and Quartermaster, Breck Brigade General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	First military district.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Richmond, Va.....	1	—	5,708	—	5,708	1,090	6,798	—	—	\$46,389 00	\$20,000 00	\$75,389 00
2	Danville, Va.....	1	—	1,323	—	1,323	—	1,323	—	—	18,600 00	2,300 00	\$20,900 00
3	Poplar Grove, Va.....	1	—	5,366	—	5,366	80	5,446	—	—	56,000 00	6,000 00	\$62,000 00
4	Portsmouth, Va.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500 00	—	7,500 00
5	Fort Harrison, Va.....	1	—	814	—	814	—	814	—	—	8,132 00	—	8,132 00
6	Glendale, Va.....	1	—	1,197	—	1,197	—	1,197	—	—	8,649 00	—	8,649 00
7	Cold Harbor, Va.....	1	—	1,530	—	1,530	—	1,530	—	—	8,467 00	—	8,467 00
8	City Point, Va.....	1	—	5,483	—	5,483	—	5,483	—	—	58,059 00	—	58,059 00
9	Seven Pines, Va.....	1	—	1,356	—	1,356	—	1,356	—	—	8,179 00	—	8,179 00
10	Yorktown, Va.....	1	—	2,180	—	2,180	—	2,180	—	—	23,176 00	—	23,176 00
11	Hampton, Va.....	1	—	3,259	—	3,259	1,498	4,757	288	—	26,569 00	13,000 00	39,569 00
	Total.....	10	—	28,596	—	28,596	2,668	31,264	288	\$65,000 00	278,320 00	50,300 00	\$393,520 00

J. J. DANA,
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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

T.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.— Continued.

Number.	Second military district.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Florence, S. O.	1	.....	9,793	.....	9,793	.....	9,793	.....	\$10,827 00	\$4,448 00	.....	\$15,275 00
2	Hilton Head, S. O.	1	.....	2,292	.....	2,292	.....	2,292	.....	13,439 00	1,192 44	.....	14,750 69
3	Beaufort, S. C.	1	.....	2,056	.....	2,056	.....	2,056	.....	11,375 00	9,644 25	\$119 25	21,019 25
4	Morris Island, S. C.	1	.....	1,074	.....	1,074	.....	1,074	.....	7,800 00	9,418 98	1,611 00	18,829 98
5	Salisbury, N. C.	1	.....	5,500	.....	5,500	.....	5,500	.....	10,462 50	.....	.....	10,462 50
6	Wilmington, N. C.	1	.....	2,057	.....	2,057	.....	2,057	.....	9,940 00	16,187 13	.....	26,427 13
7	Newbern, N. C.	1	.....	2,696	.....	2,696	500	3,196	.....	14,434 00	29,034 00	6,500 00	40,968 00
8	Raleigh, N. C.	1	.....	852	.....	852	300	1,152	.....	12,900 00	9,472 00	3,300 00	25,672 00
9	Georgetown, S. C.	1	200	200	200
	Total	9	19,320	19,590	800	20,320	91,177 50	79,306 80	11,830 25	182,404 55

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Third military district.	National cemetery.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	834	.....	834	140	964	.....	\$9,530 00	\$21,960 00	\$4,705 00	\$36,185 00
2	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	1	811	.....	811	400	1,211	.....	1,325 00	1,056 00	500 00	2,881 00
3	Marietta, Georgia.....	1	1	7,770	.....	7,770	1,435	9,205	.....	13,748 00	131,845 00	61,252 00	206,845 00
4	Milledgeville, Ga.....	1	1	700	.....	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Savannah, Ga.....	1	1	850	.....	850	400	1,250	.....	33,270 00	.....	14,000 00	47,270 00
6	Andersonville, Ga.....	1	1	13,886	.....	13,886	530	14,416	.....	.....	45 00	150 00	195 00
7	Barrancas, Fla.....	1	1	500	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Lake City and Oulustee, Fla.....	1	1	194	.....	194	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Fort Jefferson.....	1	1
	Total.....	8	1	25,535	25,535	2,645	28,180	57,863 00	154,906 00	80,607 00	293,376 00

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Fourth military district.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Vicksburg, Miss.	1	1	3,470	193	3,470	30,000	33,470	.....	\$15,000 00	\$69,635 34	\$43,000 00	\$127,635 34
2	Naches, Miss.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	8,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00	23,000 00
3	Duval's Bluff, Ark.	1	1	1,373	.....	1,373	550	1,923	.....	15,000 00	9,100 00	5,000 00	29,100 00
4	Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	2,668	.....	2,668	600	3,268	.....	15,444 00	2,950 00	4,500 00	22,894 00
5	Payetteville, Ark.	1	1	661	.....	661	378	1,039	.....	20,592 00	5,600 00	8,000 00	34,192 00
6	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1	1	796	.....	796	.....	796	.....	9,350 00	6,250 00	.....	15,600 00
7	Fort Smith, Ark.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Camden, Ark.	1	1
	Total.....	7	1	8,969	193	9,162	36,528	45,690	83,386 00	96,035 34	73,000 00	252,441 34

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Fifth military district.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....	13,002	.....	13,002	5,453	18,455	.....	\$36,417 00	\$67,880 93	\$58,427 50	\$162,725 43
2	Port Hudson, La.....	1	.....	3,083	.....	3,083	1,710	4,793	.....	11,400 00	5,201 02	7,900 00	24,594 02
3	Baton Rouge, La.....	1	.....	4,543	.....	4,543	497	5,040	.....	12,350 00	4,880 64	5,500 00	22,730 64
4	Alexandria, La.....	1	.....	180	.....	180	.....	180	.....	9,500 00	2,766 31	.....	12,266 31
5	Galveston, Texas.....	1	.....	137	.....	137	891	954	.....	3,580 00	.....	.....	3,580 00
6	San Antonio, Texas.....	1	.....	18	.....	18	297	235	.....	3,545 00	.....	6,500 00	10,035 00
7	Brownsville, Texas.....	1	1,554	1,554	7,600 00	7,600 00
	Total.....	7	20,923	20,923	10,942	31,165	84,412 00	80,731 90	78,327 50	243,471 40

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F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Department of the Cumberland.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimates of expenditures required for the nextiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Memphis.....	1	1	13,344	1,308	13,344	3,000	13,344		\$36,400 00	\$112,903 69	\$74,000 00	\$223,303 69
2	Kentucky.....	7	4	2,342	1,308	2,342	3,500	5,342		13,458 00	26,356 94	19,000 00	58,814 94
3	Fort Donaldson.....	1	1	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,046	3,500			22,523 00	70,000 00	92,523 00
4	Pittsburg Landing.....	1	1	2,550	2,550	2,550		4,344			30,310 00	4,153 00	34,463 00
5	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	1	12,722	12,722	12,722	98	12,820		10,640 00	10,875 67		21,515 67
6	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	1	579	579	579		579		26,500 00	43,782 78	10,000 00	80,282 78
7	Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	1	1	3,990	3,990	3,990		7,431		25,200 00	50,314 00		9,241 50
8	Corinth, Miss.....	1	1	4,886	4,886	4,886	50	7,431			25,115 49	7,307 00	62,921 00
9	Stone River.....	1	1	16,021	16,021	16,021		16,021			8,218 54	3,500 00	28,615 49
10	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1	1,360	1,360	1,360		1,360			10,880 00	35,000 00	43,218 54
11	Columbia, Tenn.....	1	1	1,700	1,700	1,700		1,700					10,880 00
12	Jeffersonville, Ind.....	1	1										
	Total.....	18	4	50,384	1,308	60,792	12,135	72,927		112,198 00	330,521 61	322,960 00	655,679 61

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F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Department of the east.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1		1,901		1,901		1,901			\$1,759 50	\$1,992 75	\$3,752 25
2	Reading, Pa.		10		10	10		10				3 00	3 00
3	Scranton, Pa.		6		6	6		6				273 80	273 80
4	York, Pa.		16		16	16		16				18 07	18 00
5	Bristol, Pa.		18		18	18		18				111 00	111 00
6	Chester, Pa.		223		223	223		223			475 00	198 00	586 00
7	Pennsylv., Pa.		12		12	12		12				10 00	10 00
8	Shippensburg, Pa.		20		20	20		20				3 00	3 00
9	Houston, Pa.		46		46	46		46				23 00	23 00
10	Hollidaysburg, Pa.		23		23	23		23				4 00	4 00
11	Phillipsburg, Pa.		4		4	4		4				467 00	467 00
12	Harrisburg, Pa.		155		155	155		155				18 00	18 00
13	Mercersburg, Pa.		9		9	9		9				4 00	4 00
14	Pitts., Pa.		4		4	4		4				4 00	4 00
15	Union, Pa.		61		61	61		61		\$5,543	533 20	44 50	6,115 95
16	Beverly, N. J.		147		147	147		147		5,343 75	533 40	44 50	5,843 55
17	Pike county, Pa.		194		194	194		194				64 00	64 00
18	Clinton, N. Y.		23		23	23		23				2,093 00	14,063 00
19	Clinton, Del.		62		62	62		62		12,080 00		33 75	12,083 75
20	Brandywine, Del.		136		136	136		136				39 25	39 25
21	Carlsbad, Pa.		38		38	38		38				58 50	58 50
22	Albany, N. Y.		48		48	48		48				31 50	31 50
23	New Rochelle, N. Y.		30		30	30		30		2,262 00			2,262 00
24	Long Island, N. Y.		16		16	16		16		1,020 00		16 00	1,036 00
25	Brooklyn, N. Y.		3,266		3,266	3,266		3,266		6,855 78		55 00	6,910 78
26	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		27		27	27		27		1,350 40	1,35 40		1,485 80
27	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		55		55	55		55		1,350 40	37 30		1,387 70
28	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		54		54	54		54		3,337 18			3,337 18
29	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		4		4	4		4			260 40		260 40
30	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		1		1	1		1		1,350 40			1,350 40
31	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		1		1	1		1		1,350 40			1,350 40
32	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		1		1	1		1		1,350 40			1,350 40
33	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		1		1	1		1		1,350 40			1,350 40
34	Fort Mifflin, Pa.		1		1	1		1		1,350 40			1,350 40

35	Fort Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	3,302 50	1	1	3,302 50	1	1	3,302 50
36	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	4,600 00	1	1	4,600 00	1	1	4,600 00
37	Madison barracks, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	3,138 75	70	70	3,138 75	52 50	52 50	3,191 25
38	Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	8,090 00	20	20	8,090 00	20 00	20 00	8,090 00
39	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	3,600 00	35	35	3,600 00	35 00	35 00	3,600 00
40	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1		2	2		2 50	2 50	35 00
41	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	2 50
42	Lockport, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
43	Lodi, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
44	Cherry Creek, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1		128	128		1 25	1 25	1 25
45	Newark, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1		128	128	1,367 30	1,367 30	1,367 30	1,967 30
46	Fort Delaware	2	2	2	2	2		12	12	9,490 65	1,189 50	1,189 50	10,680 15
47	New Haven, Conn.	2	2	2	2	2		120	120	1,633 00	1,633 00	1,633 00	1,633 00
48	Newport, R. I.	1	1	1	1	1		300	300	2,600 00	225 00	225 00	2,825 00
49	Cambridge, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
50	Dedham, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		65	65		65 00	65 00	65 00
51	Boston, Mass.	3	3	3	3	3		80	80		13 50	13 50	13 50
52	Brooklyn, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
53	Worcester, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		2	2		2 50	2 50	2 50
54	West Roxbury, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
55	Chelsea, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
56	Readville, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1 25	1 25	1 25
57	Portsmouth, N. H.	1	1	1	1	1		24	24		24 00	24 00	24 00
58	Rye, N. H.	1	1	1	1	1		3	3		3 75	3 75	3 75
59	Greenland, N. H.	1	1	1	1	1		2	2		2 50	2 50	2 50
60	Manchester, N. H.	1	1	1	1	1		33	33		34 75	34 75	34 75
61	Concord, N. H.	6	6	6	6	6		10	10		10 00	10 00	10 00
62	Brattleboro', Vt.	1	1	1	1	1							
63	Burlington, Vt.	1	1	1	1	1							
64	Montpelier, Vt.	1	1	1	1	1							
65	Portland, Me.	1	1	1	1	1		19	19	1,552 10	100 00	100 00	1,652 10
66	Fort Sullivan, Me.	1	1	1	1	1		17	17		8 75	8 75	8 75
67	Calais, Me.	1	1	1	1	1		17	17		17 00	17 00	17 00
68	Perry, Me.	1	1	1	1	1		7	7		8 75	8 75	8 75
69	Robinson, Me.	1	1	1	1	1		5	5		6 25	6 25	6 25
70	Gettysburg, Pa.	1	1	1	1	1		3,512	3,512				
Total		2	105	8,679	2,770	11,449	84,985 76	4,511	4,099 30	7,553 55	96,638 61		

J. J. DANA,
Major and Quartermaster, Breest Brigadier General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Department of the lakes.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Balance of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Rock Island.....	1	1	135	135	135	.....	135	.....	\$2,094 00 }	\$12,692 00 }	.....	\$18,310 00
2	Rock Island.....	1	1	372	372	372	.....	372	1,928	3,594 00 }	2,552 50	186 00	16,008 50
3	Camp Dennison, Ohio.....	1	1	668	668	668	.....	668	38	13,300 00 }	9,255 40	100 00	19,970 40
4	Camp Butler, Ill.....	1	1	2,280	2,280	3,280	30	3,310	614	10,615 00 }	36,268 86	5,262 12	54,437 23
5	Mound City, Ill.....	1	1	364	364	364	.....	364	2,000	12,906 25	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	696	696	696	.....	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	25	25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Jackson, Mich.....	1	1	1,220	1,220	1,220	.....	1,220	1,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	1	214	214	214	.....	214	4,105	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Quincy, Ill.....	1	1	320	320	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	60	60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	207	207	207	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	431	431	431	.....	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Madison, Wis.....	1	1	155	155	155	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Gallipolis, Ohio.....	1	1	11	11	11	.....	11	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Johnson's Island, Ohio.....	1	1	40	40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	83	83	83	.....	83	2,601	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Alton, Ill.....	1	1	154	154	154	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1	16	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Dixon, Ill.....	1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Joliet, Ill.....	1	1	18	18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Prairie du Chien, Wis.....	1	1	17	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Rockford, Ill.....	1	1	15	15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Elgin, Ill.....	1	1	12	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	St. Charles, Ill.....	1	1	10	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Dundee, Ill.....	1	1	101	101	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Evansville, Ind.....	1	1	105	105	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2	56	4,540	3,631	8,431	30	8,461	13,067	42,500 25	481,668 76	5,548 12	104,796 13

QUARTENMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

J. J. DANNA,
Adjutant and Quartermaster, Heriot Brigade, General U. S. A.

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Military division of the Missouri.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
1	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	1	1	4,666	.....	4,666	4,854	9,520	.....	\$11,000 00	\$49,269 99	\$40,002 00	\$100,271 89
2	Wesleyan, St. Louis, Mo.	1	1	40	40	40	60	100	.....	.....	35,293 93	.....	35,293 93
3	Fort Scott, Mo.	1	1	14	14	14	20	34	.....	.....	350 00	2,100 00	2,450 00
4	Monroe City, Ill.	1	1	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	116 00	500 00	616 00
5	Geneva, Mo.	1	1	7	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Iola, Mo.	1	1	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ottumwa, Mo.	1	1	962	962	962	.....	962	.....	.....	57 40	.....	57 40
8	Missouri, Mo.	18	18	709	709	709	.....	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10	10	250	250	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	1	1	253	253	253	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Fort Riley, Kansas.	1	1	130	130	130	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Fort Fletcher, Kansas.	1	1	3	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort Larned, Kansas.	1	1	40	40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Fort Atchey, Kansas.	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fort Ellsworth, Kansas.	1	1	8	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Topeka, Kansas.	1	1	20	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Lawrence, Kansas.	1	1	110	110	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Olath, Kansas.	1	1	17	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Yola, Kansas.	1	1	21	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Monument St., Kansas.	1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Fort Dodge, Kansas.	1	1	35	35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Fort Dodge, Kansas.	1	1	35	35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Fort Sedgewick, Cal.	1	1	17	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Camp Collins, Cal.	1	1	60	60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Denver, Cal.	1	1	11	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Fort Gulland, Cal.	1	1	9	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Fort Morgan, Cal.	1	1	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Alkali, Cal.	3	3	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Port Lyon, Cal.	1	1	78	78	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

F.—Statement showing the number of cemeteries in which United States soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Number.	National cemeteries.	Cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in national cemeteries.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers interred in cemeteries not national.	Number of bodies interred up to June 30, 1867.	Number of bodies proposed to be interred hereafter.	Number of bodies of U. S. soldiers the cemeteries will contain when completed.	Number of rebel prisoners of war interred.	Probable cost of permanent fencing.	Expenditures on account of cemeteries to June 30, 1867.	Estimate of expenditures required for the next fiscal year.	Estimated total cost of cemeteries when completed.
35	New Mexico.....	13	.....	482	482	.....	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Nebraska.....	1	.....	134	134	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Utah.....	2	.....	122	122	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Dakota.....	9	.....	322	322	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	91	4,666	4,800	9,556	4,934	14,490	.....	11,000 00	85,087 22	42,302 00	138,389 22

Military division of the Missouri.

J. J. DANA,
Major and Quartermaster, Breast Brigade General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of national cemeteries completed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

No.	Name of cemetery.	Location.	No. of graves.	Cost.
1	Loudon Park.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1,700	\$8,500 00
2	Point Lookout.....	Point Lookout, Maryland.....	732	4,800 00
3	U. S. Military Asylum..	District of Columbia.....	5,613	59,549 33
4	Battle.....	District of Columbia.....	40	750 00
5	Harmony.....	District of Columbia.....	3,652	21,893 25
6	Union.....	District of Columbia.....	1,002	5,700 00
7	Cypress Hill.....	Long island, New York.....	3,266	No report.
8	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	1,901	1,759 50
9	Gettysburg.....	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	3,512	No report.
10	Ball's Bluff.....	Ball's Bluff, Virginia.....	54	573 00
11	Alexandria.....	Alexandria, Virginia.....	3,563	18,000 00
12	Arlington.....	Arlington, Virginia.....	14,306	174,807 42
13	Fort Harrison.....	Near Richmond, Virginia.....	814	8,132 00
14	Glendale.....	Glendale, Virginia.....	1,197	9,649 00
15	Cold Harbor.....	Virginia.....	1,930	9,467 00
16	City Point.....	City Point, Virginia.....	5,463	58,059 00
17	Seven Pines.....	Virginia.....	1,356	8,779 00
18	Yorktown.....	Yorktown, Virginia.....	2,180	29,176 00
19	Wilmington.....	Wilmington, North Carolina.....	2,057	16,187 13
20	Salisbury.....	Salisbury, North Carolina.....	5,500	No report.
21	Hilton Head.....	Hilton Head, North Carolina.....	2,292	1,192 44
22	Beaufort.....	Beaufort, South Carolina.....	2,056	9,644 25
23	Florence.....	Florence, South Carolina.....	2,793	4,448 00
24	Morris's island.....	Morris's island, South Carolina.....	1,074	9,418 98
25	Savannah.....	Savannah, Georgia.....	850	No report.
26	Millen.....	Millen, Georgia.....	700	No report.
27	Pine Bluff.....	Pine Bluff, Arkansas.....	798	6,250 00
28	Fort Smith.....	Fort Smith, Arkansas.....	No report.	No report.
29	Knoxville.....	Knoxville, Tennessee.....	2,550	10,875 67
30	Cumberland Gap.....	Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.....	579	9,241 50
31	Columbia.....	Columbia, Tennessee.....	1,360	10,880 00
32	Indianapolis.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.....	1,220	No report.
33	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	700	No report.
Total.....			76,810	497,732 47

J. J. DANA,

Major and Quartermaster, Brevet Brig. General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

F.—Statement showing the number of national cemeteries not completed.

No.	Name of cemetery.	No. of interments.	No. remaining to be interred.	Present cost.	Future cost.	Time in which to complete.
1	Antietam, Md.....	4,210	550	\$24,495 04	\$6,100 00	2 months.
2	Fredericksburg, Va.....	14,138	1,035	105,041 03	22,120 06	3 months.
3	Annapolis, Md.....	2,334	270	No report.	No report.	No report.
4	Winchester, Va.....	4,394	10	64,228 45	4,700 00	1 month.
5	Staunton, Va.....	615	1,426	23,362 56	9,872 13	2½ months.
6	Grafton, West Va.....	20	2,980	9,331 38	32,448 62	4 months.
7	Culpeper C. H., Va.....	1,321	10	8,159 24	5,938 71	1½ months.
8	Richmond, Va.....	5,708	1,090	46,349 00	29,000 00	3 months.
9	Danville, Va.....	1,323	.....	18,600 00	2,200 00	1 month.
10	Poplar Grove, Va.....	5,366	80	56,000 00	6,000 00	2 months.
11	Hampton, Va.....	3,259	1,498	26,569 00	13,000 00	6 months.
12	Newbern, N. C.....	2,696	500	29,034 00	6,500 00	3 months.
13	Raleigh, N. C.....	852	300	9,472 00	3,300 00	No report.
14	Mobile, Ala.....	824	140	21,960 00	4,705 00	1 month.
15	Andersonville, Ga.....	13,846	400	No report.	14,000 00	12 months.
16	Marietta, Ga.....	7,770	1,455	131,845 00	68,155 00	7 months.
17	Lake City, Fla.....	194	.....	45 00	150 00	1 month.
18	Barrancas, Fla.....	500	250	No report.	No report.	No report.
19	Montgomery, Ala.....	811	400	1,056 00	500 00	No report.
20	Vicksburg, Miss.....	3,470	30,000	69,655 34	43,000 00	No report.
21	Little Rock, Ark.....	2,668	600	2,950 00	4,500 00	2 months.
22	De Vall's Bluff, Ark.....	1,372	550	9,100 00	5,000 00	3 months.
23	Fayetteville, Ark.....	661	378	5,600 00	8,000 00	3 months.
24	Natchez, Miss.....	.....	5,000	2,500 00	12,500 00	No report.
25	New Orleans, La.....	13,002	5,453	67,880 93	58,427 50	7 months.
26	Port Hudson, La.....	3,083	1,710	5,204 02	7,900 00	Not known.
27	Baton Rouge, La.....	4,503	497	4,880 64	5,500 00	6 months.
28	Alexandria, La.....	180	.....	2,766 21	No report.	No report.
29	Galveston, Texas.....	137	821	No report.	No report.	No report.
30	San Antonio, Texas.....	18	207	6,500 00	No report.	No report.
31	Brownsville, Texas.....	.....	1,554	No report.	No report.	No report.
32	Memphis, Tenn.....	13,344	.....	112,903 69	74,000 00	No report.
33	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	.....	3,500	22,523 00	70,000 00	18 months.
34	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.....	2,298	2,046	30,310 00	4,153 00	1 month.
35	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	12,722	98	48,782 78	10,000 00	4 months.
36	Corinth, Miss.....	3,990	3,441	50,314 00	7,307 00	1 month.
37	Stone's River, Tenn.....	4,846	50	23,373 66	3,500 00	.....
38	Nashville, Tenn.....	16,021	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....
39	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	4,666	4,854	49,269 89	40,002 00	No report.
40	Mound City, Ill.....	3,280	30	36,268 86	5,262 12	3½ months.
41	Georgetown, S. C.....	200	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.
Total.....		160,722	73,183	1,136,370 72	622,741 14	

J. J. DANA,

Major and Quartermaster, Brevet Brig. General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 24, 1867.

G.

Statement of the indebtedness of railroad companies for purchases of railway material of the United States on credit, under executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, showing the appraised value of property purchased, with interest accrued thereon, to June 30, 1867, amount of payments made, amount overdue per terms of payment, total balance remaining due, and terms of payment in force at that date.

Name of railroad company.	Value of property sold.	Dates of purchase.	Interest accumulated.	Total principal and interest.	Payments.	Amount overdue as per terms of payment.	Total balance due.	Terms of payment in force.
Willis Valley	\$30,248 52	Nov. 30, 1865...	\$3,600 67	\$33,849 19	\$3,300 00	\$5,515 11	\$30,549 19	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest at 7-10 per cent. per annum, two years from date of purchase.
Edgefield and Kentucky.	114,772 86	Nov. 30, 1865...	14,005 70	128,778 56	.....	12,973 98	128,778 56	To pay accrued interest, and commence payment of installments on November 30, 1867.
Macon and Brunswick ..	93,237 50	Oct. 18 & Nov. 30, 1865...	2,655 41	95,892 91	79,929 41	11,507 11	15,963 50	To pay \$2,000 every fifteen days from April 1, 1867.
Montgomery and West Point.	38,559 66	Nov. 30, 1865...	3,040 36	41,600 02	29,872 84	5,304 68	11,727 18	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Southwestern	46,159 80	Oct. 13, 1865...	.....	46,159 80	46,159 80	.....	.....	Payment made May 4, 1866.
Rome	22,086 05	Nov. 30, 1865...	1,627 64	23,713 69	18,767 15	1,246 46	4,926 54	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Memphis and Ohio	106,929 13	Nov. 30, 1865...	11,805 32	118,734 45	25,337 60	39,625 58	83,396 85	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville.	337,993 72	Nov. 30, 1865...	39,154 44	377,148 16	583 04	38,571 40	376,565 12	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Mississippi and Tennessee.	127,750 52	Nov. 30, 1865...	12,503 50	140,254 02	38,756 12	43,706 54	101,497 90	To pay accrued interest, and commence payment of installments on November 30, 1867.
Alabama and Florida	51,912 00	Nov. 30, 1865...	4,923 35	56,835 35	36,805 77	11,367 74	20,029 58	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, three years from date of purchase.
East Tennessee and Georgia.	366,183 02	Nov. 30, 1865...	45,555 53	411,738 55	45,563 75	183,512 42	366,474 80	Payment to be made in twelve monthly installments, with interest, from September 30, 1867.
Muscogee	5,944 90	Nov. 30, 1865...	427 43	5,671 63	5,671 63	.....	.....	Payment made May 15, 1867.
Macon and Western.	83,638 15	Nov. 21, 1865...	.....	83,638 15	83,638 15	.....	.....	Payment made November 24, 1866.
Nashville and Chatanooga.	1,566,551 73	Nov. 30, 1865...	183,000 65	1,750,552 38	194,797 75	1,363,860 33	1,564,754 63	Payment suspended by order of the President April 26, 1866.
Mobile and Ohio	505,143 70	Nov. 30, 1865...	38,295 05	543,438 75	396,397 01	139,914 00	217,041 74	A suspension of payments for six months granted; debt to be extinguished May 31, 1868.
Mobile and Great Northern.	14,637 73	Nov. 30, 1865...	1,048 38	15,686 11	12,527 35	38 07	3,158 76	Payment to be made in equal monthly installments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.

Statement G—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Value of property sold.	Dates of purchase.	Interest accumulated.	Total principal and interest.	Payments.	Amount overdue as per terms of payment.	Total balance due.	Terms of payment in force.
Memphis and Charleston.	\$547,494 00	Sept. 1 & Nov. 30, 1865.	\$24,543 94	\$572,038 03	\$263,727 47	.....	\$308,310 56	To pay interest and \$10,000 monthly in cash, in addition to mail and transportation dues, commencing July 1, 1867.
Alabama and Tennessee River.	183,276 40	Oct. 31, 1865.	21,965 45	204,541 94	23,116 70	27,301 92	181,425 24	To pay accrued interest, and commence payment of instalments May 31, 1867; debt to mature October 31, 1868.
Mississippi, Gainenville, and Tuscaloosa.	33,476 30	Nov. 30, 1865.	4,149 46	37,625 87	1,305 49	14,002 79	36,320 36	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, three years from date of purchase.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.	11,935 05	Oct. 31, 1865.	.....	11,935 05	11,935 05	.....	.....	Payment made January 12, 1866.
New Orleans and Ohio.	32,150 00	Nov. 30, 1865.	3,780 54	35,930 54	3,266 16	27,307 95	32,664 36	To pay accrued interest, and commence payment of instalments May 1, 1866, and \$2,500 per month additional.
Nashville and Decatur.	405,193 92	Nov. 30, 1865.	40,582 54	445,776 46	145,586 49	904 25	300,189 97	To pay accrued interest, and commence payment of monthly instalments and interest, January 1, 1869.
Western and Atlantic.	472,944 66	Nov. 30, 1865.	58,580 21	531,523 87	86,677 90	.....	444,855 97	Interest to be paid quarterly; debt to be extinguished November 30, 1867.
East Tennessee and Virginia.	265,635 65	Nov. 30, 1865.	34,290 72	299,946 37	27,777 80	139,356 37	272,168 57	Payment suspended by order of the President October 22, 1866.
Southwestern Iron Co.	32,515 00	Nov. 7, 1865.	.....	32,515 00	32,515 00	.....	.....	Payment made December 13, 1865.
Adams Express Co.	4,261 45	Nov. 29, 1865.	.....	4,261 45	4,261 45	.....	.....	Payment made December 18, 1865.
Nashville and North-western.	525,400 26	Nov. 30, 1865.	68,914 32	594,314 58	29,592 99	476,605 60	564,721 58	Action suspended by order of the Secretary of War January 19, 1867.
Mississippi Central.	78,460 00	Nov. 30, 1865.	5,426 12	83,886 12	56,985 09	.....	26,931 03	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern.	200,865 58	Nov. 30, '65 and Mar. 10, 1866.	14,062 95	214,928 53	165,915 51	7,928 23	49,013 02	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Selma and Meridian.	146,227 92	Nov. 30, 1865.	11,456 52	157,784 44	83,190 13	50,112 63	74,594 31	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Virginia and Tennessee.	102,880 00	Dec. 31, 1866.	11,423 13	114,303 13	.....	92,683 23	114,303 13	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Wilmington and Weldon.	110,000 00	Sept. 25 & Nov. 20, 1865.	8,390 24	118,390 24	78,405 16	28,933 87	39,985 06	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Atlantic and North Carolina.	51,453 83	Dec. 1, 1865.	5,304 29	56,848 22	15,728 70	30,261 75	41,119 50	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Western North Carolina.	14,909 82	Dec. 11, 1865.	1,363 46	15,635 30	5,164 26	7,319 66	10,471 02	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Petersburg.	65,000 00	July 12, 1865.	3,400 90	68,448 36	51,136 41	.....	17,299 35	Payment to be made in full, with interest, on July 12, 1867.
Virginia Central.	70,000 00	Aug. 17, 1865.	7,760 03	77,760 03	43,163 00	12,944 84	34,596 03	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.

Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac.	7, 449 27	July 12, 1865.	7, 449 27	7, 449 27	7, 449 27	Payment made January 3, 1866.
Orange and Alexandria.	118,895 74	Oct 19 and Nov. 30, 1863.	129,615 30	87,350 90	20,445 71	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Alexandria, London, & Hampshire	62,592 96	Dec. 30, 1863.	69,432 05	1,798 82	36,336 80	A suspension of payment for six months granted; debt to be extinguished May 31, 1863.
Manassas Gap	4,623 51	Jan. 18, 1866	463 50	5,087 01	3,508 52	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
McMinville and Manassas	46,508 54	Feb. 28 & June 6, 1866	2,035 05	48,543 59	2,035 05	Payment to be made in twenty-four equal monthly instalments, with interest, commencing July 1, 1867.
South Carolina	23,458 50	Feb. 28 & June 6, 1866	1,646 76	25,105 26	.....	Payment made January 31, 1867.
Memphis and Little Rock	153,287 47	Nov. 1, 1865	16,794 97	170,072 44	170,072 44	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, eighteen months from date of purchase.
New Orleans, Opelousa, and Great Western.	113,773 45	Jan. 31, 1866	6,163 38	119,936 83	73,797 60	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	48,775 19	Mar. 25, 1866	3,709 14	52,484 33	27,604 25	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
Knoxville and Kentucky	12,335 63	Aug. 6, 1866	725 13	13,060 76	1,744 69	Payment to be made in equal monthly instalments, with interest, two years from date of purchase.
	7,456,408 85		745,631 33	8,202,040 18	2,980,668 06	3,009,710 91
						5,921,378 10

* This road is formed by the consolidation of the Tennessee and Alabama Central, Central Southern, and Nashville and Decatur railroads, all of which incurred separate debts by purchases which have been assumed since the consolidation by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General :

J. J. DANA,
Major and Quartermaster, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

H.—Annual report of officers of the quartermasters' department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

No.	Grade.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
1	Quartermaster General.....	Montgomery C. Meigs.....	Brigadier general and brevet major general.....	
1	Assistant quartermaster general.....	Charles Thomas.....	Colonel and brevet major general.....	Retired, to date from July 29, 1866.
2	Assistant quartermaster general.....	Thomas Swords.....	Colonel and brevet major general.....	
3	Assistant quartermaster general.....	George H. Croaman.....	Colonel and brevet major general.....	Retired, to date from July 29, 1866.
1	Deputy quartermaster general.....	David H. Vinton.....	Lieutenant colonel and brevet major general.....	Promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866. Retired, to date from July 29, 1866.
2	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Edwin B. Babbitt.....	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866. Retired, to date from July 29, 1866.
3	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Osborne Cross.....	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866. Retired, to date from July 29, 1866.
4	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Robert E. Clary.....	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to date from July 29, 1866.
1	Quartermaster.....	Morris S. Miller.....	Major and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
2	Quartermaster.....	Alexander Montgomery.....	Major.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866. Promotion expired by constitutional limitation March 4, 1867.
3	Quartermaster.....	Robert Allen.....	Major and brevet major general.....	Appointed colonel and assistant quartermaster general September 10, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
4	Quartermaster.....	James L. Donaldson.....	Major and brevet major general.....	Appointed colonel and assistant quartermaster general September 10, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
5	Quartermaster.....	Langdon O. Easton.....	Major and brevet major general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
6	Quartermaster.....	Stewart Van Vleet.....	Major and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
7	Quartermaster.....	Daniel H. Rucker.....	Major and brevet major general.....	Appointed colonel and assistant quartermaster general September 10, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
8	Quartermaster.....	Rufus Ingalls.....	Major and brevet major general.....	Appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general September 10, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866. Promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
9	Quartermaster.....	Ralph W. Kirshum.....	Major and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
10	Quartermaster.....	John C. McFerran.....	Major and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1866.
11	Quartermaster.....	Frederick Myers.....	Major and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general March 4, 1867, to rank from March 4, 1867.

1	Assistant quartermaster.....	Tredwell Moore	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from July 28, 1868.
2	Assistant quartermaster.....	Hyatt C. Ransom.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from July 28, 1868.
3	Assistant quartermaster.....	Asher R. Eddy	Captain and brevet colonel.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from July 29, 1868.
4	Assistant quartermaster.....	Rufus Saxton.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster June 13, 1867, to rank from July 29, 1868.
5	Assistant quartermaster.....	Samuel B. Holabird.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1868.
6	Assistant quartermaster.....	Judson D. Bingham.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from July 29, 1868.
7	Assistant quartermaster.....	Alexander J. Perry.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from July 29, 1868.
8	Assistant quartermaster.....	Henry C. Hodges.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Promoted to be major and quartermaster June 13, 1867, to rank from July 29, 1868.
9	Assistant quartermaster.....	John G. Chandler.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	Appointed major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
10	Assistant quartermaster.....	Robert O. Tyler.....	Captain and brevet major general.....	Appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1868.
11	Assistant quartermaster.....	William Myers.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Appointed major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
12	Assistant quartermaster.....	Charles G. Sawtelle.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Appointed colonel 24th U. S. Infantry, to rank from September 21, 1866. (See General Orders 92, A. G. O., November 23, 1866.)
13	Assistant quartermaster.....	Charles W. Thomas.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Appointed major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
14	Assistant quartermaster.....	Alvan C. Gillem.....	Captain and brevet ———.....	Died at Tallahassee, Florida, October 31, 1866.
15	Assistant quartermaster.....	James J. Dana.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	
16	Assistant quartermaster.....	Warren L. Lothrop.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
17	Assistant quartermaster.....	Herbert M. Enoch.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	
18	Assistant quartermaster.....	Elisha E. Camp.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
19	Assistant quartermaster.....	Benjamin C. Card.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	
20	Assistant quartermaster.....	Joseph A. Potter.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	
21	Assistant quartermaster.....	Charles H. Tompkins.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	Appointed major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
22	Assistant quartermaster.....	Charles A. Reynolds.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1868.
23	Assistant quartermaster.....	George B. Dandy.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	
24	Assistant quartermaster.....	George H. Weeks.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
25	Assistant quartermaster.....	Elias B. Carling.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
26	Assistant quartermaster.....	William B. Hughes.....	Captain.....	
27	Assistant quartermaster.....	Francis J. Crilly.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	
28	Assistant quartermaster.....	Augustus G. Robinson.....	Captain and brevet major.....	Appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general December 1, 1866, to rank from July 29, 1868.
29	Assistant quartermaster.....	James A. Ekin.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.....	
30	Assistant quartermaster.....	Alexander Bliss.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	
31	Assistant quartermaster.....	Edward D. Baker.....	Captain.....	
32	Assistant quartermaster.....	Henry W. Jones.....	Captain and brevet major.....	
33	Assistant quartermaster.....	Henry Inman.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
34	Assistant quartermaster.....	Luther H. Peirce.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
35	Assistant quartermaster.....	James G. C. Lee.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	
36	Assistant quartermaster.....	James M. Moore.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.....	Appointed major and quartermaster June 13, 1867, to rank from June 13, 1867.

H.—Annual report of officers of the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Grade.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
37	Assistant quartermaster.	James Gillies	Captain.	Appointed major and quartermaster March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
38	Assistant quartermaster.	Richard N. Batchelder	Captain and brevet colonel.	
39	Assistant quartermaster.	Edward B. Grimes	Captain and brevet major.	
40	Assistant quartermaster.	Andrew J. McGonigle	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	
41	Assistant quartermaster.	Theodore J. Eckerson	Captain and brevet major.	
42	Assistant quartermaster.	James W. Seely	Captain.	
43	Assistant quartermaster.	William T. Howell	Captain.	
44	Assistant quartermaster.	George W. Bradley	Captain.	
45	Assistant quartermaster.	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel.	
46	Assistant quartermaster.	George E. Alden	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	
47	Assistant quartermaster.	Simon F. Bardsow	Captain	Appointed March 14, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867. Appointed March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867. Appointed March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867. Appointed March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867. Appointed March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867. Appointed April 1, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
48	Assistant quartermaster.	Samuel B. Lanier	Captain	
49	Assistant quartermaster.	David W. Porter	Captain	
50	Assistant quartermaster.	Almon V. Rockwell	Captain	
51	Assistant quartermaster.	Lewis C. Ferryth	Captain	
52	Assistant quartermaster.	Nathaniel S. Constable	Captain	
1	Military storekeeper	Reuben M. Potter	Captain.	
2	Military storekeeper	William H. Gill	Captain.	
3	Military storekeeper	Daniel G. Thomas	Captain.	
4	Military storekeeper	Charles A. Allgood	Captain.	
5	Military storekeeper	John F. Rodgers	Captain.	
6	Military storekeeper	Guastava A. Hall	Captain.	
7	Military storekeeper	George H. A. Dimpfel	Captain.	
8	Military storekeeper	Michael E. Lucas	Captain.	
9	Military storekeeper	William G. Hodges	Captain.	
10	Military storekeeper	John Craig	Captain.	Appointed December 1, 1866, to rank from July 28, 1866. Appointed December 1, 1866, to rank from July 28, 1866. Appointed December 1, 1866, to rank from July 28, 1866. Appointed March 14, 1867, to rank from March 5, 1867.
11	Military storekeeper	N. D. A. Sawyer	Captain.	
12	Military storekeeper	John Livera	Captain.	
13	Military storekeeper	Adison Barnett	Captain	
14	Military storekeeper	Verplank Van Antwerp	Captain	
15	Military storekeeper	Hamilton Lieber	Captain	
16	Military storekeeper	William P. Martin	Captain	

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
1	Allen, E. M.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Honorable mustered out of service. (See H. O. 574, A. G. O., November 19, 1866.) Honorable mustered out of service. (See H. O. 575, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.)
2	Armstrong, W. H.	Captain.	
3	Artemus, Gustavus	Captain.	

4	Brown, S. L.	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)
5	Burr, Raymond	Captain and brevet colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
6	Brown, J. M.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 473, A. G. O., September 24, 1866.)
7	Brinkerhoff, R.	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 510, A. G. O., October 13, 1866.)
8	Barrett, C.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 341, A. G. O., July 17, 1866.)
9	Bowman, Henry	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 30, 1867, to rank from March 28, 1867.
10	Blunt, Asa P.	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.)
11	Bald, Samuel	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
12	Blackman, H. B.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.)
13	Barnard, Charles	Captain	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, July 16, 1866, to rank from that date.
14	Browning, George T.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
15	Belcher, John H.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 326, A. G. O., July 9, 1866.)
16	Barlow, William H.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
17	Barnes, Stewart	Captain and brevet colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 39, A. G. O., February 2, 1867.)
18	Crutenden, J. D.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
19	Craus, John C.	Captain and brevet colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 450, A. G. O., September 10, 1866.)
20	Cox, Thomas J.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 459, A. G. O., September 14, 1866.)
21	Conn, Alexander	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 327, A. G. O., July 10, 1866.)
22	Campbell, James	Captain and brevet colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 322, A. G. O., July 7, 1866.)
23	Cadwalader, George B.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 439, A. G. O., September 3, 1866.)
24	Cushing, George W.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 450, A. G. O., September 10, 1866.)
25	Churchill, James O.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 485, A. G. O., October 3, 1866.)
26	Camp, E. M.	Captain and brevet major	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
27	Crandon, T. F. P.	Captain	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
28	Childs, Samuel D.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 518, A. G. O., October 18, 1866.)
29	Daniel, W. H.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 613, A. G. O., December 10, 1866.)
30	Durbin, Greene	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 233, A. G. O., May 7, 1867.)
31	Forsyth, L. C.	Captain	Cavaliered. (See G. O. 21, Department of the Carolina, August 14, 1866.) Dismissed. (See General Court Martial Orders 94, A. G. O., April 8, 1867.)
32	Furey, John V.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 518, A. G. O., October 18, 1866.)
33	Fulson, O. W.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, April 1, 1867, to rank from March 22, 1867.
34	Farnsworth, E. J.	Captain and brevet colonel	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 510, A. G. O., October 13, 1866.)
35	Garber, M. C.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See General Court Martial Orders 6, A. G. O., January 19, 1867.)
36	Goodridge, M. H.	Captain and brevet colonel	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
37	Gleason, James	Captain	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
38	Garroute, A. M.	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 114, A. G. O., March 6, 1867.)
39	Goslin, Alexander	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 352, A. G. O., July 21, 1866.)
40	Grierson, John C.	Captain and brevet major	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 450, A. G. O., September 10, 1866.)
41	Gilmore, John R.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, December 1, 1866, to rank from November 19, 1866.
42	Hoyt, James H.	Captain and brevet brigadier general	
43	Howard, John B.	Captain and brevet colonel	
44	Hodge, Justin	Captain	
45	Howland, Henry	Captain and brevet major	
46	Hamill, S. E.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	
47	Hunt, Thomas B.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	
48	Hoyt, James T.	Captain and brevet major	
49	Hynes, John R.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	
50	Irvin, Charles H.	Captain and brevet colonel	
51	Johnson, Thomas P.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	
52	James, W. L.	Captain and brevet brigadier general	
53	Jennings, John R.	Captain and brevet major	
54	Kimball, A. S.	Captain and brevet major	

Appointed assistant quar-

H.—Annual report of officers of the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
55	Kirk, E. B.	Captain and brevet major.	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, December 1, 1866, to rank from July 28, 1866.
56	Lundington, M. J.	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Appointed quartermaster United States army, March 14, 1867.
57	Low, James P.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 298, A. G. O., June 23, 1866.)
58	Lacey, Robert S.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 417, A. G. O., August 21, 1866.)
59	Ladd, George P.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
60	Lockwood, George.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 450, A. G. O., September 10, 1866.)
61	Morford, M. E.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 454, A. G. O., September 12, 1866.)
62	Milla, Arthur H.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 569, A. G. O., November 15, 1866.)
63	Moore, L. L.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 223, A. G. O., May 7, 1867.)
64	Morgan, R. C.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.)
65	McKim, J. W.	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 611, A. G. O., December 8, 1866.)
66	Manning, S. H.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 417, A. G. O., August 21, 1866.)
67	Mann, J. C.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.)
68	Marshall, G. W.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
69	McDermid, J. J.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 550, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
70	Noble, Henry T.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 471, A. G. O., September 22, 1866.)
71	Orms, George R.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 417, A. G. O., August 31, 1866.)
72	Owen, R. B.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 561, A. G. O., November 10, 1866.)
73	Pearman, John W.	Captain and brevet colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.)
74	Page, Henry	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)
75	Plato, Nelson	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
76	Payne, James G.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 530, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
77	Powers, Joseph T.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 379, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.)
78	Rutherford, George V.	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 536, A. G. O., October 27, 1866.)
79	Russling, James F.	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.)
80	Robinson, H. L.	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)
81	Restieux, E. B. W.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
82	Reichenbach, E. C.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 530, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
83	Ryerson, W. L.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 379, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.)
84	Rutherford, R. C.	Captain and brevet colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 536, A. G. O., October 27, 1866.)
85	Royce, H. A.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.)
86	Swope, R. C.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)
87	Smith, C. K., Jr.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
88	Stubbs, J. D.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 530, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
89	Seely, F. A.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 379, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.)
90	Strang, E. J.	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 536, A. G. O., October 27, 1866.)
91	Skinner, Holly	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.)
92	Smith, Gilbert C.	Captain.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)
93	Thayer, H. L.	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 530, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
94	Tuttle, Joseph	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 379, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.)
95	Wheeler, George D.	Captain and brevet colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 536, A. G. O., October 27, 1866.)
96	Whelan, R. C.	Captain and brevet colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.)
97	Whelan, G. P.	Captain and brevet colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 140, A. G. O., March 20, 1867.)

Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 25, A. G. O., January 16, 1867.)
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 530, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.) Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 100, A. G. O., February 26, 1867.)
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 510, A. G. O., October 13, 1866.)
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 590, A. G. O., November 3, 1866.)
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 611, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.)
 Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 611, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.)

99	White, George Q.....	Captain and brevet major.	
100	Webster, Amos.....	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 417, A. G. O., August 21, 1866.)
101	Wilson, Thomas F.....	Captain and brevet major.	
102	Whitman, E. R.....	Captain and brevet major.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 127, A. G. O., March 13, 1867.)
103	Wright, John L.....	Captain and brevet major.	
104	Wright, Samuel J.....	Captain and brevet major.	Appointed assistant quartermaster United States army, March 5, 1867, to rank from January 18, 1867.
105	Wright, W. A.....	Captain and brevet major.	
106	Wyrial, Thomas G.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 473, A. G. O., September 24, 1866.)
107	Wytheham, M. D.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.	
108	Wills, A. W.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	
109	Whitelsey, H. M.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.	
110	Woodall, James T.....	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 536, A. G. O., October 27, 1866.)
111	Williamson, D. J.....	Captain	Honorably mustered out of service. (See S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.)
112	Watson, Charles T.....	Captain and brevet major.	

With these changes there results the following roster of officers of the quartermasters' department, June 30, 1867 :

Regular officers.

No.	Grade.	Name.	Rank.
1	Quartermaster General.....	Montgomery C. Meigs.....	Brigadier general and brevet major gen.
1	Assistant quartermaster general ..	Thomas Swords	Colonel and brevet major general.
2	Assistant quartermaster general ..	Robert Allen	Colonel and brevet major general.
3	Assistant quartermaster general ..	James L. Donaldson	Colonel and brevet major general.
4	Assistant quartermaster general ..	Daniel H. Rucker	Colonel and brevet major general.
5	Assistant quartermaster general ..	Robert E. Clary	Colonel and brevet brigadier general.
6	Assistant quartermaster general ..	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and brevet major general.
1	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Morris S. Miller	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
2	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Langdon C. Easton	Lieut. col. and brevet major general.
3	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Stewart Van Vleet	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
4	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Ralph W. Kirkham	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
5	Deputy quartermaster general.....	John C. McFerran	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
6	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Samuel B. Holabird	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
7	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Robert O. Tyler	Lieut. col. and brevet major general.
8	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Charles H. Tompkins	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
9	Deputy quartermaster general.....	James A. Ekin	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
10	Deputy quartermaster general.....	Frederick Myers	Lieut. col. and brevet brigadier general.
1	Quartermaster	Alexander Montgomery	Major.
2	Quartermaster	Tredwell Moore	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel.
3	Quartermaster	Hyatt C. Ransom	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel.
4	Quartermaster	Asher R. Eddy	Major and brevet colonel.
5	Quartermaster	Rufus Saxton	Major and brevet brigadier general.
6	Quartermaster	Judson D. Bingham	Major and brevet brigadier general.
7	Quartermaster	Alexander J. Perry	Major and brevet brigadier general.
8	Quartermaster	Henry C. Hodges	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel.
9	Quartermaster	John G. Chandler	Major and brevet colonel.
10	Quartermaster	Charles G. Sawtelle	Major and brevet brigadier general.
11	Quartermaster	James J. Dana	Major and brevet brigadier general.
12	Quartermaster	Joseph A. Potter	Major and brevet brigadier general.
13	Quartermaster	Richard N. Batchelder	Major and brevet colonel.
14	Quartermaster	Marshall J. Ludington	Major.
15	Quartermaster	James M. Moore	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel.
1	Assistant quartermaster	William Myers	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
2	Assistant quartermaster	Charles W. Thomas	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
3	Assistant quartermaster	Herbert M. Enos	Captain and brevet colonel.
4	Assistant quartermaster	Elisha E. Camp	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
5	Assistant quartermaster	Benjamin C. Card	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
6	Assistant quartermaster	Charles A. Reynolds	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
7	Assistant quartermaster	George B. Dandy	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
8	Assistant quartermaster	George H. Weeks	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
9	Assistant quartermaster	Elias B. Carling	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
10	Assistant quartermaster	William B. Hughes	Captain.
11	Assistant quartermaster	Francis J. Crilly	Captain and brevet colonel.
12	Assistant quartermaster	Augustus G. Robinson	Captain and brevet major.
13	Assistant quartermaster	Alexander Bliss	Captain and brevet colonel.
14	Assistant quartermaster	Edward D. Baker	Captain.
15	Assistant quartermaster	Henry W. Janes	Captain and brevet major.
16	Assistant quartermaster	Henry Inman	Captain and brevet major.
17	Assistant quartermaster	Luther H. Peirce	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
18	Assistant quartermaster	James G. C. Lee	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
19	Assistant quartermaster	James Gilliss	Captain.
20	Assistant quartermaster	Andrew J. McGonigle	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
21	Assistant quartermaster	Theodore J. Eckerson	Captain and brevet major.
22	Assistant quartermaster	Edward B. Grimes	Captain and brevet major.
23	Assistant quartermaster	James W. Scully	Captain.
24	Assistant quartermaster	William T. Howell	Captain.
25	Assistant quartermaster	George W. Bradley	Captain.
26	Assistant quartermaster	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel.
27	Assistant quartermaster	George E. Alden	Captain.
28	Assistant quartermaster	Simon F. Barstow	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
29	Assistant quartermaster	John H. Belcher	Captain.
30	Assistant quartermaster	Esra B. Kirk	Captain.
31	Assistant quartermaster	Amos S. Kimball	Captain.
32	Assistant quartermaster	Samuel B. Lauffer	Captain.
33	Assistant quartermaster	John V. Furey	Captain.
34	Assistant quartermaster	James T. Hoyt	Captain.
35	Assistant quartermaster	Gilbert C. Smith	Captain.
36	Assistant quartermaster	David W. Porter	Captain.
37	Assistant quartermaster	William A. Wainwright	Captain.
38	Assistant quartermaster	Edward J. Strang	Captain.
39	Assistant quartermaster	Almon F. Rockwell	Captain.
40	Assistant quartermaster	Thomas B. Hunt	Captain.
41	Assistant quartermaster	Lewis C. Forsyth	Captain.

Regular officers—Continued.

No	Grade.	Name.	Rank.
42	Assistant quartermaster	Nathaniel S. Constable...	Captain.
43	Assistant quartermaster	Charles H. Hoyt.....	Captain.
44	Assistant quartermaster	Asa P. Blunt	Captain.
1	Military storekeeper	Reuben M. Potter.....	Captain.
2	Military storekeeper	William H. Gill.....	Captain.
3	Military storekeeper	Daniel G. Thomas	Captain.
4	Military storekeeper	Charles A. Alligood.....	Captain.
5	Military storekeeper	John F. Rodgers.....	Captain.
6	Military storekeeper	Gustavus H. Hull.....	Captain.
7	Military storekeeper	George H. A. Dimpfel.....	Captain.
8	Military storekeeper	Michael E. Lucas.....	Captain.
9	Military storekeeper	William G. Hodges.....	Captain.
10	Military storekeeper	John Craig.....	Captain.
11	Military storekeeper	W. D. A. Sawyer.....	Captain.
12	Military storekeeper	John Livers.....	Captain.
13	Military storekeeper	Addison Barrett.....	Captain.
14	Military storekeeper	Verplank Van Antwerp.....	Captain.
15	Military storekeeper	Hamilton Lieber.....	Captain.
16	Military storekeeper	William P. Martin.....	Captain.

Volunteer officers.

1	Assistant quartermaster	Armstrong, William B...	Captain.
2	Assistant quartermaster	Brown, J. M.....	Captain and brevet major.
3	Assistant quartermaster	Barnard, Charles.....	Captain.
4	Assistant quartermaster	Cushing, G. W.....	Captain and brevet major.
5	Assistant quartermaster	Folsom, C. W.....	Captain and brevet colonel.
6	Assistant quartermaster	Farnsworth, H. J.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
7	Assistant quartermaster	Grierson, J. C.....	Captain and brevet major.
8	Assistant quartermaster	Howard, John B.....	Captain and brevet colonel.
9	Assistant quartermaster	Hamil, S. R.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
10	Assistant quartermaster	Haynes, John R.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
11	Assistant quartermaster	Johnston, Thomas P.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
12	Assistant quartermaster	Low, James P.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
13	Assistant quartermaster	Morgan, R. O.....	Captain and brevet major.
14	Assistant quartermaster	Marshall, G. W.....	Captain and brevet major.
15	Assistant quartermaster	Page, Henry.....	Captain and brevet colonel.
16	Assistant quartermaster	Payne, James G.....	Captain.
17	Assistant quartermaster	Powers, Joseph T.....	Captain and brevet major.
18	Assistant quartermaster	Rnaling, James F.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
19	Assistant quartermaster	Rutherford, R. C.....	Captain and brevet colonel.
20	Assistant quartermaster	Royce, H. A.....	Captain and brevet colonel.
21	Assistant quartermaster	Stubbs, J. D.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
22	Assistant quartermaster	Seely, F. A.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
23	Assistant quartermaster	Wile, George D.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
24	Assistant quartermaster	White, George Q.....	Captain and brevet major.
25	Assistant quartermaster	Webster, Amos.....	Captain and brevet major.
26	Assistant quartermaster	Whitman, E. B.....	Captain and brevet major.
27	Assistant quartermaster	Wright, S. J.....	Captain.
28	Assistant quartermaster	Whytal, Thomas G.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
29	Assistant quartermaster	Wills, Andrew W.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel.
30	Assistant quartermaster	Whittlesey, H. M.....	Captain and brevet brigadier general.
31	Assistant quartermaster	Watson, Charles T.....	Captain and brevet major.

Official :

H. A. ROYCE,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

I.—List of officers of the quartermasters' department upon whom brevet rank has been conferred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Name of officer.	Promoted to be—	To rank from—
REGULARS.		
Thomas Swords.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
George H. Crosman.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
David H. Vinton.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Osborne Cross.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Robert Allen.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
James L. Donaldson.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Daniel H. Rucker.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Rufus Ingalls.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Langdon C. Easton.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Ralph W. Kirkham.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
John C. McFerran.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Samuel B. Holabird.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Robert O. Tyler.....	Major general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Charles H. Tompkins.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
James A. Ekin.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Frederick Myers.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Tredwell Moore.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Asher R. Eddy.....	Colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Judson D. Bingham.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	April 9, 1865.
Charles G. Sawtelle.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Joseph A. Potter.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Marshall J. Ludington.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Rufus Saxton.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	April 9, 1865.
Alvan C. Gillem.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
William Myers.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Charles A. Reynolds.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
George B. Dandy.....	Brigadier general U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
George H. Weeks.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Francis J. Crilly.....	Colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Henry Inman.....	Major U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Andrew J. McGonigle.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	May 19, 1865.
Theodore J. Eckerson.....	Major U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
A. N. Shipley*.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
George S. Blodgett*.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
C. W. Moulton*.....	Colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Edward B. Grimes.....	Major U. S. Army by brevet.....	May 26, 1865.
Charles W. Foster.....	Colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	Nov. 4, 1865.
Simon F. Barstow.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army by brevet.....	March 2, 1865.
John H. Belcher.....	Major U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
E. B. Kirk.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	Aug. 19, 1865.
A. S. Kimball.....	Major U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James T. Hoyt.....	Major U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
W. A. Wainwright.....	Major U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Thomas B. Hunt.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	July 28, 1865.
N. S. Constable.....	Lieutenant colonel U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Asa P. Blunt.....	Brigadier general U. S. volunteers by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
VOLUNTEERS.		
Atwood, George E.....	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Austin, Adoniram.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Brown, J. M.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Brinkerhoff, R.....	Brigadier general by brevet.....	Sept. 20, 1865.
Bowman, Henry.....	Major by brevet.....	Sept. 21, 1865.
Blackman, H. B.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Barnes, Stewart.....	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Barnard, P. P.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Burr, A. G.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Brown, W. H.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Bagg, Sylvester.....	Major by brevet.....	Nov. 22, 1865.

*Resignation accepted prior to July 1, 1866.

List of officers of the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

Name of officer.	Promoted to be—	To rank from—
Bullock, D. D.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Bliven, C. E.	Major by brevet	March 5, 1866.
Burchard, S. D.	Major by brevet	October 15, 1865.
Bulkley, C. S.	Colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Bailhache, W. H.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Bowen, J. J.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Cox, Thomas J.	Colonel by brevet	July 25, 1866.
Campbell, James	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Cadwallader, George B.	Colonel by brevet	Nov. 1, 1865.
Cushing, George W.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Churchill, James O.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Crandon, T. F. P.	Major by brevet	Dec. 30, 1865.
Clark, George F.	Major by brevet	Feb. 8, 1866.
Carver, H. L.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Dec. 14, 1865.
Colburn, W. J.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Campbell, J. B.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Case, Rufus K.	Major by brevet	Feb. 1, 1866.
Chittenden, C. B.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Comstock, A. H.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	May 31, 1866.
Crain, Frederick	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Dec. 2, 1865.
Coryell, Ingham	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	June 8, 1865.
Craig, John	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Del Veechio, J. R.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	May 31, 1866.
Dunton, A. T.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Dunlap, James	Brigadier general by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Davis, Charles W.	Colonel by brevet	March 23, 1865.
Elwell, J. J.	Brigadier general by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Emery, C. F.	Major by brevet	Sept. 20, 1865.
Folsom, C. W.	Colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Farnsworth, H. J.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Fitch, Thomas D.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Nov. 27, 1865.
Finney, C. G.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Foote, Adrian	Major by brevet	June 15, 1865.
Fuller, W. G.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Gleason, James.	Colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Goslin, Alexander.	Major by brevet	March 12, 1866.
Grierson, John C.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Graves, E. P.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Gerard, J. C.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Hamill, S. R.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Jan. 8, 1867.
Hynes, John R.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Harrison, G. W.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Dec. 15, 1865.
Haskell, J. G.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Hibbard, G. B.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Heaton, G. L.	Major by brevet	Jan. 27, 1866.
Hall, Theron E.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Johnston, T. P.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
James, W. L.	Brigadier general by brevet	March 1, 1866.
Jennings, J. R.	Major by brevet	Feb. 1, 1866.
Jones, J. E.	Colonel by brevet	May 19, 1866.
Johnes, G. W.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Kimball, W. M.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	Jan. 18, 1866.
King, H. C.	Colonel by brevet	May 19, 1865.
Kerr, Thomas J.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Kelly, John L.	Major by brevet	Oct. 19, 1865.
Low, James P.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Le Duc, W. G.	Brigadier general by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Lapham, W. B.	Major by brevet	Oct. 30, 1865.
Ludlow, Edwin.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Moore, L. L.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Marshall, G. W.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.
McDermid, J. J.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet	March 13, 1865.
Morris, John A.	Major by brevet	March 13, 1865.

List of officers of the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

Name of officer.	Promoted to be—	To rank from—
Messenger, Daniel	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Morris, W. G.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Metcalf, L. S.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
McClure, J. W.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
McClung, D. W.	Major by brevet.....	Oct. 30, 1865.
Manning, S. H.	Brigadier general by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
McEntee, C. S.	Major by brevet.....	Dec. 2, 1864.
Newport, R. M.	Brigadier general by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Noble, L. C.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Nash, C. W.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Orme, George R.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Plato, Nelson	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Poor, Leander A.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Pierce, G. A.	Colonel by brevet.....	July 25, 1865.
Plumb, Ralph.....	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	Oct. 31, 1865.
Parsons, Charles.....	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Perce, L. W.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Potter, O. O.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	Dec. 2, 1865.
Runerson, W. L.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Rutherford, R. C.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Royce, H. A.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Russ, Charles E.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Rasin, Hanson	Major by brevet.....	Oct. 12, 1865.
Stubbs, J. D.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	April 10, 1865.
Seely, F. A.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Skinner, Holly.....	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Stinson, Daniel.....	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Swaine, J. A.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Shepherd, L. W.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Summers, Moses.....	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Seelye, Edgar.....	Major by brevet.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Sellers, A. J.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Sampson, C. M.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Thayer, H. L.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Tucker, A. M.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Trumbull, J. L.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	April 10, 1866.
Van Vliet, L. S.	Major by brevet.....	March 7, 1866.
Van Patten, J. S.	Major by brevet.....	Dec. 30, 1865.
Van Slyke, N. B.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Webster, George P.	Colonel by brevet.....	Feb. 17, 1866.
White, George Q.	Major by brevet.....	April 25, 1866.
Wilson, Thomas P.	Major by brevet.....	May 15, 1866.
Whitman, E. B.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Woods, John L.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Whytal, T. G.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Wills, Andrew W.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	June 23, 1865.
Watson, C. T.	Major by brevet.....	June 4, 1866.
Wilson, James	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	Dec. 6, 1865.
Winslow, G. C.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	Dec. 9, 1865.
Wells, G. W.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Whetsel, H. B.	Major by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Wray, James T.	Major by brevet.....	Sept. 20, 1865.
Westbrook, R. L.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Wing, J. K.	Lieutenant colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.
Wickersham, M. D.	Colonel by brevet.....	March 13, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Major generals by brevet.....	9
Brigadier generals by brevet.....	15
Brigadier generals by brevet, volunteers.....	2
Colonels by brevet.....	4

Lieutenant colonels by brevet.....	6
Lieutenant colonels by brevet, volunteers.....	4
Majors by brevet.....	3
Majors by brevet, volunteers.....	4
Total.....	<u>47</u>

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Brigadier generals by brevet.....	7
Colonels by brevet.....	17
Lieutenant colonels by brevet.....	44
Majors by brevet.....	61
Total.....	<u>129</u>

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions of the 19th ultimo to chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of the subsistence department.

The subsistence stores required for the army during the past year have been procured in the usual and prescribed manner—principally in the larger markets of the country, by advertising for proposals. Efforts to obtain supplies from the producers and dealers established near the many points of consumption have been made, and have been, to a considerable extent, successful. Such efforts will be continued, in the hope and expectation that, while they will aid in opening and populating the newer regions of the country west, occupied by the army, they will eventuate in supplying the army at reduced expense and with fresher stores. In proportion as success shall attend these efforts distant and costly transportation will be diminished.

The completed sections of the Pacific railroads already afford such facilities for reaching several of the occupied posts as to make it unnecessary to place and keep thereat such large quantities of stores as were requisite when they could be supplied only by trains of wagons despatched at special seasons.

Recent reports received from Brevet Colonel J. McL. Taylor, chief commissary of the military division of the Pacific, give assurances of success in his efforts to supply the troops in that division with an excellent article of pork made on that coast. This article has heretofore been supplied by annual shipments from New York. When such shipments shall cease it will rarely occur that the producers and merchants of the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will fail to meet all the requirements of the subsistence department therein.

During the last fiscal year there were published by the officers of the subsistence department 632 advertisements for proposals for supplying subsistence stores, complete rations, miscellaneous articles, fresh beef, and beef cattle, resulting in 291 beef contracts, 226 ration contracts, 43 for miscellaneous articles, and 1,346 contracts consisting of written proposals and acceptances.

The average prices of fresh beef, by the contracts received at this office from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, made in the different States and Territories are as follows:

State or Territory.	Price per pound.	State or Territory.	Price per pound.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Maine.....	15.9	Delaware.....	17
New Hampshire.....	16	Maryland.....	14.4
Massachusetts.....	13.7	District of Columbia.....	14.5
Rhode Island.....	13.5	Virginia.....	11.4
Connecticut.....	16.7	North Carolina.....	15.7
New York.....	13.9	South Carolina.....	12.2
Pennsylvania.....	14.2	Georgia.....	13.9

State or Territory.	Price pr. pound.	State or Territory.	Price pr. pound.
Florida.....	11	Nebraska.....	9.3
Alabama.....	12	Kansas.....	8.7
Mississippi.....	9.3	Indian Territory.....	6.5
Louisiana.....	8.7	Dakota.....	10.3
Texas.....	5.8	New Mexico.....	12.1
Arkansas.....	8.2	Colorado.....	8.8
Tennessee.....	9.9	Utah.....	12
Kentucky.....	10.3	Montana.....	13.8
West Virginia.....	12.3	California.....	*9.5
Ohio.....	13	Nevada.....	*16.3
Indiana.....	9.5	Oregon.....	*10.7
Illinois.....	12.5	Arizona.....	*9.9
Michigan.....	13.3	Washington Territory.....	*10.2
Missouri.....	8.1	Idaho.....	*15.2
Minnesota.....	9.6		

*Coin.

Making the average price per pound of fresh beef in the military division of the Pacific for the fiscal year 11 cents in coin, and the average price per pound of fresh beef east of military division of the Pacific for the same period 11.6 cents in currency.

The average cost of the complete ration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, at seven of the principal points of purchase was as follows :

Month.	Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	San Francisco. (Coin.)
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
July, 1866.....	20.54	25.75	28.58	24.58	24.06	22.62	21.37
August, 1866.....	21.10	25.16	26.39	25.60	23	23.08	21.04
September, 1866.....	25.92	27.11	27.83	27.33	26.21	22.42	21.15
October, 1866.....	24.52	27.86	29.08	26.95	23.45	23.02	21.37
November, 1866.....	23.28	27.13	28.32	27.21	23.16	27.64	22.51
December, 1866.....	24.19	26.03	24.53	24.85	22.50	24.10	21.60
January, 1867.....	23.51	26	25.42	23.18	22.68	23.22	20.85
February, 1867.....	24.63	25.36	24.92	20.06	23.06	24.96	20.23
March, 1867.....	24.72	22.71	24.58	19.81	22.50	23.14	20.81
April, 1867.....	24.62	21.56	25.89	19.86	23.79	25.15	20.18
May, 1867.....	24.19	21.91	25.63	21.62	24.35	24.66	21.39
June, 1867.....	24.73	20.65	25.76	21.91	23.55	24.25	20.52
Yearly average.....	23.82	24.76	26.41	23.58	23.52	24.02	21.08

Giving as the general average for the year 23.88 cents.

Under the requirements of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, and General Orders No. 64 of 1866, this department has supplied tobacco to the enlisted men of the army to the cost value of \$104,895 84, the vouchers for which have been transmitted to the office of the Paymaster General, in order that the amounts found charged against the men on their proper muster and pay rolls may be duly noted for re-transfer at the Treasury from the appropriation for the pay of the army to that for the subsistence of the army. Up to the present date the amount so transferred is \$10,459 69.

Subsistence stores to the value of \$882,684 66 have been supplied by this department during the year ending June 30, 1867, to freedmen and others, under the proper and authorized demands of the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The value of the stores thus supplied is reported monthly to Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of that bureau, and is by him promptly requested to be transferred from the appropriations for the support of that bureau to the appropriation for the subsistence of the army. The amount actually so transferred up to the present time is \$434,597 27.

The total cost of army subsistence stores sold, transferred, or issued for the subsistence of Indians during the year ending June 30, 1867, is \$644,439 22; no portion of which amount has been returned to the appropriation for the subsistence of the army.

The number of claims for payment of commutation of rations to Union soldiers held as prisoners of war in the rebel States presented and paid under public resolution No. 56, approved July 25, 1866, up to September 12, ultimo, is 2,069, amounting to \$116,187 75; and the number presented and passed for payment, under section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, extending the provisions of the joint resolution above mentioned to those prisoners of war who died while so held, or subsequent to their release, is five, amounting to \$259 50.

The number of claims received, decided, and pending in this office under the 3d section of the act approved July 4, 1864, for subsistence alleged to have been furnished for the use of the army, was, on the date of my last report, as follows, viz: received, 3,082, amounting to \$1,758,031 04; examined and approved, 234, amounting to \$85,343 10; examined and rejected, 939, amounting to \$651,564 23; pending, 1,909, amounting to \$1,021,123 71.

The total number of these claims now received is 4,926, amounting to \$2,493,257 45; of which number there have been examined and approved, 482, amounting to \$146,149 51; examined and rejected, 1,881, amounting to \$1,071,194 42; leaving for final action and decision, (with the cases reopened upon additional evidence submitted by claimants,) 2,563, amounting to \$1,275,913 52.

The number of claims examined and decided since my last report is 1,190, amounting to \$480,436 60; of which number there have been approved, 243, amounting to \$60,806 41; rejected, 942, amounting to \$419,630 19.

During the past year, as heretofore, the officers of the subsistence department have performed their duty with great zeal and ability, insuring to the army at all points and at all times, with very rare exceptions, a full supply of rations of excellent quality.

These officers, with their rank, present station, and duties, are as follows:

Name, rank, nature of duty, and station of officers.

Name and rank.	Nature of duty.	Station.
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Brigadier general.</i>		
Amos B. Eaton, brevet major general, March 13, 1865.....	Commissary General of Subsistence	Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Colonels.</i>		
Alexander E. Shiras, brevet major general, March 13, 1865 ..	First assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence Purchasing and depot commissary at Philadelphia. Chief commissary subsistence military department of the east. Under orders to relieve Brevet Major General H. F. Clarke, assistant commissary general subsistence, as purchasing and depot commissary at New York, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Charles L. Kilburn, brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865.		Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Lieutenant colonels.</i>		
Marcus D. L. Simpson, brevet major general, March 13, 1865	Second assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence... Under orders to relieve Brevet Colonel J. McL. Taylor, commissary subsistence, as chief commissary subsistence military division of the Pacific.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry F. Clarke, brevet major general, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at New York. Also in general charge of the subsistence department in the States of New York and Connecticut, and in New Jersey as far south as Princeton. Under orders to relieve Brevet Brigadier general T. J. Haines, commissary subsistence, as chief commissary subsistence military division of the Missouri....	New York, N. Y.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Majors.</i>		
William W. Burns, brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and depot commissary at Charleston. Chief commissary subsistence second military district.....	Charleston, S. C.
Amos Beckwith, brevet major general, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at New Orleans. Chief commissary subsistence fifth military district.....	New Orleans, La.
John McL. Taylor, brevet colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at San Francisco. Chief commissary subsistence military division of the Pacific	San Francisco, Cal.
Beckman Du Barry, brevet colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Third assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence.....	Washington, D. C.

Name, rank, nature of duty, and station of officers—Continued.

Name and rank.	Nature of duty.	Station.
Robert Macfeely, brevet colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at Chicago, Ill. Chief commissary subsistence military department of the Lakes...	Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Haines, brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence military division of the Missouri, and in general charge of subsistence affairs in Arkansas...	St. Louis, Mo.
George Bell, brevet colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary for the depots of Washington and Alexandria. Chief commissary subsistence military department of Washington.....	Washington, D. C.
Michael R. Morgan, brevet brigadier general, April 9, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at Fort Leavenworth. Chief commissary subsistence military department of the Missouri.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
<i>Captains.</i>		
John P. Hawkins, brevet major general, March 13, 1865.....	Assistant to the commissary general of subsistence.....	Washington, D. C.
John W. Turner, brevet major general, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at St. Louis, Mo.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Michael P. Small, brevet brigadier general, April 9, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary, Louisville, Ky. Chief commissary subsistence military department of the Cumberland.....	Louisville, Ky.
Thomas Sullivan, brevet lieutenant colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence third military district.....	Atlanta, Ga.
John W. Barriger, brevet lieutenant colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at Baltimore.....	Omaha, Nebraska.
Thomas Wilson, brevet lieutenant colonel, March 13, 1865.....	Purchasing and depot commissary at Fort Harker, Kansas.....	Baltimore, Md.
William H. Bell, brevet major, March 13, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence military department of Dakota. In general charge of the affairs of the subsistence department in that part of the military department of the Platte, north of the 42d parallel, north latitude, and west of the 104th meridian, west longitude.....	Fort Harker, Kan.
Jeremiah H. Gilman, brevet lieutenant colonel, Dec. 31, 1862.....	Temporary duty as chief commissary subsistence, military department of California, and depot commissary, San Francisco.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Samuel T. Cushing, brevet major, March 13, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence fourth military district.....	Fort Laramie, D. T.
Samuel A. Foster, brevet major, March 13, 1865.....	Ordered to report in person at headquarters military division of the Missouri, for assignment. Order suspended until relieved by the commissary general of subsistence.....	San Francisco, Cal.
William A. Elderkin, brevet major, March 13, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence district of Texas.....	Richmond, Va.
Joseph G. Crane, brevet major, April 25, 1865.....	Chief commissary subsistence district of New Mexico.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Charles B. Penrose, brevet major, May 13, 1865.....	Secretary to the President of the United States.....	
William H. Nash, brevet major, November 17, 1865.....		Washington, D. C.
Charles McClure, brevet major, August 17, 1866.....		Galveston, Texas.
Andrew K. Long.....		Santa Fe, New Mexico.
		Washington, D. C.

Since the date of my last report Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Brigham, commissary of subsistence, has resigned, having rendered very important services during the entire war as purchasing and depot commissary at Boston.

The number of officers of the army who have been on duty in the subsistence department during the past fiscal year, and who have rendered money accounts and property returns, is 788; and the number of accounts and returns received at this office, examined and transmitted to the accounting officers of the treasury, are 7,718.

The regimental officers acting in the subsistence department, with but few exceptions, have performed their duty correctly and rendered their accounts promptly.

At the date of my last annual report there remained in service fifteen commissaries of subsistence of volunteers. Since then all have been honorably mustered out of service excepting two, who are on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and are thus retained in service under authority of law.

The number of clerks at present employed in this bureau is thirty-eight, of whom about one-half have held positions as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates in the army. In this place I desire to report to you their generally excellent character as gentlemen and as clerks.

Regulations necessary for carrying into effect section twenty-five of the act of July 28, 1866, abolishing the office of sutler in the army and at military posts, having been prepared in this office, and finally brought to the attention of the Hon. Secretary of War, with a report thereon stating the probable large amount of funds necessary to inaugurate the contemplated method of supplying the required articles, and that no appropriation had been made to meet such expenditure, the proposed regulations were not published; and to meet the requirements of such a condition of things, an order—General Orders No. 59, of May 30, 1867—was made permitting sutlers to trade with troops until further orders.

In my annual report of October 20, 1865, I stated that it was proposed to ascertain and exhibit in a tabular form the total quantity of each article of subsistence stores purchased for use of the army during each year of the war from 1861 to 1865 inclusive. It having been found to be impracticable, without more clerical labor than seemed proper to be bestowed upon them, to construct such tables to embrace all the stores purchased for the army during the years of the war, they have been constructed to include only the purchases made during that period by the officers at eleven of the principal points of purchase and supply, viz: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

I have also caused a table to be prepared exhibiting the average cost of the principal articles of subsistence stores purchased in each month during the same period at the same points of purchase. These tables are appended to this report.

The law authorizing the appointment of assistant commissaries of subsistence having expired, all officers of regiments who are now designated to perform commissary duty at military posts are *acting* as assistant commissaries. It is very desirable that this grade of subsistence officer be restored to the service. I therefore respectfully suggest that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the General commanding the army to appoint from the lieutenants of the line, on the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, as many assistant commissaries of subsistence as the service may require, not to exceed thirty-two; such officers to be paid twenty dollars a month in addition to their proper pay and emoluments, but without loss of the fourth ration provided by act of March 2, 1827, section two, and to hold their appointments until cancelled by their promotion to the grade of captain or by order of the General.

I also respectfully suggest that it would be highly beneficial to the service,

conducting greatly to the proper care of subsistence stores and thus to economy, could there be authorized a grade of non-commissioned officers to be called post commissary sergeants, to be taken from the non-commissioned officers of the line of the army, to be selected and appointed as are ordnance sergeants, and to have the same rank, pay, and emoluments, the number not to exceed one for each military post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,

Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

General U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim.

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Names of articles.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Pork barrels.	85,348	\$1,276,369 56	249,231	\$3,097,457 92	491,636	\$6,496,383 68
Bacon do.	17,711,983	1,255,789 54	50,530,623	3,226,977 74	71,883,346	5,199,161 52
Hams do.	1,463,807	117,670 39	2,088,402	167,469 45	5,694,645	617,248 06
Sheep do.	6,192	433 44				
Sheep number.			997	6,454 15	1,515	13,250 87
Beef cattle do.	11,576	593,119 62	60,856	3,038,141 05	97,994	6,056,413 52
Fresh beef pounds.	7,103,166	422,983 18	26,335,222	1,464,749 52	23,418,847	1,482,953 44
Salt beef barrels.	66,996	923,115 63	167,309	2,377,849 31	153,654	2,082,317 20
Dried beef pounds.	5,656	539 61	200	90 00	20,125	2,572 77
Pickled fish do.	43,983	2,329 10				
Dried fish do.						
Flour barrels.	274,279	1,605,771 05	751,397	4,545,388 94	549,802	33,423 47
Soft bread pounds.	1,821,451	61,232 32	2,334,920	77,962 57	1,123,315	7,683,223 33
Hard bread do.	34,059,073	1,411,443 92	135,202,384	5,923,026 93	2,040,383	74,000 43
Corn meal do.	497,283	6,693 53	2,569,631	46,416 36	130,228,050	6,469,891 79
Beans do.	7,945,645	294,821 77	27,709,926	1,180,207 88	31,873,272	284,784 61
Peas do.	2,642,773	74,493 43	1,813,952	44,481 76	1,675,010 57	1,675,010 57
Rice do.	5,710,568	400,367 92	16,084,006	1,086,526 45	5,514,635	175,362 67
Hominy do.	329,265	67,079 48	3,816,296	71,506 97	1,101,537 86	1,101,537 86
Delectated potatoes do.	339,365	35,515 45	1,399,908	154,327 35	5,788,962	94,730 65
Delectated mixed vegetables do.	442,818	96,879 32	2,144,404	437,695 06	372,383 51	372,383 51
Green coffee do.	5,143,150	815,368 89	7,892,897	1,745,258 12	1,382,333 31	1,382,333 31
Roasted and roasted and ground coffee do.	3,065,422	601,644 67	14,478,161	4,507,338 01	7,652,817 19	7,652,817 19
Tea do.	168,510	83,543 98	749,673	4,507,338 01	1,153,180	1,034,203 53
Brown sugar do.	13,872,494	1,304,896 91	45,661,553	4,683,013 38	49,063,357	6,212,483 34
White sugar do.	56,744	6,477 13	454,569	54,832 03	244,188 05	244,188 05
Vinegar gallons.	709,668	80,027 45	1,355,965	146,809 31	1,925,813	287,637 97
Candles pounds.	1,106,533	229,863 65	3,369,872	645,349 93	4,580,432	1,010,713 12
Soap, (common) do.	3,313,932	171,468 71	9,254,838	518,547 99	11,401,147	1,819,974 85
Soap, (fine) do.						
Salt pounds.						
Pepper do.						
Tobacco do.						
Tolien do.						
	3,717,413	28,613 52	10,716,553	105,470 85	15,710,555	170,766 28
	411	62 40			633,503	219,230 95
	248,400	20,046 69	104,801	8,593 75	177,980	18,167 70

[illegible]

Malt.....do.....	8,537	239 24	456	13 80	27,116	1,543 79
Ice.....do.....	1,010,120	1,533 81	918,000	327 00	491,660	983 32
Hay.....do.....	1,841,927	18,468 92	17,370,908	178,830 96	34,865,799	419,730 95
Corn.....do.....	1,062,865	10,760 84	4,921,886	37,386 90	14,953,114	181,776 90
Oats.....do.....	49,500	524 86	48,436	771 02	41,112	1,083 84
Barley.....do.....	93,692	5,556 91	5,315	239 17	.....	.....
Wheat.....do.....	.....	.....	408,521	5,787 38	.....	.....
Mil-feed.....do.....	983,283	4,149 75	5,640	71 45	975,356	19,483 45
Straw.....do.....	5,830	4, 49 56	.....	.....	12,655	136 55
Fodder.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	66 00
Total.....	.....	12,280,167 91	.....	40,884,136 65	.....	62,008,134 38

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Consolidated report of the purchases of subsistence stores for the United States army, &c.—Continued.

Names of articles.	1864.		1865.		Total.	Total.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Pork.....	468,847	\$14,252,288 69	394,800	\$10,854,431 98	1,558,864	\$35,976,931 83
Bacon.....	57,277,226	9,271,891 54	26,308,211	5,047,175 70	283,711,389	23,920,996 04
Hams.....	5,224,463	9,957,768 54	26,940,459	210,002 06	15,411,776	9,070,158 50
Sheep.....	19,553	1,596 40	8,189	3,292 92	33,936	3,292 92
Beef.....	7,589	63,017 76	6,373	60,317 69	16,474	143,040 46
Beef cattle.....	89,962	8,972,624 70	62,193	7,223,298 51	392,581	26,885,827 60
Fresh beef.....	26,243,808	2,067,458 26	23,521,772	2,590,482 13	106,622,816	9,029,626 33
Salt beef.....	143,955	9,697,453 69	81,955	1,499,302 77	613,870	9,560,028 80
Dried beef.....	159,674	26,312 34	761,289	128,946 09	946,944	158,290 81
Pickled fish.....	5,596,600	395,547 26	3,639,200	271,663 47	9,273,783	669,539 83
Dried fish.....	6,156,858	451,025 26	3,735,064	290,898 50	10,441,744	765,347 33
Flour.....	1,216,965	11,401,650 85	714,341	6,822,617 38	4,080,300	32,059,651 55
Soft bread.....	1,798,660	80,462 39	725,541	35,160 24	8,710,957	29,328,817 91
Hard bread.....	125,646,712	8,962,936 76	78,995,533	6,298,092 24	504,133,752	28,365,301 64
Corn meal.....	16,644,614	566,461 96	15,747,489	535,914 81	47,377,289	1,430,291 87
Beans.....	23,980,972	1,164,723 91	17,035,233	761,764 66	106,525,182	5,085,528 79
Pean.....	1,769,803	61,992 74	467,023	28,372 90	12,298,146	384,703 50
Rice.....	10,334,626	1,106,461 87	271,429	28,372 90	46,261,057	3,725,221 46
Hominy.....	4,661,639	1,201,157 71	2,096,554	94,794 46	18,998,058	575,722 83
Dehydrated potatoes.....	1,238,502	148,397 17	906,400	147,490 62	4,755,350	580,461 24
Dehydrated mixed vegetables.....	945,700	176,136 59	531,700	134,592 12	5,874,162	1,217,086 60
Green coffee.....	10,806,027	4,588,554 97	7,438,771	2,295,074 83	35,566,738	10,826,609 22
Roasted and roasted and ground coffee.....	24,900,267	13,793,561 58	2,165,014	654,936 61	64,600,113	26,803,254 45
Tea.....	863,515	1,014,336 83	361,065	421,122 86	3,315,944	3,060,545 21
Brown sugar.....	60,083,148	11,896,277 41	31,619,574	4,801,436 09	200,330,127	28,668,107 13
White sugar.....	1,764,331	457,953 12	1,359,089	381,264 88	5,117,133	1,144,695 21
Vinegar.....	1,705,167	501,643 50	1,051,234	394,381 03	6,747,249	1,410,499 26
Candles.....	4,551,377	1,399,508 44	2,570,721	813,763 73	16,188,937	4,059,198 92
Soap, (scented).....	13,498,414	1,396,229 42	7,074,249	832,418 74	43,482,601	3,728,039 71
Soap, (blue).....	257	4,505 00	12,729	10,301 50	545	4,505 00
Salt.....	15,609,894	198,704 04	6,931,945	96,744 76	48,706,361	10,301 50
Pepper.....	774,164	337,675 12	382,734	129,877 91	1,790,401	606,301 45
Tobacco.....	19,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Jokes.....	193,973	25,648 71	685,760	75,520 58	685,760	75,520 58
Beef tongue.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Roasted whole beef.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Miscellaneous meats.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Minola.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Bye flour.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45
Crackers.....	193,973	25,648 71	29,335	91,429 05	22,746	21,491 45

Hortford's bread ration.					500,000	42,500 00	500,000	42,500 00
Bean flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	638 38	86,435 28	9,110,777	2,063 23
Dried peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,352	71,061 42	34,137	829,498 51
Fresh potatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,045,183	474,747 15	1,066,486	172,592 61
Fresh onions	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,673,078	195,836 82	161,638,559	2,497,896 45
Fresh turnips	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,226	4,859 01	17,967,827	625,294 37
Fresh beets	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,695	5,706 65	1,848,367	37,533 77
Fresh carrots	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,631	13,447 27	1,239,966	37,568 51
Fresh tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,160	929 34
Fresh beans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,967	21,264 02
Fresh corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377,030	37,922 89
Fresh apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,420	1,799 03
Fresh peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh cranberries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh vegetables, assorted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extract of coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roasted and ground rye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses and sirups	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime juice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kraut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kraut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curried cabbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiskey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine and brandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned fruits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned jellies and preserves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned milk, concentrated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned milk, condensed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned meats and oysters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous groceries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill-feed
Straw
Fodder
Total

Total

275,680,444 79

57,219,206 68

103,268,799 17

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	Decemb'r.	Year.
Pork	per barrel..												
1861	\$19 63	\$19 93	\$18 01	\$18 26	\$18 00	\$16 96	\$15 75	\$16 04	\$14 99	\$15 05	\$14 72	\$12 53	\$14 04
1862	12 73	12 21	12 01	12 97	12 47	12 34	10 33	10 47	11 37	11 61	13 00	13 70	12 47
1863	18 33	15 72	14 83	14 81	15 72	14 86	13 40	12 83	13 91	15 35	16 03	17 59	15 41
1864	15 77	19 37	18 72	22 52	27 21	30 80	37 57	43 59	43 59	39 46	39 46	37 00	35 43
1865	39 68	37 41	36 30	31 03	26 34	22 53	23 32	26 64	26 99	31 75	31 69	27 06	32 43
Bacon	per pound..												
1861	14 13	13 14	10 06	10 06	10 10	10 09	07 07	08 08	07 07	07 07	06 06	07 07	07 07
1862	06 06	05 05	06 06	06 06	06 06	06 06	05 05	05 05	06 06	05 05	06 06	06 06	07 07
1863	06 06	07 07	07 07	06 06	07 07	06 06	06 06	06 06	06 06	07 07	07 07	06 06	07 07
1864	06 06	10 10	10 10	13 13	13 13	13 13	16 16	15 15	22 22	24 24	21 21	20 20	16 16
1865	22 22	21 21	18 18	16 16	15 15	13 13	13 13	17 17	18 18	23 23	17 17	17 17	21 21
Ham	per pound..												
1861	17 14	13 13	10 10	08 08	07 07	10 10	08 08	09 09	09 09	09 09	11 11	09 09	10 10
1862	06 06	06 06	08 08	08 08	07 07	09 09	07 07	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	09 09
1863	10 10	14 14	13 13	16 16	16 16	19 19	11 11	27 27	22 22	31 31	30 30	21 21	19 19
1864	12 12	23 23	23 23	21 21	23 23	24 24	24 24	47 47	50 50	45 45	39 39	32 32	35 35
1865	23 23	23 23	23 23	21 21	23 23	24 24	24 24	47 47	50 50	45 45	39 39	32 32	35 35
Beef cattle.....	per head..												
1861	46 64	46 63	53 96	61 10	59 15	52 34	50 51	50 66	50 01	44 30	43 86	46 78	50 00
1862	52 84	56 62	56 62	71 09	64 22	64 51	64 51	68 10	52 35	57 44	60 73	49 96	49 32
1863	52 84	61 13	61 13	91 33	84 61	101 11	99 77	98 49	59 60	57 44	60 73	58 43	61 52
1864	106 11	123 66	123 32	119 40	117 04	117 08	80 36	44 07	50 43	59 83	103 83	103 83	99 73
1865	106 11	123 66	123 32	119 40	117 04	117 08	80 36	44 07	50 43	59 83	103 83	103 83	116 14
French beef.....	per pound..												
1861	04 04	05 05	05 05	06 06	06 06	06 06	05 05	07 07	07 07	05 05	05 05	05 05	06 06
1862	04 04	05 05	05 05	06 06	06 06	06 06	05 05	07 07	07 07	05 05	05 05	05 05	06 06
1863	06 06	06 06	06 06	06 06	06 06	06 06	07 07	08 08	07 07	06 06	06 06	06 06	07 07
1864	06 06	10 10	11 11	10 10	11 11	11 11	12 12	13 13	14 14	15 15	16 16	17 17	18 18
1865	18 06	14 06	17 58	13 70	10 09	15 68	12 97	13 60	14 65	13 19	19 68	13 44	13 4

	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Corn meal.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Beans.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Peas.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rice.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Hominy.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Dedicated potatoes.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Mixed vegetables.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Green coffee.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R. and R. and G. coffee per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Tea.....per pound.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement of the average cost of subsistence stores purchased for the United States army, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Brown sugar..... per pound..	1861	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 07	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 09	\$0 09	\$0 09	\$0 10	\$0 09
	1862	10	10	12	09	09	09	09	10	10	10	11	11	10
	1863	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	12
	1864	13	13	14	16	16	19	25	24	22	19	17	16	19
	1865	19	19	19	13	13	11	11	10	10	10	12	14	15
White sugar..... per pound..	1861	09	11	09	10	11	08	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
	1862	16	10	10	12	10	10	14	13	11	10	14	14	12
	1863	15	16	17	15	15	14	13	15	14	16	17	17	16
	1864	17	18	19	23	33	26	20	31	32	27	29	29	25
	1865	29	28	28	27	26	21	20	22	22	22	24	24	26
Vinegar..... per gallon..	1861	12	09	11	17	12	15	10	12	11	10	11	09	11
	1862	11	09	08	16	09	11	10	11	11	10	11	11	10
	1863	13	17	16	16	17	13	12	11	12	13	14	16	16
	1864	18	20	19	23	22	24	31	31	36	36	37	36	35
	1865	38	38	39	42	42	33	33	34	40	40	33	35	35
Candles..... per pound..	1861	16	26	26	22	26	23	15	24	21	17	20	20	18
	1862	19	20	20	22	22	20	20	21	21	19	20	24	19
	1863	21	22	22	23	23	21	24	21	20	21	20	22	22
	1864	23	23	23	23	23	21	23	24	27	30	31	28	31
	1865	27	26	25	32	32	27	23	24	27	27	27	27	27
Soap..... per pound..	1861	06	06	04	05	05	03	05	05	05	05	05	04	05
	1862	06	06	04	05	05	03	05	05	05	05	05	04	05
	1863	08	07	06	07	07	06	06	07	06	07	07	07	06
	1864	08	08	09	08	09	08	08	13	14	14	13	13	11
	1865	13	13	14	11	11	08	08	09	10	12	12	11	11
Salt..... per pound..	1861	.086	.01	.01	.01	.083	.066	.066	.087	.080	.073	.071	.073	.084
	1862	.080	.01	.01	.01	.080	.089	.089	.076	.089	.01	.01	.01	.088
	1863	.01	.01	.01	.083	.087	.081	.088	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	1864	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01
	1865	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01
Pepper..... per pound..	1861													
	1862													
	1863			27	30	35	34	34	30	35	59	53	34	32
	1864			34	33	44	48	51	46	49	54	45	43	43
	1865			41	46	34	33		30	31			34	38

* Rice in some cases purchased in bond.

† Tea, coffee, and sugars in some cases purchased in bond.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the medical department of the army for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1867 :

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The funds of the medical and hospital department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, consisted of a balance remaining in the treasury June 30, 1866.....	\$2,546,457 14
Amount issued by the treasury in June, 1866, to disbursing officers, but which had not come to hand July 1, 1866.....	37,000 00
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs under act of July 16, 1862.....	540 00
Appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1867, by act of July 13, 1866....	500,000 00
Amount derived from the sale of old and surplus hospital property.....	293,002 82
From board of officers in hospitals.....	327 85
For care of citizen patients in United States hospitals at Louisville, Ky	* 1,270 88
Refunded from appropriation for prisoners of war	1,420 87
Amounts in the hands of disbursing officers, including suspended vouchers..	446,139 47
	<hr/> 3,826,159 03
Deduct balances in favor of various disbursing officers.....	751,555 81
	<hr/> 3,074,603 22
There was disbursed for purchase of medical and hospital supplies.....	\$176,556 40
For pay of private physicians	225,531 40
For pay of hospital employés.....	40,894 44
For expenses of purveying depots	102,253 06
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen.....	35,206 50
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	3,229 04
For miscellaneous expenses of the medical department	48,835 19
For internal revenue tax	2,133 12
Refundment of amounts erroneously deposited in the previous year.....	125 61
Transferred to the pay department for the payment of contract surgeons...	200,000 00
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs turned into the surplus fund...	190 00
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1867.....	2 909,614 08
Amount of previous disallowances now admitted, proper vouchers being furnished.....	33,789 33
In the hands of disbursing officers.....	72,526 25
Amounts chargeable to disbursing officers on suspended vouchers awaiting explanation and correction.....	65,769 52
	<hr/> 3 916,653 94
Deduct balances due disbursing officers.....	842,050 72
	<hr/> 3,074,603 33

In the month of June of the present year Asiatic cholera appeared among the troops at various points in the west and northwest, and for a time fears of a wide-

* This amount was received from the city of Louisville, Kentucky, for the care of city patients treated in United States army hospital for eruptive diseases.

spread epidemic were entertained. Recent reports from the infected commands show that the disease has subsided, or has been eradicated by vigorous hygienic measures.

Circular No. 5, giving the history of the epidemic of cholera in 1866, and Circular No. 3, containing instructions for the guidance of medical officers and others, were issued from this office and freely distributed in advance of the outbreak of the disease. The epidemic of yellow fever now prevailing at our southern stations did not commence until after the close of this fiscal year, and its history will be included in the next annual report.

The average strength of white troops, as represented by the reports, was forty-one thousand one hundred and four (41,104.) The number taken on sick report for disease was one hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and sixty (111,660; for wounds and injuries ten thousand five hundred and twenty-two (10,522; total one hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-one (122,181; an average of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three (2,973) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength, or nearly three (3) entries on sick report for each man. The constant sickness rate from all causes was fifty-eight (58) per thousand (1,000,) or less than six (6) per cent. The mortality during the year was one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven (1,527) deaths from disease, or thirty-seven (37) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength; and one hundred and fifty-five (155) from wounds and injuries, or three (3) per thousand. Total mortality forty (40) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength, or four (4) per cent. Deducting seven hundred and twenty-three (723) deaths from epidemic cholera, the deaths from all other diseases were twenty (20) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength, or two (2) per cent. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated, was one (1) death to seventy-three (73) cases. The number of white soldiers discharged during the war on surgeon's certificate of disability was five hundred and eighty-nine (589.) The average annual strength of colored troops represented on the reports was six thousand five hundred and sixty-one (6,561; number taken on sick report during the year for disease eighteen thousand eight hundred (18,800;) for wounds and injuries eight hundred and ninety-four (894; total nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-four (19,694,) or an average of each man taken on sick report three (3) times. The constant sickness rates were, for disease forty-three (43) per thousand (1,000;) for wounds and injuries two (2) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength, or less than five (5) per cent. constantly on sick report from all causes. The mortality from all causes was twelve (12) per cent.; deducting five hundred and thirty-six (536) deaths from epidemic cholera, it was thirty-nine (39) per thousand (1,000) of mean strength, or 3.9 per cent. The proportion of deaths from all causes, to cases treated, was one (1) death to every twenty-five (25) cases. The number of colored soldiers discharged during the year on surgeon's certificate of disability was twenty-nine (29)

The valuable medical and mortuary records of this department were transferred to the fire-proof building on Tenth street in December, 1866. During the year these records have been searched and such official evidence of death or discharge for disability as they contain has been furnished to the Pension Bureau in twenty-five thousand and twenty-nine (25,029) cases; Adjutant General United States army in twenty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-five (24,945) cases; the Paymaster General in three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven (3,267) cases, and to authorized agents in two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine (2,259) cases; making a total of fifty-five thousand five hundred (55,500) cases.

Four thousand and eight (4,008) monthly reports of sick and wounded, and three hundred and fifteen (315) special reports; five hundred and ninety eight (598) folio volumes of hospital records; two thousand three hundred and sixty-five (2,365) burial records, and one thousand two hundred and sixty-two (1,262) hospital muster and pay rolls, have been received during the year. The alphabetical registers of the dead (as far as completed) contain the names of two hun-

dred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven (244,747) white soldiers, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-six (29,796) colored soldiers, and thirty thousand two hundred and four (30,204) rebel prisoners.

In the division of surgical records, the histories of forty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one (45,551) wounded men have been traced out and entered upon the permanent registers; the total number thus entered is two hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one (207,941). The histories of the graver injuries, and of those cases in which important operations were performed, are very fully recorded, including accounts of twenty-seven thousand and ninety-six (27,096) amputations, four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (4,498) excisions or resections, and nine hundred and eighty-two (982) ligations of the larger arteries.

As it is of importance to the advancement of military surgery to ascertain the ultimate results of the operations or conservative measures employed in the treatment of the wounded of the late war, every effort has been made to trace the histories of the survivors. Through the co-operation of the surgeons general and adjutants general of States, many private physicians, the examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau, and from the reports of the examiners for the regiments of veteran reserves, the condition, at a period remote from the reception of their injuries, of a very large number of wounded or mutilated men, has been determined. From the reports of manufacturers of artificial limbs alone, the results of six thousand three hundred and seventy-five (6,375) amputations have been learned. As an instance of the success attained in this direction, the cause of death or degree of utility of the arm after recovery has been ascertained in seven hundred and fifty-seven (757) out of seven hundred and ninety-nine (799) cases of excision of the head of the humerus for gunshot injury. Much labor has been expended in this search; but the information obtained will be most valuable, as in the official returns of the casualties of the French and English armies in the Crimean war the cases were dropped when the men were invalided, pensioned, or discharged from service.

From the case books of the field hospitals and miscellaneous special reports, in which they were recorded prior to the adoption, in October, 1863, of the present system of registration and returns of injuries, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and nineteen (59,519) cases of wounds and operations pertaining to the period from April, 1861, to September 30, 1863, have been compiled, and will be entered upon the permanent registers as rapidly as is possible with the available clerical force. A report of eighty-eight (88) quarto pages, with illustrations, giving details of fifty-three (53) amputations at the hip-joint, has been issued as a circular from this department by authority of the honorable Secretary of War.

During the fiscal year two hundred and eighty (280) artificial legs; two hundred and thirty-six (236) arms; thirty-eight (38) surgical apparatus; six (6) feet; nine (9) hands; one (1) palate, and three (3) eyes, have been furnished to wounded soldiers.

The army medical museum having been removed to, and arranged in, the building on Tenth street appropriated to the purpose, it was opened to the public April 14, 1867, and to September 30 had been visited by four thousand two hundred and forty-five (4,245) persons, many of them medical officers of the army, and former officers of volunteers, eminent professional men from various portions of the United States and from Europe. An illustrated catalogue has been completed and a limited edition published by permission of the Secretary of War, for use in the museum and exchange with scientific bodies and other museums.

There have been added to the surgical and anatomical section, one hundred and fifty-four (154) specimens; to the medical section, eighty-three (83); to the microscopical section, seven hundred and fifty-three, (753;) and to the section of comparative anatomy, five hundred and ninety (590) specimens, during the year. The entire number catalogued is eight thousand five hundred and forty-two,

(8,542.) A small appropriation will be required to continue and preserve this invaluable collection.

A medical board was convened in New York city on the 20th September, 1866, for the examination of candidates for the position of assistant surgeon in the medical staff, United States army, and of assistant surgeons for promotion.

Number of candidates invited, two hundred and seventy-two, (272;) number fully examined and found qualified, forty-eight, (48;) withdrawn before their examinations were concluded, twenty-one, (21;) rejected after full examination, ninety-one, (91;) failed to appear, one hundred and twelve, (112;) of these, forty-seven (47) were recommended and appointed, one (1) declined before appointment, and two (2) declined after appointment. Assistant surgeons, United States army, examined for promotion, fourteen, (14;) found qualified, ten, (10;) reported for re-examination, two, (2;) disqualified, two, (2.) Assistant surgeons United army re-examined for promotion and favorably reported upon, one, (1.)

The necessary revision and correction of the statistical data comprised in the first volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War has been nearly completed and put in readiness for the press. Illustrations for the succeeding volumes are in progress of execution, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy and its immense importance as a faithful record of medical and surgical experience of the war.

Since October 20, 1866, it has been my painful duty to announce to the department the loss of several officers of the medical corps who were distinguished for professional skill and zealous devotion to duty, not only during war, but in the equally trying times of pestilence. Three (3) surgeons, six (6) assistant surgeons, and seven (7) acting assistant surgeons have died during the year; five (5) of these of yellow fever, and three (3) of Asiatic cholera, as follows: of yellow fever, Surgeon George Taylor, August 5, 1867, Assistant Surgeon J. Sim Smith, September 2, 1867, Assistant Surgeon Samuel Adams, September 8, 1867, Assistant Surgeon O. H. Rowe, September 5, 1867, and Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, August 10, 1867; of Asiatic cholera, Assistant Surgeon George M. McGill, July 20, 1867, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. M. Squier, July 29, 1867, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Catlin, November 27, 1866.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of the pay department of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

The tabular statements herewith transmitted give the details from which is condensed the following exhibit:

Balance in hands of paymasters and unissued requisitions in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1866.....	\$23, 941, 899 82
Received from the treasury during the fiscal year, (including unissued requisitions in treasury June 30, 1867).....	34, 600, 000 00
Received by paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves.....	333, 958 27
Total to be accounted for	58, 875, 858 09

Accounted for as follows:

Disbursements to the regular army.....	\$14, 297, 103 77
Disbursements to the Military Academy.....	72, 139 85
Disbursements to volunteers.....	28, 389, 213 43
Total disbursements.....	42, 758, 457 05
Amount of requisitions cancelled.....	8, 100, 000 00
Amount refunded to treasury	38, 000 00
Amount of paymasters' balances on deposit in Merchants' National Bank, at date of closing, not heretofore accounted for.....	107, 614 65
Amount of unissued requisitions in treasury on June 30, 1867.....	3, 550, 000 00
Balance actually in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1867.....	4, 321, 786 39
Total.....	58, 875, 858 09

The disbursements during the year were of various classes as follows:

Regular bi-monthly payments to troops in service; final payments to volunteers mustered out and disbanded; payment of treasury certificates issued by the Second Auditor for bounties and for arrears to heirs of deceased officers and soldiers; payments by the division of referred claims of bounties and other arrears to living claimants; which may be thus summarily stated:

To troops in service.....	\$20, 078, 855 09
To mustered-out troops.....	3, 300, 000 00

To treasury certificates.....	\$10,614,000 00
To referred claims.....	8,765,602 00
Total.....	<u>42,758,457 09</u>

At the date of my last annual report there were in this department :

Paymasters of the old establishment.....	25
Additional paymasters.....	58
Total.....	<u>83</u>

There were subsequently appointed in the permanent establishment the complement, thirty-five, authorized by the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment," approved July 28, 1866, making of regular paymasters created and now in service.....	60
Reduction of additional paymasters during the fiscal year, 37, leaving still in service.....	21
Total of both classes now in service.....	<u>81</u>

Of the twenty-one additional paymasters still retained, *ten* are on duty in the *division of referred claims*, attached to this bureau for the payment of bounty and other claims of discharged volunteers; *ten* are distributed to the several geographical pay districts to meet the large payments of treasury certificates for bounties and arrears to heirs of deceased volunteers; and *one*, on the application of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, by authority of the Secretary of War, is serving as a disbursing agent in that bureau.

In my last report I explained the absolute necessity of continuing in service twenty additional paymasters, (beside the sixty of the regular army provided for by law, but not then appointed,) growing out of the extraordinary labors imposed by recent enactments giving bounties, extra pay, &c.

That necessity still exists in all its force, though it is expected a further reduction may be practicable before the end of the current year.

In this connection, I take occasion to repeat that, as the adjustment and payment of the claims which give rise to the necessity adverted to above is service pertaining almost exclusively to the volunteer forces, the retention of *additional paymasters* to perform that service is sanctioned by the law which creates them and prescribes their tenure. (*Act of July 5, 1838, chap. 162.*)

The clerical force employed in this bureau, exclusive of the paymasters' clerks serving with the officers attached to the division of referred claims, numbered, at the date of my last annual report, *one hundred and fifty-five* clerks, the maximum war allowance provided by law.

As the work of examination of the immense accumulation of war vouchers has advanced during the past year, a gradual reduction of the clerical force has been practicable. For many months past no new appointments have been made to fill the numerous vacancies (thirty-one) which have occurred by resignations, dismissals, and other casualties. That work being at this time very nearly completed, it has become my duty to make further large reduction. Accordingly orders have been given for the discharge, at the close of the present month, of forty-nine bureau clerks, leaving still employed seventy-five.

This last number exceeds by *ten* the peace complement allowed to the bureau by the various laws on the subject; an excess which may doubtless be disposed of during the current fiscal year.

The periodical payments to the army, with its innumerable subdivisions scattered over a vast expanse of territory, have been made throughout the year with uninterrupted regularity, except in a few instances where insuperable obstacles have prevented.

During the prevalence of epidemic yellow fever on the gulf coast, it has not been possible, by reason of quarantine restrictions and other impediments, for paymasters to reach several of the posts in Texas. Then, too, the great difficulty of access and of adequate protection to several of the garrisons in the extremes of Montana, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah have rendered it utterly impracticable to pay them with strict regularity and promptness.

It is not believed, however, that the irregularity in these few instances has subjected the troops to material inconvenience, or that there is a disposition to, as there certainly is no reasonable cause of, complaint on their part.

I am able now to repeat the assurance of my last annual report, that there has occurred no serious failure or omission in the performance of the laborious duties devolving on the officers of this department. They have exhibited, especially those serving on the frontiers, a degree of courage, energy, zeal, and probity most commendable and praiseworthy.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The subject of the payment of the additional bounties granted by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and by the same act specially imposed on this department, is one of such interest throughout the country that I deem it proper for the general information to annex to this report a brief exposition of its history and progress, not alone to the end of the fiscal year which limits the preceding portion of this report, but continued to the present date.

The act referred to provides for its execution by the Paymaster General, "under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

The gravity of the subject, involving such heavy expenditures of money, and affecting the interests of so large a number of citizens, prompted the Secretary of War to refer the preparation of the regulations to the careful deliberation of a board of military officers, composed of gentlemen of large experience and of the highest intelligence and judgment.

The rules and regulations thus framed, approved by the Secretary of War, and confirmed, as to their legality, by the Attorney General, did not issue from the War Department till the latter part of September. The widest publicity was then at once given them throughout the several States. Meantime large numbers of the claims had already been received at this office, the applications attached to which proving defective, not conforming in letter or spirit with the regulations, they were necessarily returned to the applicants or their attorneys for amendment. By reason of these delays the examination of the claims was not entered upon till January, 1867.

The chief of the division of referred claims, who has the immediate charge of these bounty payments, in his official report and statement, made up to the 15th instant, gives the following facts:

Total number of additional bounty claims received and recorded to date.....	407, 857
Number paid.....	96, 006
Number disallowed.....	9, 372
Total number disposed of.....	105, 378
Number remaining on hand to be settled.....	302, 479

Of this number there are awaiting the receipted vouchers of claimants 4,078; awaiting further information from the records of the Adjutant General's office, 3,513. The entire remainder, 294,888, are awaiting replies from the Second Auditor of the Treasury (into whose custody the war rolls have all passed) to inquiries forwarded to his office for information indispensable to the paymasters before closing them out.

The Auditor has been able to supply those answers, or abstracts from the rolls, at the rate of only 12,000 to 15,000 cases per month, and of course the work in this office is limited by that supply. If it were otherwise, or were practicable for the Auditor, on his part, to increase the supply, the payments could be expedited in the proportion of such increase.

It is believed that with the present capacity of the division of referred claims, with its perfected facilities and admirable management under the supervision of its energetic chief, double the monthly number of cases could be paid and disposed of, and the whole be completed within another year from the present date.

As a special committee has been organized by the House of Representatives to make inquiry and investigation of this matter, and report what means, if any, can be devised to expedite the final payment of the additional bounties, I refrain from suggestions on the subject.

The total of 407,857 applications received, acknowledged, recorded, and examined, and of them 105,378 fully settled, with an expenditure of \$9,352,797, and this chiefly within a period of eight months, together with 31,000 claims for ordinary bounty and arrears of pay, with a further expenditure of \$3,353,203, making an aggregate of near \$13,000,000 ascertained and transmitted in small amounts to the numerous individual claimants within a less period than one full year. These facts and figures demonstrate the value and magnitude of the labor performed by the division of referred claims. They are results made possible only through the exercise of careful industry, unsparing pains and application.

Furthermore, it is most gratifying to know and to state that there has not been ascertained a single instance of delinquency or wrong on the part of any officer of the division, nothing in the whole extent of their perplexing labors affecting injuriously the rights and interests of claimants or of the government. The services of all, chief and subordinates, have been rendered with singular fidelity and ability, entitling them to the highest commendation.

RECONSTRUCTION DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is the order assigning me to the supervision of these disbursements:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"Washington, April 10, 1867.

"Ordered, That the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars by the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster General, and that he assign an officer of his bureau in each of the five military districts to make such disbursements, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster General and approved by the Secretary of War.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

I proceeded forthwith to the execution of this order. The paymasters for the several districts were designated and ordered at once to repair to their respective district headquarters. Instructions in detail were prepared, approved, and transmitted to them. The necessary requisitions were issued, and the

remittances were made. I continued the duty in like manner and under like authority after the further appropriation of one million was made by joint resolution of July 19, 1867.

The following statement exhibits the amounts appropriated, the amounts received and disbursed by each paymaster, and the balances on hand, according to their last returns :

District.	Date of last report.	Amount sent.	Am't disbursed.	Balances in paymasters' hands.
First	October 12.....	\$199,444 45	\$143,307 91	\$56,136 54
Second	October 12.....	249,272 58	52,870 95	196,401 63
Third	October 12.....	175,337 01	119,675 17	55,661 84
Fourth	September 28.....	464,834 77	408,556 19	56,278 58
Fifth.....	October 5.....	365,840 12	219,442 61	146,397 51
		1,454,728 93	943,852 83	510,876 10
Amount in treasury to credit of 2d district		45,271 07	.....	45,271 07
Total amount of appropriations.....		1,500,000 00	Total balance...	556,147 17

The unsatisfied estimates received from several of the districts show a deficiency in the amount appropriated to meet the actual expenses incurred. I shall at the proper time, and when the needed additional amount shall be ascertained, submit to you a special communication on this subject.

Respectfully submitted :

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the pay department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1866; the amount remitted to each from the treasury or turned over by other agents during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures or by transfer or replacement in the treasury, and the balance remaining unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Paymasters.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1866.	Remitted from treasury and turned over by other agents in the year ending June 30, 1867.	Total amount received for.	Amount expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Am't expended in paying Military Academy.	Amounts turned over to other agents or re-placed in the treasury.	Total amount accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended and to be applied to payments in the next fiscal year.	Amount of regulations not received by paymasters on June 30, 1867.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters.
REGULARS.											
<i>Paymaster General.</i>											
Brice, B. W.		\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00				\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00			
<i>Asst. paymasters General.</i>											
Brown, N. W.	\$1,377,085 91	1,982,939 35	3,359,355 26	\$22,698 16	\$12,999 83		2,890,833 94	2,935,501 93	\$423,833 33	\$300,000 00	\$123,833 33
McClure, Daniel.	470,000 00	3,490,154 15	3,960,154 15	31,456 64	575,391 48		3,890,863 00	3,787,741 12	172,413 03		172,413 03
<i>Dep't paymasters General.</i>											
Leonard, Hiram.	1,554,831 43	803,116 19	2,357,947 61		15,367 40		2,316,000 00	2,216,000 00	141,947 61		141,947 61
Fry, Cary H.	15,413 69	315,684 00	331,397 69				28,161 94	331,397 69			
<i>Paymasters.</i>											
Alford, Benjamin.	16,468 79	1,205,211 80	1,221,680 59	321,886 74	398,793 00		104,067 94	892,746 98	398,833 61	300,000 00	98,833 61
Baughman, H. O.		207,017 68	207,017 68	40,612 97	116,080 68			186,672 75	50,344 91		50,344 91
Brink, J. F.	11,293 92	385,301 24	376,465 16	102,335 79	146,190 93			250,368 72	123,968 44		123,968 44
Barbault, J. E.		101,766 57	101,766 57	15,466 97	3,230 66			18,627 65	63,138 92		63,138 92
Chadler, Geo. W.		49,479 53	49,479 53	42,411 00	4,130 22			46,541 22	2,938 01		2,938 01
Clark, R. D.		145,075 00	145,075 00	46,325 61	996, 51		80,000 00	129,452 12	15,622 86		15,622 86
Dana, Samuel.		70,000 00	70,000 00	267 75				267 75	69,732 25		69,732 25
Dewey, Israel O.		150,675 41	150,675 41	62,943 07	16,695 19		498,918 00	70,638 26	71,037 15		71,037 15
Edson, J. H.		570,049 15	570,049 15	1,340 95	59,601 39		180,000 00	290,942 24	64,612 50	50,000 00	31,194 15
Edson, J. M.		285,354 74	285,354 74				52,500 00	214,327 60	40,078 31		40,078 31
Farber, J. M.	15,673 51	379,531 89	395,305 40	164,664 40	97,399 47		1,494,597 75	1,494,597 75	390,000 00		102,517 41
Gilbert, G. H.	94,334 08	9,023,346 30	9,047,072 38	183,990 40	341,125 34		2,494,594 47	3,494,594 47	1,103,746 41	1,000,000 00	103,746 41
Gilbert, W. H.		4,061,079 83	4,061,079 83	1,154 91	3,474 05			3,494,594 47	1,103,746 41	1,000,000 00	103,746 41

Hall, Peter P. G.	50,083 08	34,726 72	4,631 81	30,356 33	10,734 55	10,734 55
Hale, J. Thos. H.	76,000 00	67,356 69	285 08	67,641 77	8,358 23	8,358 23
Hanna, J. C.	100,000 00	45,241 20				
Hodge, J. L.	1,959,440 48		640,246 24	1,355,246 24	604,194 24	4,194 24
Hunt, F. E.	2,692,369 58	80,830 54		2,224,000 00	390,049 85	90,049 85
Hurl, G. P.	180,176 58	4,319 20	13,760 44	94,590 86	85,585 60	85,585 60
Johnson, W. H.	245,172 35	245,172 35	854 46	196,986 80		
Judd, E. D.	60,010 00	56,442 19	3,567 81	240,010 00		
Kinnie, R. A.	947,336 68	78,970 69	190,121 71	973,354 90	217,268 86	217,268 86
Larned, C. T.	1,957,799 84		12,298 46	3,197,810 82	500,000 00	511,255 06
Leslie, T. J.	6,750,000 00	75,474 89	68,803 44	14,618,250 00	1,011,255 06	68,670 67
Mayer, Bruce	212,949 00			144,278 33	50,000 00	50,000 00
Mears, J. R.	50,000 00					
McGrath, J. P.	159,000 00	37,364 69	69,352 66	159,000 00		
Nelson, J. H.	65,000 00	34,092 27	159 03	30,748 70		
Nicholls, J. W.	97,994 48	51,616 38	9,694 33	10,675 41	25,878 36	25,878 36
Pomeroy, George	675,392 73	40,105 67	470,367 25	125,623 05	39,296 76	39,296 76
Potter, Y. R. M.	1,147,395 95	980,579 78	83,937 93	1,086,657 18	61,020 77	61,020 77
Pratt, H. C.	840,464 25	705,344 02	32,029 86	1,500 00	45,691 16	45,691 16
Prince, Henry	871,256 01	976,117 54	103,137 88	443,489 60	48,490 98	48,490 98
Rochester, W. B.	200,000 00				900,000 00	900,000 00
Rucker, W. A.	818,330 06	188,863 83	505,184 36	795,068 19	23,261 87	23,261 87
Simpson, Geo. B.	82,213 50	11,560 64	51,718 18	63,298 82	18,914 68	18,914 68
Smith, Rodney	337,260 82	312,617 14	34,153 96	15,659 46	36,700 90	36,700 90
Smith, Simeon	399,503 70	224,569 14	94,576 34	355,250 09	59,356 22	59,356 22
Smith, William	519,009 14	78,260 72	417,310 22	97,103 61	22,438 20	22,438 20
Stanton, T. H.	210,014 00	117,723 23	39,568 04	496,570 94	52,722 73	52,722 73
Steinberger, Justus	425,466 08	151,532 04	197,160 68	157,291 27	42,925 91	42,925 91
Stewart, A. D.	242,122 46	15,069 60	190,721 75	392,540 17	6,754 26	6,754 26
Stewart, David	1,325,947 71	225,432 83	817,340 78	253,556 85		
Terrell, C. M.	24,000 00	11,413 83		300,568 05	12,367 17	12,367 17
Vedder, Nicholas	168,122 05	87,498 19	35,038 82	11,413 83	45,595 04	45,595 04
Walker, J. S.	100,324 00	27,157 88	1,341 95	192,227 01	26,824 17	26,824 17
Walker, R. C.	398,425 09	240,730 26	102,492 98	388,774 30	10,050 79	10,050 79
Wright, Edward	884,994 96	512,097 43	52,690 38	45,161 06	75,023 65	75,023 65
Woods, Samuel	218,794 80	196,892 33	22,513 79	245,163 50	46,220 52	46,220 52
Total regulars	41,842,528 95	6,325,175 65	5,998,595 01	37,498,074 22	6,784,492 13	3,424,492 13

* Appointment expired by limitation.

Statement showing the amount in hands of disbursing officers of the pay department, &c.—Continued.

Paymasters.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1866.	Remitted from treasury and turned over by other agents in the year ending June 30, 1867.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount expended in paying Military Acad.	Amounts turned over to other agents or placed in the treasury.	Total amount accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended and to be applied to payments in the next fiscal year.	Amount of regulations not received by paymasters on June 30, 1867.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters.
VOLUNTEERS.											
Daniel H. McPhail*	\$1,544,545 15	\$3,085,573 48	\$4,610,118 63	\$457 06	\$457 06		\$4,609,761 57	\$4,610,118 63			
William R. Gibson.	118,886 31	9,985,331 08	9,985,331 08	9,985 40	9,985 40		9,970,345 71	9,985,331 08	\$11,938 80		\$11,938 80
William P. Gould.	148,823 71	85,131 08	2,904,178 79	\$145,685 71	96,105 98		2,904,473 61	2,904,178 79	\$11,546 86		\$11,546 86
David Taylor.	148,823 71	1,489,855 48	1,504,478 79	740 83	850,134 27		677,055 83	1,504,478 79	63,372 15		63,372 15
Dwight Bauniser.	1,500,000 00	1,681,822 65	1,840,662 36	189,278 93	1,372,031 26		1,500,000 00	1,840,662 36			
E. E. Paul, Halsey.	53,526 20	635,179 51	688,430 71	427,571 52	254,308 37		6,351 12	688,430 71			
Edwin D. Judd.	1,014 79	1,000 00	2,014 79		781 19		1,233 60	2,014 79			
Charles P. F. Johnson.	182,747 46	1,119 67	153,860 13		4,245 64		148,409 86	153,860 13	1,211 60		1,211 60
Thomas A. Allison.	31,884 89	707,750 66	719,635 15	144 66	713,244 49		6,986 71	719,635 15			
William B. Rochester.	28,310 94	50,000 00	81,401 58		18,602 32		50,899 71	81,401 58	737 65		737 65
Henry B. Rochester.	113,030 92	796,189 72	752,440 67	32,194 86	686,141 98		33,375 11	752,440 67			
Henry B. Rochester.	142,798 59	479,386 55	595,229 47	156,639 85	315,809 66		43,459 03	595,229 47	59,334 83		59,334 83
Charles S. Jones.	6,998 16	567,363 82	711,144 11	420,035 48	187,075 12		103,643 51	711,144 11			
John Leonard Hodge.	3,830 918 36	519,014 43	4,088,804 41	2,002 85	494,107 82		18,816 13	4,088,804 41	3,467 83		3,467 83
W. H. Prineas.	158,346 85	146,850 96	305,197 64	21,535 05	35,236 90		4,088,804 41	305,197 64			
George A. Mitchell.	111,112 54	877,180 08	688,523 62	66,330 87	748,655 16		50,000 00	688,523 62	53,046 59		53,046 59
Robert P. Dodge.	544,336 60	598,313 37	988,313 37	98,334 72	100,404 98		60,484 37	988,313 37			
Charles J. Sprague.	31,076 22	172,414 86	203,491 08	183,056 88	15,919 19		85,814 23	203,491 08	488 68		488 68
William Smith.	8,538 84	58,432 40	66,771 34	6,104 74	13,815 61		46,850 99	66,771 34			
Frank M. Smith.	200,000 00	1,549,988 55	1,749,988 55	2,886 44	172,085 96		1,552,076 15	1,749,988 55			
Nicholas V. Jones.	72,788 82	5,000 00	77,788 82	4,033 85	3,087 40		70,676 96	77,788 82			
Nicholas V. Jones.	596,140 90	899,695 06	603,979 66	546 87	593,769 47		9,670 94	603,979 66	12,917 80		12,917 80
Frank Bradgeman.	63,000 00	175,000 00	985,026 94	16,848 64	946,446 34		28,812 37	985,026 94			
John W. Howell.	27,905 03	30,000 00	179,908 09	7,071 03	165,377 15		7,460 51	179,908 09			
William J. Martin.	42,946 52	111,194 97	153,443 49	97,406 00	31,931 51		33,919 72	153,443 49	94,113 90		94,113 90
Robert R. Webb.	14,351 24	612,710 52	14,351 24	384,701 74	7,690 57		6,530 65	14,351 24			
Robert Smythe.	14,351 24	1,017,563 40	1,017,563 40	180,923 91	708,710 60		114,017 60	1,017,563 40	22,045 89		22,045 89
John Wheeler Smith.	14,351 24	1,017,563 40	1,017,563 40	180,923 91	708,710 60		114,017 60	1,017,563 40			
C. M. Terrell.	14,351 24	1,017,563 40	1,017,563 40	180,923 91	708,710 60		114,017 60	1,017,563 40			

	57,607 02	57,607 02	501,734 61	27,159 60	273,269 33	301,265 49	559,431 63	530,449 89	28,981 74
Joshua H. Watts.....	11,531 19	1,461 30	32,673 96	30,818 75	1,854 21
Samuel C. Staples.....	32,673 96	19,890 37	478,027 64	4,063 39	478,027 64	470,851 42	7,776 27
George Fomory.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Thaddeus H. Stanton.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
George E. Glenn.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Albert H. Hoyt.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Joshua A. Brothead.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
William H. Johnson.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Albert D. Robinson.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Samuel Bell, Jr.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Edwin L. Moore.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Calvin Holmes.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Uriel H. Hutchins.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Isaac S. Stewart.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Edwin Beecher.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Daniel L. Eaton.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
J. E. Burbank.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Thomas L. Carnahan.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
John P. McGrath.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
George W. Dyer.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Brants Mayer.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
William S. Stryker.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
George B. Ely.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
James W. Nicholls.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
James R. Lofland.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Daniel M. Adams.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Harlan P. Wolcott.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Jesse Bowen.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Wellington Vrooman.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Nathaniel C. Sawyer.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
George Truesdell.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
James S. Thurston.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Robert D. Clarke.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
John H. Dolman.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Owen T. Turney.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Warren C. Emerson.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Charles Crawford.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
James H. Nelson.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Albert P. Shreve.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Charles F. Wilson.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
John S. Walker.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Fenton F. Stevens.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Joseph W. Drew.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Henry Almstedt.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
Charles W. Wingard.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57
David Gribben.....	1,127,961 81	521 97	376,954 73	544,639 33	1,035,122 94	92,459 57	92,459 57

* Appointed paymaster U. S. A. January 17, 1867.

† Cashiered July 9, 1866.

‡ Mustered out July 9, 1866.

§ Mustered out October 26, 1866.

|| Appointed paymaster U. S. A.

* Mustered out June 1, 1867.

† Mustered out October 1, 1866.

‡ Mustered out May 13, 1867.

§ Mustered out June 30, 1866.

|| Mustered out June 30, 1866.

* Mustered out January 17, 1867.

† Mustered out August 31, 1866.

‡ Mustered out November 1, 1866.

§ Mustered out May 16, 1867.

|| Mustered out May 16, 1867.

Statement showing the amount in hands of disbursing officers of the pay department, &c.—Continued.

Paymasters.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1866.	Remitted from treasury and turned over by other agents in the year ending June 30, 1867.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount expended in paying Military Acad.	Amounts turned over to other agents or re-utry.	Total amount accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended and to be applied to payments in the next fiscal year.	Amount of regulations included in balances not received by paymasters on June 30, 1867.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters.
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr. *	\$158,501 63	\$770,468 39	\$158,501 63	\$15,642 77	\$15,642 77	.....	\$142,858 86	\$158,501 63	\$12,487 81	.....	\$12,487 81
Thomas H. Gardner.	12,800 78	925,736 32	783,269 17	611,221 59	611,221 59	.....	9,514 80	770,781 36	278,314 65	.....	78,314 65
Albert G. Salisbury.	84,439 49	325,736 32	1,010,165 81	314,850 95	214,688 46	.....	902,211 75	731,851 16	\$600,000 00	.....	\$600,000 00
James P. Canby†.	75,105 48	390,902 30	466,007 78	341,075 71	93,962 70	.....	30,989 37	466,007 78	.....	.....	.....
Foster A. Hixson†.	23,619 15	484,396 39	508,015 54	414,313 72	59,985 82	.....	23,716 00	498,015 54	.....	.....	.....
Cornelius S. Underwood§	267,871 04	46,473 36	314,343 40	303,138 53	303,138 53	.....	3,103 53	306,242 06	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Henry G. Nims†	85,707 03	702,790 05	298,427 06	67,850 16	59,181 92	.....	168,295 05	298,427 06	8,101 34	.....	8,101 34
Joseph D. Atwell.	38,342 72	291,225 22	329,577 94	67,645 95	224,295 06	.....	94,536 93	329,577 94	.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel A. Tucker.	18,964 15	588,915 20	607,899 35	450 00	542,297 07	.....	57,225 22	599,912 29	7,987 06	.....	7,987 06
Total volunteers.....	9,085,951 91	47,285,514 09	56,401,466 00	7,961,928 12	22,390,618 42	.....	24,951,625 30	55,314,171 74	1,087,294 26	200,000 00	887,294 26

RECAPITULATION.

Regulars.....	\$14,535,947 91	\$41,842,528 95	\$56,678,476 86	\$6,325,175 65	\$5,998,365 01	\$72,139 85	\$37,496,974 92	\$49,893,984 73	\$6,764,492 13	\$3,350,000 00	\$3,434,492 13
Volunteers.....	9,085,951 91	47,285,514 09	56,401,466 00	7,961,928 12	22,390,618 42	.....	94,951,685 90	55,314,171 74	1,087,294 26	200,000 00	887,294 26
Total.....	23,941,899 82	89,128,043 04	113,079,942 86	14,287,103 77	28,389,213 43	72,139 85	82,448,669 42	105,208,156 47	7,871,786 39	3,550,000 00	4,321,786 39

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

* Mustered out September 30, 1866.

† Appointed paymaster U. S. A. January 17, 1867.

‡ Mustered out July 1, 1867.

§ Mustered out July 30, 1866.

Statement of the reconstruction fund, showing the amounts appropriated, the amount received and disbursed by each paymaster, the balance in paymasters' hands and in treasury on June 30, 1867.

Dist.	Paymaster.	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.	Balance on hand.
1st	T. H. Stanton	\$69,444 45	\$10,187 00	\$59,257 45
2d	J. W. Nicholls	14,875 00	2,699 56	12,175 44
3d	E. D. Judd	97,222 22	12,119 38	85,102 84
4th	P. P. G. Hall	97,222 22	18,881 43	78,340 79
5th	N. Vedder	166,666 67	52,591 39	114,075 28
		445,330 56	96,478 76	348,851 80
Amount appropriated				\$500,000 00
Amount sent to paymasters				445,430 56
Balance in treasury				54,569 44
Balance in paymasters' hands				348,951 80
Total balance				<u>403,521 24</u>

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 19, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the ordnance department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of that branch of the military service seem to require.

The fiscal resources and the disbursements of the department during the year were as follows, viz:

Amount of appropriations in treasury June 30, 1866.....	\$18, 043, 804 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀
Amount in government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers on same date.....	705, 580 ⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.....	1, 073, 600 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
Amount received since June 30, 1866, on account of damages to arms in hands of troops, from sales of arms to officers, and of condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned.....	432, 200 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀
Total.....	20, 255, 185 ⁴¹/₁₀₀
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1866.....	\$5, 484, 427 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀
Amount in government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers June 30, 1867.....	340, 230 ⁵² / ₁₀₀
Amount of appropriations in the treasury, same date.....	14, 430, 527 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀
Total.....	20, 255, 185 ⁴¹/₁₀₀

The total amount of the expenditures of the department during the past fiscal year is less than one-third of that of the preceding year. They have been applied chiefly to work previously begun and partially executed, and to the settlement of war claims.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are limited to the wants of the ordinary peace operations, and to carrying out such work as has been authorized and directed by law. They are accompanied by remarks and explanations in detail, indicating the specific objects to which the different items are to be applied.

The operations at the arsenals have been confined, as during the previous year, to the manufacture of iron carriages and implements for sea-coast guns, and such other articles as were required for issue, to the reception, care, and preservation of the ordnance and other property belonging to the department, to breaking up

unserviceable ammunition, and to the erection of buildings and other permanent improvements at the arsenals.

The number of hired men employed at the arsenals and armory in June, 1866, was 4,565, and in June, 1867, 3,767. As the fabrication of wrought iron gun-carriages will shortly be suspended, the number of hired men employed at the arsenals will be still further reduced.

The number of enlisted men in the department on the 30th of June, 1867, was 987. They are organized into companies, and perform guard, police, and other military duties. Some of them are employed as mechanics and laborers in the workshops, magazines, and laboratories.

A title to the property on Rock island, which was taken possession of by the War Department under the act of Congress of April 19, 1864, has been acquired, and the construction of the arsenal in accordance with that act is being carried forward rapidly.

The estimate of funds for Rock Island arsenal for the next fiscal year may appear to be large, but when it is considered that this arsenal has been made by Congress an arsenal of construction and an armory, combined, and is designed in part to take the place of Harper's Ferry armory, which was destroyed during the war, and which it is thought should not be re-established, I do not think it can be regarded as being too large.

The sum of \$200,000 was conditionally appropriated by Congress in March, 1867, for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island.

The conditions imposed by Congress upon the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company not yet having been complied with by the company, none of the appropriation has been expended.

By the act of Congress approved June 27, 1866, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to change, fix, and establish the position of the railroad across Rock island, and the bridge across the Mississippi river at and on the island of Rock Island, so as best to accord with the purposes of the government in its occupancy of said island for military purposes, and to grant to the railroad company a permanent location and right of way on and across Rock island, with such quantity of land, to be occupied and held by the company for railroad purposes, as might be necessary therefor, the said grant and change to be made on such terms and conditions, previously arranged between the Secretary of War and the company and parties in interest, as would best effect and secure the purposes of the government in occupying the island.

The Secretary of War was also authorized by the same act "to grant to the companies and parties in interest such other aid, pecuniary or otherwise, towards effecting the change in the present location of their road and bridge, and establishing thereon a wagon road for the use of the government of the United States, to connect said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, to be so constructed as not materially to interfere with, obstruct, or impair the navigation of the Mississippi river, as may be adjudged to be fair and equitable by the board of commissioners authorized under the act of April 19, 1864."

The commissioners recommended that the location of the road across the island should be changed to the lower extremity of the island; that the company should be granted a permanent right of way across the island of such width, not exceeding one hundred feet, as might be necessary for the construction of a double track, and that the government should build over the main channel of the river an iron drawbridge, in accordance with the condition prescribed in the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, and give the company the right of way over it and across the island, upon the payment of half the cost of the superstructure of the bridge.

This recommendation was approved by this bureau and submitted to the Secretary of War, and the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated by Congress for

the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, Illinois, as recommended by the Chief of Ordnance.

The change in the location of the railroad across the island which was recommended by the commissioners required the erection of a new bridge to connect the island with the city of Rock Island, and as the commissioners made no reference to such a bridge, it is to be presumed that they expected the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company would build this bridge at its own expense, and considered that the aid recommended by them to be furnished in erecting the bridge across the main channel of the river was all that should be granted by the government.

Congress, in making the appropriation for the erection of the bridge, required that the railroad company should agree to pay, and should secure to the United States, half the cost of the bridge and half the cost of keeping it in repair before any of the appropriation was expended. I understand by half the cost of the bridge, half the entire cost of building the piers and the superstructure, and have so informed the railroad company. It is understood that the company is willing to agree to pay, and to furnish satisfactory guarantee for the payment of, half the cost of building the bridge across the main channel and the bridge across the slough which separates the island from the city of Rock Island, and is anxious to have the bridges built as soon as practicable upon those conditions. As it is doubtful whether the guarantee which the company is willing to give would fulfil the requirements exacted by Congress of the company in making the appropriation, I would respectfully recommend that the subject be brought to the notice of Congress for such action as may be considered necessary and proper.

In submitting the report of the commissioners to the Secretary of War I said: "If the bridge is to be built as recommended by the commissioners, an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be required." It is very desirable that the bridge should be built as soon as practicable, and I recommend that the appropriation of this sum be requested of Congress. One-half of the amount appropriated and expended in erecting the bridge will, after its completion, be returned to the treasury by the railroad company.

The removal of the arms and other ordnance stores from the southern arsenals and depots has been completed, and only such stores now remain in them as are required for immediate issue to troops serving in the southern States. As a large number of these arms and other stores are of foreign manufacture and irregular and obsolete patterns, and unsuitable for our military service, they have been stored in New York with a view to selling them. They should be sold as fast as suitable opportunities and satisfactory prices can be obtained.

All of the arsenals in the southern States, with the exception of Appalachian arsenal, which was turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau last year, and Little Rock arsenal which has been occupied by troops since the termination of the war, are now in the charge of this department. The buildings and other public property should be kept in preservation, and the necessary amount of funds for that purpose has been included in my estimate for the next fiscal year.

The Augusta arsenal, Georgia, is located in a healthy region, is connected by rail with the Gulf, the Atlantic seaboard, and the principal navigable rivers of the south and west, and has extensive and suitable permanent buildings for storing and preserving a large quantity of arms and other ordnance stores. For these reasons it is a proper point for a large arsenal of deposit, and as soon as it shall be considered necessary and proper to store arms in the south, its advantages should be made available.

The establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, Nebraska, or at some suitable point in that section of country, for supplying troops serving in the Indian country between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains, is considered necessary, and it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation of \$25,000 for purchasing a proper site and commencing the arsenal be requested of Congress.

The small arsenals at Rome, New York, Vergennes, Vermont, and near Liberty, Missouri, may be abandoned without disadvantage to the public service, and I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize their sale at such time and in such a manner as the Secretary of War shall direct.

I renew the recommendation made by me last year for the sale of the North Carolina arsenal, and the Macon armory and powder works at Augusta, Georgia, which were captured from the rebel government.

The property belonging to the department at Harper's Ferry, which is very valuable, is not required at this time by the department, and its sale was recommended by me last year. I have since learned that some doubt has been entertained as to the right of the government to sell this property, which was purchased as a site for a national armory, and it is understood that the Attorney General is engaged in examining the title of the government to this property for the purpose of ascertaining whether the property can be sold. If it shall be decided that the property cannot be sold, I recommend that it be leased for a term of years. It may perhaps be better to lease than to sell the property.

The operations at Springfield armory during the last fiscal year were limited to the conversion of the Springfield rifle muskets into breech-loaders, and to cleaning and repairing muskets, carbines, and sabres. Twenty-three thousand and eighty-three muskets were converted into breech-loaders, and about 100,000 muskets, carbines, and sabres were cleaned and repaired.

All of the converted arms have been issued to troops, and nearly all of the infantry serving in the departments of the Missouri and the Platte have been armed with them. Monthly reports have been received by this bureau from the commanders of companies armed with this musket, giving the number of arms in each company, the number rendered unserviceable in each month, with the causes, the number of cartridges fired, the number of failures, and the opinions of the officers respecting the arm and the ammunition. The reports have been highly satisfactory and favorable to the arm, and furnish abundant evidence of its excellence and fitness for the military service. The almost unanimous opinion expressed by the officers is that the musket is simple, strong, not liable to get out of order, and extremely accurate in firing. Some officers have suggested slight modifications for the improvement of the arm, but the defects mentioned by them exist in the unconverted arm and are in no way connected with the peculiar method of conversion. A few officers have recommended a further reduction of the calibre, while not one has expressed the opinion that it is too small. In a campaign against the Indians during the past summer these arms have done excellent service, and very few have been rendered unserviceable. More have been reported as rendered unserviceable through carelessness than from all other causes.

In July, 1866, your predecessor directed that immediate measures should be taken for the conversion of 25,000 Springfield muskets into breech-loaders, and for the preparation of an adequate supply of ammunition.

He afterwards ordered the conversion of the arms to be continued until otherwise ordered, and the work was pushed forward rapidly until the 7th of August, 1867, when I was directed to suspend the work after 50,000 arms had been altered.

That number is nearly completed. The tools required for converting 400 muskets per day have been prepared, and their conversion at that rate can be resumed at short notice.

It is confidently believed that no musket has been converted into a breech-loader in this country, or in Europe, which is superior for military purposes to that which has been produced at Springfield armory, and that none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost.

Some slight improvements may perhaps be made in this arm, which it is in contemplation to introduce into the arms which may be produced hereafter.

The chief difficulties which this department has had to contend against in producing a good breech-loading musket have arisen from the impossibility of making any improvement which is not immediately claimed under some one of the many patents which have been granted for improvements in fire-arms, and from the extreme eagerness and strong efforts of some inventors and other parties interested in patents to have their improvements used by the government.

Many persons claim to hold patents for improvements which are used in the conversion of the Springfield muskets; in some instances several parties have claimed to hold patents for the same thing, and it is believed that every improvement is claimed by more than one inventor.

The bureau has declined to acknowledge the validity of any patent for improvements used in the conversion of the musket, knowing that it was not competent for it to decide the question, and believing that the proper course for patentees to take was to establish satisfactorily the validity of their claims and then apply to Congress for compensation for the use of the patents.

The cartridges which have been made for the converted muskets are known as "central fire," and are the first of the kind that have been introduced in the military service of any country, or manufactured anywhere in considerable quantities.

About fifty thousand can be produced daily at Frankford arsenal. Upward of 7,000,000 have been fabricated, and 367,943 have been fired by troops in proving muskets and ammunition, only 1,317 of which have failed to explode (about one-third of one per cent.) It is believed that no other cartridges or no percussion caps have ever given such good results.

In view of the fact that the fifty thousand converted muskets will be issued very soon to the troops, leaving no breech-loading muskets on hand in store, it is respectfully recommended that the conversion of the Springfield muskets be resumed.

I stated in my last annual report that the work of arming the permanent fortifications, and of increasing their efficiency by providing guns of large calibre and replacing the perishable wooden carriages by durable wrought-iron carriages, had progressed rapidly, and would be continued as fast as the available means would admit until all the light guns which are ineffective against iron-clad vessels, and all wooden carriages, should have been superseded by the most durable and effective articles of their respective kinds.

I am decidedly of opinion that this should be done, and that proper armaments should be provided and placed in the permanent forts as fast as they are prepared to receive them.

Heavy guns and gun-carriages cannot be provided and mounted in the forts in a few days or in a few weeks, and if this government should become suddenly involved in war with a maritime power, or if war should be imminent, the country would not be satisfied if the important forts were unprovided with the proper armaments, and would demand the reason why they have not been provided, when Congress had furnished the necessary means, and it would hold the War Department responsible for the failure.

Entertaining these views, I have felt it to be my imperative duty to provide guns and gun-carriages for the permanent forts as rapidly as the engineer department was prepared to have them mounted, and as the means provided by Congress would admit.

On the 30th of June, 1866, the armaments of the forts included 3,546 serviceable cannon, of which 1,334 were of heavy calibre, (20, 15, 10, and 8 inches) and 653 rifled, a majority of the guns being of smaller calibre than 8 inches.

It is known that smooth-bore guns of less calibre than 8 inches are entirely ineffective against iron-clad war vessels, and should not constitute a part of the armament of any of our important forts.

In December, 1866, this bureau was informed by the engineer department:

that 2,152 guns of heavy calibre (20, 15, and 13-inch smooth-bores and 10 and 12-inch rifles) would be required during the year 1867, or as soon as they could be furnished. As some of the guns which were asked for were of calibers and kinds which had not been adopted for our service, I requested that a board of officers might be instituted to determine the calibres, the number of each calibre, and the proportion of rifle guns to smooth-bores, required to arm the permanent forts.

The board, which was composed of engineer, ordnance, and artillery officers, were unanimously of the opinion that "there would probably be required for the permanent fortifications, in addition to the ordnance now on hand, 805 smooth-bore guns of 20, 15, and 13 inches calibre, 810 rifles of 12 and 10 inches caliber, and 300 mortars of 15 and 13 inches calibre, to be provided from time to time, as the readiness of the forts to receive armament, the capacity of the foundries for its manufacture, and the appropriations applicable to its procurement may warrant."

This recommendation received the approval of the Secretary of War *ad interim*.

None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon.

Some of the forts are ready to receive guns of 13 inches calibre, and none have yet been provided. It is worthy of consideration whether some should not be provided at once and placed in the forts which are ready to receive them.

This department recognizes the great importance of providing the very best and most reliable heavy guns for arming the forts, and has used all means within its control to obtain them.

The founders have not been allowed to use any but the best gun iron known to the department, and it has been required that the metal in every gun shall fulfil certain established conditions with respect to tensile strength, density, and initial strain. A large number of guns have been condemned before reception because the metal did not fulfil all of the prescribed conditions. These requirements have produced excellent results.

Persistent efforts have been made for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the ordnance departments of the army and navy.

Iron castings, placarded as representing the condition of the metal in our heavy guns, have been placed in conspicuous public places, and publications have appeared from time to time in prominent journals asserting that these guns were worthless; that they could only be fired with very light charges of powder, and that they would burst if fired a few times rapidly.

These attempts to injure the character of our heavy ordnance undoubtedly produced some effect on the public, and increased the responsibilities of this bureau.

I believed that our heavy cast-iron guns were the cheapest and most effective guns that were possessed by any nation, and experiments made to test their power and endurance have shown that it is so.

The 20-inch gun has been fired with a charge of 200 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 1,100 pounds, and I have no hesitation in saying that this may be the regular charge for this gun. The range at 25 degrees elevation was more than 4½ miles.

A 15-inch gun has been fired as follows, viz:

- 7 times with 40 pounds of powder and a shell weighing 350 pounds.
- 5 times with 50 pounds of powder and a shell weighing 350 pounds.
- 70 times with 50 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.
- 59 times with 55 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 435 pounds.
- 1 time with 60 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.

1 time with 75 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.

1 time with 80 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.

1 time with 90 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.

125 times with 100 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds.

The mean range obtained with 100 pounds of powder and an elevation of 31 degrees was 7,732 yards.

The mean initial velocity of the shot with the same charge was 1,510 feet per second.

The rounds were fired in thirty-five minutes, which was as rapidly as the gun could be fired with 100 pounds of powder and a solid shot.

There is no enlargement of the bore from firing, and the metal has not been cut away by the powder.

The gun appears to be perfectly serviceable in every respect.

A 15-inch navy gun has been fired twelve times in sixteen minutes with 4 and 55 pounds of powder and solid shot, without injury.

A number of 15-inch navy guns were fired in action several hundred times and some of them with 60 pounds of powder and solid shot. The muzzle of two of them were blown off in consequence of the premature explosion of shot in the bores. No other injury was sustained by any of the guns.

A 10-inch gun, the metal of which had a greater initial strain than the maximum limit which had been established, was fired as follows, and without injury to the gun, viz:

18 times with 18 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

17 times with 20 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

2 times with 22 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

453 times with 25 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

120 times with 26 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

4 times with 27 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

1 time with 30 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 127 pounds.

Only one 12-inch rifle gun has been made for this department. It has been fired as follows, and appears to be entirely serviceable, viz:

107 times with charges of powder varying between 35 and 85 pounds and shell weighing 477 pounds.

341 times with charges of powder varying between 35 and 80 pounds and solid shot weighing 620 pounds.

With 50 pounds of powder the mean initial velocity of 75 shot was 1,139 feet per second.

These guns were cast hollow and cooled from the interior.

Their cost is less than one-seventh that of steel or wrought-iron guns per pound, and they are believed to be more uniform in the quality of the metal and more reliable than either steel or wrought-iron guns.

No other heavy guns have endured such proof or performed so much work as these guns have done, and it is confidently claimed that they are the cheapest, most reliable, and most effective heavy guns that have yet been produced. It is known that several foreign powers have purchased some of the 15-inch smooth-bores and 12-inch rifles in this country, and that at least two nations of Europe are manufacturing 15-inch cast-iron guns upon the plan which has been adopted by this department.

While the results of actual trial have satisfactorily demonstrated the strength, efficiency, and reliability of our smooth-bore cast-iron cannon of large calibre and similar trials have warranted the same expectations in regard to rifled cannon of cast-iron, these latter have not as yet been tested to a sufficient extent to authorize their adoption for the service in preference to heavy rifled cannon of any other material. I should not, therefore, feel justified in procuring any large number of these rifled cannon at present, but would prefer to make further trials.

with such number only of them as may be necessary for that purpose, and to await the results before proceeding to procure the cannon of this kind which our permanent fortifications will require. So important is it, in my opinion, that these trials should be made, that I earnestly recommend that two 10-inch and two 12-inch rifle guns be made at once and fired to extremity, to test their power and endurance.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

General U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, November 1, 1867.

GENERAL: From the date of the last annual report of the signal officer of the army, filed November 13, 1863, until August 21, 1867, the office of the signal officer of the army at Washington has been, by a contingency of the service, for parts of the time in the care of officers temporarily on duty in the office; and for the remainder of the period without any officer in charge. The officers who were at different times on duty in the office have made reports to the War Department.

In the period which has elapsed since the close of the active operations of the war, the signal corps of the army has been disbanded, and its members, after serving faithfully, and often gallantly, throughout the war, have been returned to civil life. The conduct of many of them, both officers and enlisted men, while in the service has merited especial reward. The attention of the department will be particularly invited to their cases.

On August 21, 1867, the chief signal officer of the army resumed personal supervision of the office of the signal officer, by order of the General commanding the army of the United States, dated headquarters of the army of the United States, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1867.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year (July 1, 1866,) the balance of appropriations remaining to the credit of the signal service in the treasury of the United States, and subject to requisition, amounted to the sum of \$245,856 49. Of this amount the sum of \$200,000 was carried to the surplus fund of the treasury, leaving subject to draft for the signal service during the year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of \$45,856 49. The estimate of moneys required for the signal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and heretofore submitted, is \$27,000.

On August 26, 1867, a project for the introduction of tuition in military signalling and telegraphy as part of the course of instruction to be pursued at the Military Academy at West Point was submitted to the Secretary of War, and, meeting his approval, the plan was placed at once in process of execution.

The chief signal officer, visiting for this purpose the Military Academy at West Point, and conferring fully at Washington with the inspector of the Military Academy, Brevet Major General Edmund Schriver, Inspector General United States army, and with the superintendent, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas G. Pitcher, United States army, at the academy at West Point, has received from both of these officers cordial and important co-operation. The papers herewith submitted (A, B, C) will show the plans proposed, the course finally adopted upon the recommendation of the academic board, and the order of the War Department making the instruction permanently a part of the course of study and practice to be pursued by the cadets. The tuition was practically

commenced on October 1, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Peter S. Michie, United States engineers, discharging the duties of instructor; and it is reported at this date as in successful progress.

The course of military signalling and telegraphy thus adopted comprehends both the study of the theory and principles of telegraphy, for recitations, and the drill and actual practice with the apparatus in the field.

It is in the contemplation of the chief signal officer of the army to supply the Military Academy with complete apparatus for the illustration of the management of the flying electric telegraphs in the field, and with whatever equipments for aerial telegraphy experience has shown to be best adapted for that purpose. An electrician and linemen employed by the office of the chief signal officer will, under the orders of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Peter S. Michie, United States engineers, assist in the management of the flying electric telegraph until such time as their places can be filled by officers and enlisted men of the army, instructed and become competent to discharge these duties. It is probable that the services of an assistant officer will be needed to superintend the practice in aerial telegraphy. It is recommended that in such case an officer of the regular service who has served in the signal corps in time of war be detailed for that duty.

With the formal adoption of the course in military signalling and telegraphy at West Point, it has become desirable that the courses to be pursued in these studies at both the Military and Naval Academies of the United States should be assimilated as closely as practicable, with the object of so instructing the military and naval cadets that when, hereafter, they have entered the service, they may, as officers of the army or navy, be enabled, in any contingency of their duty, to open and maintain communication by modes and codes of telegraphing identical in their operation. The preliminary measures have already been taken, with the approval of the department, to secure, in so far as it lies in the province of this office, this similarity of the academic courses. With the continuance of that cordial assistance on the part of the War and the Navy Departments, and of the principal officers of both services, which this effort has been so fortunate as to meet, it is probable the desired result will be soon attained.

The study and practice of military signalling was ordered by the Navy Department as a part of the course to be pursued at the Naval Academy early in the war of the rebellion, Lieutenant Commander S. B. Luce, United States navy, now commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, being the first instructor in this duty. Plans and instructions were furnished, at the request of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, by the signal officer of the army. There was at that time no completed manual, and the course could not be made as thorough as was to be desired. The tuition has been pursued, with some variation in its character, from the time of its first adoption as a part of the course at the Naval Academy until now. It has been systematized and advanced under the orders of Vice-Admiral David D. Porter, United States navy, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Practical instruction is given both in the recitation-room at the academy and upon the vessels of the practice squadron during the practice cruises of each year. The naval cadets have illustrated their skill in this branch of their studies before the boards of visitors at their annual meetings at Annapolis. The study is now made a part of the course of practical seamanship, and is at present directed by Lieutenant Commander Richard W. Meade, instructor in practical seamanship. I have the honor to submit herewith (paper D) a copy of a letter addressed to Vice-Admiral Porter, superintendent of the Naval Academy, by Lieutenant Commander Meade, the result of a personal conference with that officer, which contains his suggestions for definitely and permanently fixing the course. So far as there is information at this office, the plan of

assimilating the courses at the two academies, though it may differ from that here suggested, has the approbation of the War and Navy Departments, and of those officers under whose consideration the subject would properly come. It will be cause for congratulation when it shall be carried into effect, and it can be claimed for the Naval and Military Academies of the United States that they have been the first to secure for their respective services facilities for that intelligent co-operation on which, in time of war, the fate of grand operations may depend.

The subject of general signal communication between the army and navy has of late years, attracted the attention of prominent officers of both services. It has been suggested that the plans and equipment for this communication should be of such a nature that the posts or commands of the army and the vessels or forces of the navy can always be put in communication under any circumstances in which the use of aerial and electric telegraphy is practicable. With the approval of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy the first plans for so providing the services have been considered by the chief of the Bureau of Navigation on the part of the navy, and the chief signal officer of the army. It is in contemplation to submit a matured plan for the views of the departments.

A plan for the general equipment and instruction of the army in such manner as to provide for any contingency in which the use of signals or of field electric telegraphs might be necessary, was submitted to the General of the army of the United States and Secretary of War on October 10, 1867.

The recommendations of this office, having received the approval of the department, are embodied in the regulations published in General Orders No. 9, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, October 31, 1867, herewith. (Paper E.)

The preparation and issue of the articles of supply will be commenced with as little delay as is practicable.

In a service like that of our army the contingencies are of frequent occurrence in which such knowledge of signal duty as can be gained by any officer or intelligent enlisted man with but little special instruction, may be of importance. It is for cases of this character the plans recommended by the chief signal officer of the army are intended to provide.

The addition of the light field electric trains to the equipment of the forces in the field will afford, in many circumstances of the campaigns constantly occurring in the west and upon the plains, facilities of intercommunication hitherto too much neglected. The practical illustration of the uses of these trains, which must happen in their prolonged service with the troops, will have a beneficial effect in accustoming both officers and men to their employment, and in giving them information of the ease, celerity, and cheapness with which they can be brought into operation, and the advantages to accrue from their use. With the equipment provided under the orders now authorized by the General of the army and Secretary of War, the army of the United States will take the field fully prepared for the use of aerial or electric telegraphy wherever either may be of service.

The details of officers and signalmen for the signal service which the contemplated general equipment and instruction of the army will render necessary, have not, as yet, been absolutely determined upon. It is probable that the duties of instruction and care of the property required in each geographical military department will demand the presence and services of at least one well-instructed officer for each department. A number of instructed enlisted men will be needed to serve under the command of the acting chief signal officer in each department.

The act of July 28, 1866, provides, as it is construed by the chief signal officer of the army, for these details, and, if question should arise as to the

meaning of the act, they are sufficiently provided for under other acts of Congress. If, however, the act of July 28, 1866, is construed as permitting the detail of engineer officers only for the signal service, it is evident that, while this was not the intention of Congress, it will be injurious both to the corps of engineers, by depriving it of officers whose services might be otherwise needed, and to the signal service, by the complications constantly to arise. In such case, additional legislation, better defining the intention of Congress, will be required. The subject of these details will be made a matter of further communication with the department.

During the past year the clerical force of this office and the officer (Second Lieutenant L. B. Norton, thirtieth infantry, United States army, and brevet lieutenant colonel volunteers) retained in the absence of the chief signal officer of the army, have been engaged in bringing up from the great mass of material accumulated during the war the records of the office and of the corps—a work not yet fully completed, and now to be almost necessarily suspended by the more active duties of the office required to carry into effect the plans and orders heretofore mentioned in this report.

Since the date at which the chief signal officer of the army resumed supervision of the office some progress has been made in the preparation of instructions relating to communications in cipher, and a few experiments have been made to test suggested plans of signalling in the field.

The progress of the military art, and the attention foreign powers now give to the subject of telegraphy, will require, on the part of this office, continued practice and experiment to test modes of cipher, proposed plans and apparatus for signalling, and for the construction and working of electric telegraphs. In labors of this nature, and the duties already marked out, will be found abundant employment for the force of the office for the ensuing year. It is probable additional assistance will be required.

In concluding this report the chief signal officer of the army cannot fail to consider with gratification the progress made in the brief period during which the duties of his office have received the attention of the General commanding the army and the Secretary of War. From the close of active operations in the field in 1865 until August 21, 1867, there had been no progress in either the instruction of the army for the duties of the signal service, or in its equipment to enable those duties to be discharged. Within the few weeks elapsing since the latter date, and by the approval of the War Department, the course of instruction at the Military Academy at West Point has been determined upon and commenced; the accord with the navy in these duties has been assured; the preliminary steps have been taken to base upon the same plans, in so far as is practicable, the courses at the Naval and Military Academies; the project for the general communication of the army and navy by signals common to both services has been brought under consideration; and the order for the general instruction and equipment of the army of the United States has been authorized.

Whatever of success may hereafter be achieved by this branch of the service will be largely due to the aid it has thus received.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,

Colonel and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

A.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Washington, D. C., August 26, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend that instruction in the duties of signal officers be made a part of the course of instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, the course to be as follows:

1st. Instruction in the theory and principles of signalling—the *Manual of Signals* as a text-book.

2d. Practice and drill in the duties prescribed in the *Manual of Signals* in the field, embracing the establishment of lines of aerial and electric telegraph stations, the use of telescopes and other apparatus, and the actual transmission of messages.

3d. The theory and practical use of flying electric telegraphs, in so far as to acquaint the cadets with the modes in which they are established, the manner in which they are used, and the results to be expected from their use.

A course of instruction in the duties of signal officers has been adopted at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and it is desirable that the course to be pursued at West Point and that at the Naval Academy be as nearly of the same character as possible, so that in operations of the land and naval forces combined, the officers of each may be guided by the same rules of communication.

With the view of accomplishing these ends, I respectfully recommend that the chief signal officer be directed to confer personally with the inspector and the superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and, in conjunction with these officers, to adopt such plans and take such steps as may be necessary.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,

Colonel and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

General U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim, Washington, D. C.

B.

MEMORANDUM.

Suggested: That the course of study in quarters be the *Signal Manual*, in lessons of fifteen, twenty, or even thirty pages each—the length to be determined in each case by the discretion of the instructor.

That there be in addition ten hours' practice in the code of two and the code of ten elements, respectively, each hour being a lesson. These lessons to embrace instruction in opening communication by signals without preconcert, and communication in cipher.

The theory of the construction and use of flying electric lines to be given in five lessons.

In encampment.

The class to have three practical lessons in naval signals, (day and night;) three practical lessons in chrono-semantic signals, (day and night;) ten practical lessons in the general service codes of two and ten elements, respectively; these lessons to embrace practice with ciphers, and six days of drill with the flying electric telegraph.

The lessons, both in quarters and in encampment, will be in part oral, and in part to be memorized from the manual. In many cases they will, of necessity, be practically illustrated in the recitation room. The subject of every lesson ought to be read over by the student. The greater part of the course can be

gone over rapidly, it being considered necessary to commit to memory for practice but two codes only—the general service codes of two and of ten elements.

It is proposed to supply the academy with two flying electric telegraphs, to be worked for the purposes of illustration at first by operatives and line men employed by the signal office, and afterwards by non-commissioned officers and privates of engineers instructed for this purpose.

The academy will be supplied with thirty sets of signal apparatus complete, and thirty telescopes.

For practice in time of encampment, a signal camp will be established at Newburgh, or other distant location, whence communication will be had by signals by cadets there stationed with the cadets at West Point. The flying electric telegraphs are to be run out upon the plain and upon the roads near West Point. They will be worked both alone and also as connecting with aerial signals.

It is not possible to fix the subject and the management of each lesson with exactness in advance. It has been aimed to indicate in this memorandum the general features of the course, and to give an idea of the time which will be required.

ALBERT J. MYER,

Colonel and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

WEST POINT, N. Y., September 18, 1867.

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 7, 1867.

Ordered: 1st. That daily instruction in military signals and telegraphy, alternating with instruction in siege artillery, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) be given to the second class, in the section room or in the field, at the option of the instructor, from the 1st to the 31st of October, and from the 15th to the 30th of April, and at such other times as the superintendent may direct between the 15th of March and 1st of June; the Manual of Signals being used as the text-book, and the course comprehending about thirty lessons.

2d. That practical instruction in the field, comprehended in a course of about twenty lessons, be given to the cadets of the first class during the encampment; and that one-third of the time usually devoted to practical engineering, with such other time to be designated by the superintendent as may complete the course, be set aside for this purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War *ad interim* :

ED. SCHRIVER,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR of the Military Academy.

D.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,

Annapolis, Maryland, October 18, 1867.

SIR: To enable the midshipmen to become familiar with the Manual of Signals, and to assimilate, as far as possible, the course of instruction in signalizing pursued at West Point and at this institution—using the Manual of Signals as a work of reference—I propose:

That the first, second, and third classes be furnished by the department with copies of the Manual of Signals, in the same manner and under the same conditions as the Ordnance Manual is now furnished; that each midshipman be

required to make himself familiar with certain portions of the work, by reading it over as he can spare the time for that purpose, and that instruction be given occasionally in the section room, upon such portions as may present any difficulty; and that, at each semi-annual examination in June, the midshipmen be fully examined upon the following subjects:

Mode of transmitting signals by code of two (2) elements.

Use of the homographic code.

Opening communication without pre-concert.

General mode of using cipher.

Also that, during the practice cruise, they be fully instructed and practiced as often as possible in the actual transmission of messages by the codes as above mentioned; that during their course at the Naval Academy they be drilled occasionally in the use of the wands, said drills to take place by divisions in lieu of some one of the established drills for the day, or that, in cold weather, when seamanship drills are not practicable, the time allotted by the routine to said seamanship drills be used for instruction in signals.

In addition to these suggestions, I would propose that during the fourth year, or first-class year, the entire subject of signals be given a certain weight, (say 10,) in connection with the study of naval tactics, (which has now a weight of 30,) and that the head of the department of seamanship be instructed to make his report of standing in naval tactics and signals conformable to this.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD W. MEADE, JR.,

Lieut. Commander, Head of Department of Seamanship, &c.

Vice-Admiral D. D. PORTER, U. S. N.,

Superintendent United States Naval Academy.

E.

[General Orders No. 92.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 31, 1867.

The following regulations have been received from the War Department:

1. With a view to the instruction and equipment of the army for any contingency in which communication by signals may become necessary, the chief signal officer of the army will furnish, with as little delay as is practicable, two full sets of signal equipments and two copies of the Manual of Signals to each company and post.

2. Telescopes or binocular glasses will be issued by the chief signal officer of the army upon the requisition of officers commanding companies, approved by the department commanders, and then by the General of the army.

3. Such articles of signal equipments or signal stores will be furnished particular companies, detachments, or posts, as in the opinion of the chief signal officer of the army their circumstances may require.

4. All articles of signal equipment or supply will be receipted for by the company or other officers to whose charge they may be sent, and will thereafter be regularly accounted for to the office of the chief signal officer on forms to be furnished for this purpose.

5. The chief signal officer of the army will provide for the equipment and management of field electric telegraphs to be used with active forces in the field.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the President of the United States the following report, called for by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865:

The general organization of this bureau is the same as at the date of my last annual report. Some changes have been made in its practical operations, resulting from the appointment of district commanders, under the reconstruction act passed March 2, 1867. All the officers and agents have been, to some extent, under the military supervision and control of these district commanders, and the administration of justice has been left, in great measure, to their direction. They have employed bureau agents in the execution of their orders, and have rendered very valuable and efficient aid in those departments over which they had no special control. By their prompt action, facilities have been given for the distribution of supplies to the destitute, officers have been supported in positions of difficulty and danger, and schools have been protected.

In accordance with recent orders of the Secretary of War, the district commanders have detailed such officers of the regular army as could be spared for duty in the bureau, to relieve citizen agents and officers of volunteers who have been retained in the service. By this means twenty-eight (28) agents have been discharged, and forty-eight (48) officers mustered out, thus relieving the government of expense. A further reduction will be made when the registration of voters is completed in the southern States.

For their hearty co-operation and efficient aid I am deeply grateful to all the commanders of military districts.

The general effect of the reconstruction acts of Congress will more fully appear from the State reports herein embodied. There is abundant evidence that these measures have checked the defiant spirit of disloyal men, raised the hopes of freedmen, and greatly promoted good order and peace.

Of the condition of the freedmen but little need be said in this place, as, in the following pages, each State and district is reported in full. As a people they are making rapid progress in education, in mechanic arts, and all branches of industry which conduce to their comfort and respectability.

The several departments of the bureau, viz., that of lands—embracing the claim division—the record division, the financial, medical, subsistence, and educational departments, are each particularly reported under their appropriate headings.

LAND DIVISION.

But very little valuable property remains in the possession of the bureau; a large part of the land reported on the books being unimproved lands, for which

no claim has been presented, and from which no revenue is derived. The following schedule, prepared by Brevet Major General A. P. Howe, now in charge of the land and claim division, shows the amount of property in possession, and the amount restored, during the past year.

Schedule of property in possession and property restored since last annual report.

States.	No. of acres in posses- sion.	No. of pieces of town property in possession.	No. of acres re- stored.	No. of pieces town prop- erty restor- ed.
Virginia.....	12,544	78	18,620	37
North Carolina.....	4,941	.....	20	.....
South Carolina.....	85,694	17	13,351	10
Georgia.....	40,282	58	5	.....
Tennessee.....	27,986	158	4,618	75
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	.....	7	1,340	1
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	3,690	325	6,910	7
Arkansas.....	39,787	33	3,400	5
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Florida.....	100	273	.....	56
Maryland and Delaware.....	.....	1	.....	0
District of Columbia, Virginia, &c.....	.....	.....	1,100	1
Total.....	215,024	950	49,624	163

The number of acres reported in possession last year was two hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and thirty-one, (272,231,) of which forty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-four (49,624) acres have been restored, and one hundred and twenty (120) tracts besides, whose area is not reported.

The amount now in possession, as reported by the assistant commissioners, is two hundred and fifteen thousand and twenty-four (215,024) acres, and ten (10) tracts, of which the number of acres is not given.

The number of pieces of town property reported last year was one thousand one hundred and nineteen, (1,119;) the number restored during the year is one hundred and sixty-nine, (169,) leaving in possession at this date nine hundred and fifty, (950.)

CLAIM DIVISION.

The business of this department has greatly increased, and the benefits resulting from its organization to colored soldiers and their heirs are known and highly appreciated. The claims of these classes are forwarded by bureau agents to Washington, where they are examined and settled without charge, thus saving a large expense to the claimants. The following schedule shows the operations of this division since the date of the last report:

Number of claims pending at date of last annual report	1,532
Number of claims received since date of last annual report.....	4,003
Total	5,535
Number of claims settled	363
Number of claims rejected	392
Total number thus disposed of	755

Number pending in Second and Fourth Auditor's and Pension office.....	4,266
Number awaiting completion of evidence	514
	<hr/> 4,780
Total	<hr/> 5,535

Aggregate amount collected and paid to claimants since date of last annual report \$64,494 29

Number of cases in which application was made through various claim agents, and assistance rendered by this office in bringing the claims to a final issue..... 108

The following schedule shows the work of the certificate branch of the claim division, organized under the act of Congress approved March 29, 1867:

To and including August 31, 1867, there were received certificates..... 4,167
Amounting to..... \$890,712 99

Of the number received there were—

Second Auditor's certificates	4,038
Fourth Auditor's certificates	120
Bank checks	9

Total.....

4,167

There were received from claim division, (certificates)..... 132

There were received from attorneys, (including checks)..... 4,035

Of these there were sent to the chief disbursing officer for payment, (including checks) ... 4,131

Sent to assistant commissioner of Tennessee, June 25..... 26

In process of adjustment at this office, August 31, 1867..... 10

Total.....

4,167

(For further particulars see division of "finances.")

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation has been furnished to refugees and freedmen under the same regulations as the previous year. Its object is to relieve the government of the support of the indigent, and to enable those who are in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. The privilege is liable to abuse, but it has not been practicable to abolish it entirely without causing great suffering, and the most rigid rules have been adopted to restrict it within its legitimate bounds.

Seven hundred and seventy-eight (778) refugees, men, women, and children, have been transported to their homes, and sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (16,931) freedmen of all classes have been transported to places where they could obtain employment.

Teachers and agents of the bureau have also been furnished transportation when travelling in the discharge of their duty and under orders.

The amount paid for this service during the year has been one hundred and two thousand and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$102,098 99,) and the estimated amount of accounts not examined and settled is eighty thousand dollars, (\$80,000.)

The following schedules, prepared by General H. M. Whittlesey, chief quartermaster, exhibit more in detail the operations of this department :

Accounts for transportation service.

Number of accounts received during the year.....	795
Number of accounts examined and forwarded to chief disbursing officer.....	461
Amount of accounts so examined and forwarded.....	\$100,520 61
Amount of accounts audited and paid by disbursing officer for Arkansas.....	\$1,578 35
Estimated amount of accounts received and not examined.....	\$55,000 00
Estimated amount of accounts not yet presented for audit.....	\$25,000 00
Number of vouchers examined.....	6,337
Number of copies of vouchers made.....	12,674

Previous to July 1, 1866, when an appropriation was made for the transportation service of this bureau, transportation orders were issued by the quartermasters' department United States army, and the transportation service thereunder was paid for out of funds of that department. Some of these orders were not used, and were therefore cancelled. A record of such cancelled orders as have been forwarded to this office has been kept, showing the numbers, and what would have been the cost of transportation had the same been used, as follows :

Number of transportation orders cancelled in whole.....	2,234
Value of transportation orders cancelled in whole.....	\$20,526 25
Number of transportation orders cancelled in part.....	396
Value of transportation orders cancelled in part.....	\$9,878 30

Transportation issued by chief quartermaster.

Months.	Number of orders issued for passengers.	Number of orders issued for freight.	Number of invoices approved.	NUMBER OF REFUGEES TRANSPORTED.				NUMBER OF FREEDMEN TRANSPORTED.				Number of officers and agents.	Number of teachers.	Grand total transported.	No. of packages of freight transported.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1866.—October.....	257	28	0	24	29	24	77	855	416	276	1,577	1	0	1,655	140
November.....	261	45	0	91	107	87	285	485	407	159	1,051	4	0	1,340	975
December.....	211	0	38	37	41	44	122	1,074	759	696	2,529	3	11	2,665	149
1867.—January.....	241	0	85	15	16	13	44	1,652	1,233	1,113	3,998	2	21	4,065	300
February.....	189	0	100	5	8	4	17	1,137	708	352	2,197	12	40	2,266	690
March.....	240	0	76	10	16	5	31	665	447	146	1,258	7	32	1,328	378
April.....	291	1	47	16	11	6	33	580	272	168	1,020	22	9	1,084	165
May.....	395	4	4	5	12	19	36	309	248	151	708	54	122	920	527
June.....	810	5	21	7	7	4	18	366	185	82	633	24	597	1,272	431
July.....	262	4	9	4	6	10	20	226	165	60	451	9	52	532	310
August.....	387	3	23	5	10	7	22	163	123	36	322	34	230	608	110
September.....	400	3	16	7	4	4	15	110	93	47	250	13	474	752	302
Total.....	3,944	93	419	236	267	227	730	7,622	5,086	3,286	15,994	185	1,588	18,487	4,477



Transportation issued by assistant commissioners, as shown by reports on file in office of chief quartermaster.

Monthe.	Number of orders issued for passengers.	Number of orders issued for freight.	Number of invoices approved.	NUMBER OF REFUGEES TRANSPORTED.				NUMBER OF FREEDMEN TRANSPORTED.				Number of officers or agents.	Number of teachers.	Grand total of passengers transported.	No. of packages of freight transported.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1866.—															
October.....															
*November.....															
*December.....															
1867.—															
January.....	82	15	0	18	16	6	40	96	59	40	197	31	4	272	179
February.....	53	13	0	0	0	5	8	177	181	94	452	22	1	483	137
March.....	63	33	0	0	0	0	0	29	20	12	60	40	0	100	69
April.....	104	42	5	0	0	0	0	29	27	17	73	88	2	163	1,841
May.....	107	54	0	1	3	2	6	19	16	2	37	90	8	141	486
June.....	86	76	0	1	1	2	4	20	4	49	73	85	0	162	4,960
July.....	82	82	0	0	0	0	0	17	8	8	33	75	1	109	359
August.....	50	69	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	12	44	0	56	257
*September.....															
Total.....	627	384	5	20	23	15	58	396	319	224	937	475	16	1,486	8,288

* No reports received.

RECAPITULATION.

Orders for passenger transportation.

Number issued by chief quartermaster.....	3,944	
Number issued by assistant commissioners.....	627	
	<hr/>	4,571

Orders for transportation of freight.

Number issued by chief quartermaster.....	93	
Number issued by assistant commissioners.....	384	
	<hr/>	477

Invoice for transportation of stores, under General Orders No. 138, War Department, Adjutant General's office, series 1865.

Number approved by chief quartermaster.....	419	
Number approved by assistant commissioners.....	5	
	<hr/>	424

Refugees.

Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster..	720	
Number transported on orders issued by assistant commissioners	58	
	<hr/>	778

Freedmen.

Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster..	15,994	
Number transported on orders issued by assistant commissioners	937	
	<hr/>	16,931

Officers and agents.

Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster..	185	
Number transported on orders issued by assistant commissioners	475	
	<hr/>	660

Teachers.

Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster..	1,588	
Number transported on orders issued by assistant commissioners	16	
	<hr/>	1,604

Total number of persons transported..... 19,973

Freight, stores, &c.

Number of packages transported on orders issued and invoices approved by chief quartermaster.....	4,477	
Number of packages transported on orders issued and invoices approved by assistant commissioners.....	8,288	
	<hr/>	12,765

In addition to the above the reports on file show the transportation on orders issued by the assistant commissioner for South Carolina during the months of July and August, 1867, of one hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four (162,224) pounds of bacon and pork, and one million three hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight (1,307,788) pounds of corn, the number of packages not being stated.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The following report of the chief medical officer of the bureau, Surgeon L. A. Edwards, gives a complete view of the operations of this department:

GENERAL: Agreeably to the instructions of the major general the Commissioner, I have the honor to present the following statement, setting forth the operations of the medical branch of the bureau during the past year:

The number of hospitals for the care and treatment of the refugees and freedmen under the charge of the bureau remains almost the same as at the time of my last annual report; although some have been discontinued permanently, some, after a short period of discontinuance, have been revived by reason of a temporary necessity, and in some places new ones have been established. It has been the aim of this office to reduce the number of hospitals, asylums, &c., and to substitute, whenever practicable, relief establishments of a less expensive character. Dispensaries have been found to be not only more economical, but in some sense to answer a better purpose in giving practical effect to the policy of the bureau, by causing its beneficiaries to be more provident for themselves. Thus also are more fully met the views or desires of all parts of the country in reference to the propriety, as well as to the capacity and ability of the negro to depend upon his own exertions. In those cases where there seemed to be but little doubt of the success of the substitution of this more restricted form of relief for the more costly and cumbrous character of hospital organization, the experiment has been made, and so successful has been the result that the system will be more extensively pursued; and a circular has been very recently issued directing the transfer of all chronic cases (on whose account principally some of the various hospitals are maintained) to what may be termed a district hospital, having a central and healthy location, and as far as possible local physicians to be usually employed, and in cities, or at places where large numbers of freedmen are congregated in settlements, dispensaries to be established. Instructions of a similar nature have been frequently given to the surgeons-in-chief of several of the districts to adopt this plan of reducing expenses and of rendering medical aid to the classes of patients entitled thereto.

In some of the States orphan asylums have been organized, either by military commanders of the districts during the progress of the rebellion, or by other agents of the government, prior to the organization of the bureau. These naturally fell into the hands of the officers of this department, and have sometimes been attached to hospitals, under the charge of a medical officer, and sometimes in the care of voluntary associations, receiving aid from the bureau through its agents. During the year some of these asylums have been relinquished through a system of concentration, and where benevolent societies have heretofore had the control of them they have been turned over to the medical department and attached to a hospital, so that the administrative force of one establishment answers for both institutions. The expense of these asylums is therefore much reduced, and I think a still greater reduction may be made by the adoption of a plan of voluntary support among the freedmen themselves. The plan proposed is not entirely new, as it has been in practical operation in some parts of the country previous to the legal organization of the bureau. Why the system was not only not extended, but why it was entirely abandoned, I am not informed. It would appear to commend itself as worthy of being revived and more generally adopted throughout the south, both as a means of economy and of ethics. It is for the negroes themselves to undertake to provide for their own sick and helpless ones by a system of regular (say weekly or monthly) contributions. The bureau might continue to furnish rations to the sick, while the contributors, through trustees or directors, might supply medical attendance. Where it was thought advisable or practicable, an orphan asylum might be main-

tained in connection with these efforts, and, if necessary, the government furnish a portion of the clothing for the children, and the directors a building, or *vice versa*. This would relieve the treasury of considerable amounts, and at the same time induce a spirit of philanthropy or charity among a class hitherto strangers to such sentiments, or with whom there has been little or no opportunity for its development or practical exercise.

The experience of a year has led me to believe that many of the present occupants of several of the hospitals are those who have been inmates from the first organization, and instructions have been given for medical officers to report the length of time each patient has been in hospital. From such reports it may be satisfactorily determined whether or not the permanently disabled of each district cannot be concentrated in some one institution within the limits of the respective districts, and the several hospitals abolished.

The following tables exhibit the number of refugees and freedmen respectively treated during a portion of the year. The number varies very little from the preceding report. It will be observed that these reports embrace a period of only ten (10) months, commencing at the time when my last annual report ended, September 1, 1866, and coming down to June 30, 1867. As it is impossible to obtain sick reports from the more distant stations, where mail facilities are very limited and uncertain, up to the time of making up the annual report, it was thought to be better to have the tabular statements of sick and wounded commence and terminate with the fiscal year. Accordingly, this has been done in the present instance, so far as relates to the termination; but for the purpose of comparing the number of each class of patients under treatment during the last twelve months with the number treated during the year preceding, a summary is subjoined:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Consolidated report of refugees treated and died during the period commencing September 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867, together with the number remaining under treatment at the latter date.

Districts,	TREATED.					DIED.					Percentage of deaths.	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1867.				
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.		Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	2	18	4	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	4	8	4	7	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,729	2,557	883	1,010	6,179	42	30	22	27	121	.02	42	81	25	29	
Georgia.....	10	3	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	76	84	35	25	220	2	3	.....	1	6	.03	3	4	.....	2
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	43	41	32	19	135	2	.....	1	.....	3	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	118	147	34	42	341	11	7	8	7	33	.10	11	6	.....	1
Kentucky.....	17	12	9	10	48	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.06	8	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,999	2,870	1,001	1,117	6,987	61	40	31	35	167	.024	64	91	25	32	212

Consolidated report of freedmen treated and died during the period commencing September 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867, together with the number remaining under treatment at the latter date.

Districts.	TREATED.					DIED.						Percentage of deaths.	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1867.			
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.		Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	2,575	4,369	1,639	1,528	10,111	149	117	61	96	423	105	78	34	30	247	
Virginia.....	5,347	8,513	2,469	2,432	18,761	274	188	53	66	601	449	641	76	77	1,243	
North Carolina.....	1,968	2,708	1,445	1,541	7,662	82	97	76	57	292	102	208	68	69	447	
South Carolina.....	10,199	15,250	6,468	6,658	38,575	178	182	93	119	572	265	356	152	139	912	
Georgia.....	3,368	4,049	1,091	1,028	9,536	248	149	42	37	476	474	723	81	106	1,384	
Alabama.....	815	868	264	256	2,203	88	55	23	20	186	154	218	63	55	490	
Florida.....	78	11	3	4	155	16	16	.....	.....	32	20	19	.....	.....	39
Texas.....	24	11	3	4	42	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2,544	1,765	550	438	5,297	261	156	32	19	468	177	93	26	28	324	
Mississippi.....	2,088	1,901	490	426	4,905	146	71	13	10	240	126	117	16	23	282	
Arkansas.....	560	627	247	258	1,692	77	67	23	16	183	108	96	13	5	211	
Kentucky.....	1,158	1,481	410	344	3,393	51	62	13	12	138	137	167	59	46	409	
Tennessee.....	1,292	660	154	155	1,261	12	26	10	15	63	26	43	13	8	90	
Total.....	31,026	42,272	15,223	15,072	103,593	1,587	1,186	439	467	3,679	2,132	2,759	601	586	6,078	

Aggregate number of refugees treated and died during the year ending August 31, 1867, together with the number remaining at the latter date.

TREATED.	
Adult males.....	2, 553
Adult females.....	3, 647
Male children.....	1, 274
Female children.....	1, 379
Total.....	8, 853
DIED.	
Adult males.....	72
Adult females.....	4
Male children.....	37
Female children.....	39
Total.....	196
Percentage of deaths.....	. 022
REMAINING AUGUST 31, 1867.	
Adult males.....	107
Adult females.....	130
Male children.....	40
Female children.....	27
Total.....	304

Aggregate number of freedmen treated and died during the year ending August 31, 1867, together with the number remaining at the latter date.

TREATED.	
Adult males.....	40, 983
Adult females.....	54, 479
Male children.....	20, 375
Female children.....	19, 450
Total.....	135, 296
DIED.	
Adult males.....	1, 961
Adult females.....	1, 461
Male children.....	597
Female children.....	621
Total.....	4, 640
Percentage of deaths.....	. 034
REMAINING AUGUST 31, 1867.	
Adult males.....	2, 506
Adult females.....	2, 846
Male children.....	786
Female children.....	779
Total.....	6, 965

In some portions of the southern country it is so very unhealthy that few strangers are able or willing to reside there. Considerable difficulty has sometimes arisen in procuring suitable medical attendance upon the sick of those districts, the services of acclimated physicians not having been available on account of their inability to subscribe to the required oath of office.

The number of commissioned medical officers and of private physicians in the employ of the bureau during nine months of the past fiscal year is exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the number of hospital attendants in service during the same period.

Table exhibiting the number of medical officers and hospital attendants in the service of the bureau during the period commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867.

Districts.	Commissioned medical officers.		Private physicians employed under contract.		Hospital attendants.			
	Whole number on duty from October 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.	Number on duty June 30, 1867.	Whole number on duty from October 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.	Number on duty June 30, 1867.	Whole number of male attendants employed from October 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.	Whole number of female attendants employed from October 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.	Number male attendants under employment June 30, 1867.	Number female attendants under employment June 30, 1867.
District of Columbia.....	2	1	17	5	58	31	28	18
Virginia.....	1	1	19	15	69	37	51	31
North Carolina.....	2	1	12	7	26	19	16	15
South Carolina.....	2	1	21	19	6	4	4	5
Georgia.....	3	1	16	8	89	87	34	36
Alabama.....	1	1	12	7	52	40	20	21
Florida.....	2	1	1	1	9	7	4	2
Texas.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Louisiana.....	1	1	16	8	116	77	34	23
Mississippi.....	3	1	11	8	51	43	14	18
Arkansas.....	2	1	14	7	36	55	16	17
Kentucky.....	2	1	10	8	11	21	6	13
Tennessee.....	1	1	4	2	2	4	2	3
Total.....	23	10	155	95	526	427	227	202

NOTE.—The following changes have occurred since June 30, viz: One commissioned medical officer mustered out; eleven contracts made with private physicians, ten contracts with private physicians annulled.

Table exhibiting the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and out-door stations (which are separate posts where medical officers are stationed to visit the sick at their homes) in operation October 1, 1866, and June 30, 1867.

Districts.	Hospitals.				Dispensaries and out door stations.	
	Number remaining October 1, 1866.	Number remaining June 30, 1867.	Capacity, beds, June 30, 1867.		Number remaining October 1, 1866.	Number remaining June 30, 1867.
			Occupied.	ant.		
District of Columbia.....	3	2	156	44	7	4
Virginia.....	9	10	1,103	299	6	7
North Carolina.....	8	6	189	258	1	1
South Carolina.....	4	3	194	56	14	17
Georgia.....	7	5	736	—	—	3
Alabama.....	6	8	541	94	1	—
Florida.....	1	1	39	61	—	1
Texas.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Louisiana.....	13	2	317	216	5	2
Mississippi.....	3	3	196	238	1	4
Arkansas.....	3	6	161	164	2	—
Kentucky.....	1	1	180	—	1	5
Tennessee.....	—	1	21	29	1	2
Total.....	48	48	3,833	1,459	140	46

*One attached to colony.

† In last annual report the number of dispensaries and out-door stations was given as forty-seven, (47), included in which number were several points where patients were treated at their homes (out-door stations) by medical officers who also were in charge of hospitals, &c. The number given in this report remaining October 1, 1866, and June 30, 1867, embraces only dispensaries and out-door relief stations disconnected with hospitals.

NOTE.—The following changes have occurred from June 30, 1867, to September 30, 1867, viz: Two hospitals and two dispensaries discontinued; four dispensaries and out-door stations established.

Since the last annual report four surgeons and two assistant surgeons of volunteers have been mustered out of service, and I desire to express here my high sense of appreciation of their services and usefulness in the bureau.

At the present time the surgeons in chief of five (5) of the districts are not holding military commissions, but are employed under contract. The most, if not all of them, however, have been either surgeons or assistant surgeons of volunteers. It is expected that in a few weeks all now serving as surgeons in chief, under military commissions as surgeons of volunteers (six in number) will be mustered out of service, and it is hoped that they may be disposed to remain in the service of the bureau under the sanction of a contract, and thus continue to afford to it the result of their extended experience, gathered through a course of years of earnest, faithful, and devoted attention to duty and the interests of the government and of its dependents.

Although portions of our country have been laid under the desolating power of a double pestilence, in the form of cholera and yellow fever, comparatively few cases have occurred among the freedmen. As to the latter disease, they appear to be almost entirely exempt. In some of the districts cholera has appeared, and in limited portions of others small-pox has showed itself; but, by active sanitary measures and prompt vaccination, these violent and virulent diseases have been entirely subdued or modified.

It is with much thankfulness of heart that I can again record but little suffering or mortality among the beneficiaries of the bureau from epidemic diseases; especially is it a cause of sincere gratitude when we remember how other classes in some places have been scourged and decimated.

A system of vaccination has been quite extensively practiced in most of the districts, and in others the number of cases of small-pox very greatly reduced.

By timely efforts of a hygienic nature in reference to the sanitary condition of the several hospitals and settlements in the control of the bureau, in regions where cholera appeared last year, or was likely to visit this year, much has been accomplished in warding off this direful malady. The subjoined table exhibits the cases and consequent mortality of these two epidemic forms of zymotic disease alluded to.

Consolidated report of number of cases of cholera and small-pox occurring among freedmen treated and died during period commencing September 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867, together with report of vaccinations.

Districts.	CHOLERA.		SMALL POX.		Number of vaccinations.	Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.		
District of Columbia.....	12	7	3	.....	152	} Cholera cases occurred in October, November, and December, 1866.
Virginia.....	72	44	603	94	1,338	
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	94	6	1,116	} Cholera cases occurred in September, October, and November, 1866.
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	168	4	1,498	
Georgia.....	73	68	205	14	102	} Cholera cases occurred in November and December, 1866, and January, 1867.
Alabama.....	5	3	58	2	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} Cholera cases occurred in September, October, and November, 1866.
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	392	130	549	45	193	} Cholera cases occurred in September, October, November, and December, 1866, and January, May, and June, 1867.
Mississippi.....	181	63	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	115	54	6	.....	94	} Cholera in September, October, November, and December, 1866.
Kentucky.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	63	11	.....	.....	.....	} Cholera in September, October, and November, 1866, and April and May, 1867.
.....	
Total.....	915	380	1,686	165	4,613	Cholera in October, 1866.

NOTE.—Since June 30, 1867, forty-nine cases of cholera have been treated in Louisiana, with twenty-two deaths. First appearance of disease July 10th; cases still occurring. In Mississippi eighty-four cases have been treated, and fifty-one deaths. First appearance of the epidemic July 1, 1867; disease still prevailing. In Kentucky two cases treated, and one death. First appearance July 2, 1867; last appearance July 17, 1867.

From June 30th to August 31, 1867, one hundred and twenty-four (124) cases of small-pox have been treated, with ten (10) deaths, and number of vaccinations reported during the same period being three hundred and sixty-two (362.)

I have, in a circular letter of instructions to the several surgeons in chief, directed investigation and reports as relate to the removal of present hospitals or the establishment of new ones, in country localities or positions outside of city limits.

An increased efficiency to the medical department of the bureau has been imparted during the past year, in consequence of the few changes in its *personnel*, both as respects its medical officers and its hospital attendants.

The issuing of the army ration to all the sick in hospitals has been found to be a most valuable and beneficial measure. Not only have the convalescents been more contented and sooner fitted for duty, but the surgeons in charge have been able to add many of the more delicate articles of food to the diet of the very sick and feeble patients who required them. The services of the convalescents also have been rendered more available to the hospital from this cause; thus diminishing the number of hired attendants requisite for the care of the sick and the proper care of the wards and grounds.

At some places there has been great need of clothing for small-pox patients, and for female patients. Only a small portion of the regular hospital supplies could be appropriated to these classes, but such as could be made available for the women, or whatever of old and worn clothing could be given to the former, was issued to them from such supplies as were formerly on hand, or were obtained from the stock of hospital stores which were generously transferred to this department by the Surgeon General of the army, on the removal of the purveying depot of this city to its present locality. At some of the hospitals seamstresses have been employed in making up clothing (for women and children principally) out of materials furnished by the bureau or donated by individuals and benevolent associations.

No adequate provision has yet been made for the insane among freedmen, either by the national, State, or municipal authorities. Shortly after entering upon the duties of chief medical officer a circular on the subject was addressed to the surgeon in chief, calling for information on this subject, as was indicated in my annual report of last year.

The result of that inquiry was that in some of the districts where a State asylum was in operation, provision had been made by law admitting insane negroes on the same terms as the whites. In other districts it was found that the directors of the institutions were ready to admit all classes on equal terms as soon as the several legislatures gave the requisite authority, which the officers of these asylums, or the governors of the States, had no doubt would be readily accorded at the ensuing sessions of their respective legislatures.

The great obstacle, however, in the way of all these asylums to give practical relief to a greater number of the insane poor (both white and black) than they were caring for at that time, was either the want of sufficient room for their accommodation, or the lack of funds to extend the required number of wards and rooms, or for the maintenance of more patients. It was arranged, however, at some of the institutions, that the bureau might, where absolutely necessary, defray a portion of the expenses for the support of the patients sent to them by its officers, by furnishing rations to them.

In the district of Georgia, several of this class of persons, who were patients in various hospitals of the bureau, have been collected together and sent to the hospital at Savannah, where a ward was especially fitted up for their reception. At Richmond similar provision has been made for the insane of the district of Virginia.

In March last I called upon medical officers to make for the use of the bureau, as far as they were able, a census of the class of "unfortunates," as it was

termed, which embraced the usually helpless and dependent individuals, such as the "blind," "deaf and dumb," "imbecile," &c.

The subjoined table, embracing these statistics, will give the results of that inquiry; and whilst it may not be regarded as absolutely correct, owing to the limited facilities for reaching many distant and sparsely settled portions of some districts, where no officers (medical or otherwise) of the bureau were located, yet it may be taken as probably a near approximation to the facts of the case.

Table showing the number and sex of the class of unfortunates among the colored population in the different districts of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

	DISTRICTS.												
	Dist. of Columbia.*	Maryland.	Virginia.†	North Carolina.‡	South Carolina.§	Georgia.	Alabama.	Florida.||	Texas.	Louisiana.¶	Mississippi.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.
BLIND.													
Adult males	11	11	158	86	133	132	21	10	12	32	12	7	16
Adult females	10	6	128	85	166	118	11	8	15	29	11	4	11
Male children	1	3	12	11	6	7	1	1	2	1	2	2	7
Female children	1	1	3	7	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Total	22	18	292	190	318	263	32	19	29	63	23	13	30
DEAF AND DUMB.													
Adult males	2	4	54	43	20	46	3	4	3	3	1	1	14
Adult females	3	1	28	25	19	29	3	1	4	2	2	1	9
Male children	1	2	8	18	7	4	1	1	2	4	4	2	5
Female children	1	1	5	14	6	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	3
Total	6	7	95	100	52	83	6	7	10	11	2	1	31
IMBECILE OR IDIOTIC.													
Adult males	6	20	26	130	53	150	7	25	6	26	14	5	9
Adult females	4	23	19	104	43	161	8	23	9	24	25	3	11
Male children	4	32	14	5	2	1	2	7	2	7	2	2	6
Female children	1	1	25	7	8	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Total	10	44	50	291	117	324	17	49	19	59	39	9	23
INSANE.													
Adult males	24	20	32	24	31	5	4	4	27	2	1	6	23
Adult females	2	28	32	44	38	35	12	4	5	51	6	1	11
Male children	1	1	27	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
Female children	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	53	53	118	66	69	18	8	9	78	8	2	51
CLUB-FOOT.													
Adult males	1	9	6	28	20	26	1	4	4	5	6	3	1
Adult females	1	4	11	16	12	3	3	4	4	1	3	3	5
Male children	4	11	7	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Female children	2	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	10	16	66	47	48	5	6	9	6	7	6	22

* District of Columbia one dumb.

† Virginia one deaf, dumb, and blind, three deaf, two blind and deaf.

‡ North Carolina four deaf, one deaf and blind.

§ South Carolina eight deaf, five dumb, one deaf, dumb, and blind.

|| Florida one deaf and one dumb.

¶ Louisiana one dumb, one deaf, dumb, and blind.

Table showing the number and sex the of class of unfortunates, &c.—Continued.

	DISTRICTS.														
	Dist. of Columbia.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Florida.	Texas.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.	Arkansas.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Total.
DEFORMED.															
Adult males				3	5	34					6			13	6
Adult females				2	2	19			1		3			3	3
Male children						4				1					
Female children						2									
Total				5	7	59			1	1	9			16	9
MAINTD.															
Adult males				39	4	75	12		8	4	2	4	4	19	17
Adult females				11	1	42	4		1	1		3	3	5	7
Male children						1	2					2			
Female children															
Total				50	5	118	18		9	5	2	9	7	24	24
OTHER CHRONIC AND DIS- ABLING DISEASES.															
Adult males		16		9	1	46	21	1	55	50	3		14	14	25
Adult females	1	30		18		73	17		6	75	1		12	15	24
Male children		3				1	1			14				1	2
Female children		1					1			17					
Total	1	50		27	1	120	40	1	61	56	4		26	30	57

In general it may be stated that these persons are not necessarily great sufferers, but are usually cared for to greater or less degree, and provided with food, clothing and lodgings, either by their friends, the local authorities, or by the officers of the bureau.

As the medical officers of the bureau make no disbursements whatever, the accounts of expenditures of the appropriation for this department have been kept in this office; no clear and facile methods for such a purpose seemed to be at our command.

It may be stated, approximately, that the sum expended for pay of private physicians for the year ending June 30, 1867, amounts to one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred dollars, (\$111,400;) amount expended for pay of hospital attendants for same period, eighty thousand four hundred dollars, (\$80,400;) and for purchase of medicines, dressings, hospital stores, &c., one hundred and ten thousand dollars, (\$110,000.)

The appropriation made by act of Congress approved March 30, 1867, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, in pursuance of the estimates sent you in my last report, only became available on the first of July last, and the next annual report will, it is expected, set forth definitely the amounts expended under the respective items of this appropriation during the year ending June 30, 1868.

The average cost of furnishing medical attendance and medicines to each patient under treatment in the care of the bureau, during the year closing with the 30th of June last, has been found to be about two dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$2 73.)

Hereafter it is hoped that a great reduction in the expenses under this head will take place, owing to the expected relinquishment of the hospital system, or its great restriction.

The medicines and hospital stores have all been furnished as heretofore by the

purveying officers of the medical department of the army, as the means of furnishing supplies of the best quality, and in the cheapest and most expeditious manner, as well as being the readiest way of settling the charges for the same, by a transfer on the books of the treasury of the credits of this bureau and of the medical and hospital department of the army respectively; no better system of supply can be devised or desired.

The examination and settlement of property accounts instituted last year has been carried on with as much despatch as the clerical force of the office will allow, and nearly all back accounts have been prepared for correction of errors, or explanations by the parties involved, and those found to be correct have been sent to the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of War having directed the payment of accounts of private physicians for medical attendance upon the commissioned officers serving in the bureau at places where no medical attendance is furnished by the government, it will be necessary to estimate for the sum requisite to the settlement of these accounts. The system adopted for the settlement of similar accounts in the army, as set forth in the general regulations, will obtain in these cases also.

During the existence of yellow fever, and at places where its ravages are so fearful and extended, I have recommended that the families be allowed the same privileges, as regards medical attendance, as the officers themselves, and even the hiring of nurses in cases of extreme necessity.

The review of the operations of the medical branch of the bureau for the past year, and its present condition, will, I trust, be gratifying to the Commissioner and to the country. Cases of individual suffering and destitution in sickness have, of course, frequently been witnessed. This is the history of the world in all ages and in every community. Notwithstanding, the bureau will probably receive the maledictions of its enemies and the sharp criticism of some of its hyperæsthetic friends, because they may have been personally cognizant of sporadic cases of neglect, which they are disposed to regard as exhibitions of the habitual working of the bureau rather than the exceptions. But it may be safely averred that incalculable benefits have been conferred upon a weak and helpless race, in supplying friends and material aid during sickness, and warding off disease, as well as bestowing upon the communities where its labors are most abundant, priceless acts of beneficence and mercy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. EDWARDS,

*Surgeon United States Army and Brevet Colonel,
Chief Medical Officer.*

COMMISSARY SUPPLIES.

The manner of issuing rations to the destitute has been the same as in former year; but the constant aim of the Commissioner and of his subordinates has been to reduce these issues to the lowest possible amount. A circular was published in August, 1866, (Circular No. 10,) ordering the discontinuance of rations, except to the sick in hospitals and in orphan asylums. It was hoped that all other classes of indigent people would receive such assistance as they might need from State and municipal authorities. In some cases this has been done, to a limited extent; but it has been found impracticable to dispense entirely with the issue of commissary supplies. In some sections of the south the crops last year were very short; in some regions the ground planted did not yield the seed expended. By this reason a large number of freedmen who had labored faithfully all the year, under contracts for a share of the crops, found themselves not only without means, but in debt for the supplies they had purchased for themselves and their families. To the most deserving and the most needy help was given during the winter, but the issue of subsistence stores was rigidly confined to the classes named in the law establishing the bureau.

From the first day of September, 1866, to the first day of September, 1867, the average number of rations issued per month to refugees and freedmen was three hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four and three-fourths ($349,764\frac{3}{4}$); average number per day, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight and thirty-three-fortieths ($11,658\frac{33}{40}$).

The following table exhibits, more in detail, the operations of this department in each State:

Consolidated report of the number of rations issued to dependent refugees and freedmen in the different States and districts respectively, from September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1867.

NUMBER OF RATIONS ISSUED IN EACH MONTH.

Month.	Refugees.	Freedmen.	Total.
1866.			
September	259,368	481,677	741,045
October	2,771	182,914	185,685
November	7,584	168,222	175,806
December	7,565	184,423	191,988
1867.			
January	37,836	227,037	264,873
February	20,042	270,415	290,457
March	29,110	271,441	300,551
April	49,764	280,738	330,502
May	42,811	320,501	363,312
June	100,228	404,286	504,514
July	82,907	355,510	438,417
August	52,562	357,461	410,023
Total	692,548	3,504,629	4,197,177

NUMBER OF RATIONS ISSUED IN EACH STATE.

State.	Refugees.	Freedmen.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	392	406,295	406,687
Virginia.....	47,859	792,480	840,339
North Carolina.....	55,129	311,799	366,928
South Carolina.....	242,643	810,309	1,052,952
Georgia.....	102,004	336,984	438,988
Alabama.....	214,305	274,379	488,684
Florida.....	.....	53,036	53,036
Mississippi.....	568	99,254	99,822
Louisiana.....	17,504	230,603	248,107
Texas.....	.....	4,081	4,081
Arkansas.....	9,556	70,056	79,612
Kentucky.....	.....	69,102	69,102
Tennessee.....	2,424	45,749	48,173
Maryland.....	144	500	644
Total	692,548	3,504,629	4,197,177

In the latter part of the winter and in early spring the cry of distress came up from many parts of the south, and appeals were made to Congress for an extension of the relief furnished to all classes of destitute people without distinction. In response to these appeals, an act was passed in March authorizing a general issue of provisions, to prevent starvation and extreme suffering. Under this act five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) were set apart as a "special relief fund," and Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, acting assistant inspector

general, was assigned to the superintendence of its distribution. His report of the disbursement of this fund is here given :

GENERAL : I have the honor to present the following report of the distribution of supplies to the destitute in the southern States, under the joint resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867.

In order to give a full history of the work of relief, I invite your attention first to several official papers connected therewith.

" IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 2, 1867.*

" Whereas it is reported from various sources, deemed authentic, that extreme want and danger of starvation exist extensively in several of the southern States, owing to a failure of the crops and other causes :

" *Resolved*, That Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, be requested to report, with the least practicable delay, what information he has from official sources with regard to the said extreme want, and what may be his estimate of the amount of funds necessary to purchase food to meet it, if it should be found to exist.

" Attest :

" J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary.*"

[Indorsement.]

" WAR DEPARTMENT,

" BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

" *Washington, D. C., March 3, 1867.*

" Respectfully referred to Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, acting assistant inspector general, for a report, from data in his possession, as to the matters inquired of in the within resolution.

" By order of O. O. Howard, major general, Commissioner :

" A. P. KETCHUM,

" *Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*"

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 7, 1867.*

GENERAL : A resolution adopted by the United States Senate March 2, 1867, directing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to report the amount of destitution in the south, and the probable cost of relieving the same, having been referred to me, with orders to furnish the necessary data for a reply, I have the honor to report that telegrams have been sent to the several assistant commissioners, and gentlemen from the south have been consulted. From these sources the following information has been obtained, based upon estimates rather than exact knowledge :

States.	NUMBER DESTITUTE.		RATIONS.		Value at 25 cents per ration.
	White.	Black.	Per month.	For five months.	
Virginia.....	2,500	2,500	150,000	750,000	\$187,500 00
North Carolina.....	3,000	2,000	150,000	750,000	187,500 00
South Carolina.....	5,000	5,000	300,000	1,500,000	375,000 00
Florida.....	500	1,000	45,000	225,000	56,250 00
Georgia.....	7,500	5,000	375,000	1,875,000	468,750 00
Alabama.....	10,000	5,000	450,000	2,250,000	562,500 00
Tennessee.....	1,000	1,000	60,000	300,000	75,000 00
Mississippi.....	1,862	2,038	117,000	585,000	146,250 00
Arkansas.....	1,000	500	45,000	225,000	56,250 00
Louisiana.....	300	200	15,000	75,000	18,750 00
Texas.....					
Total.....	32,612	24,238	1,707,000	8,535,000	2,133,750 00

A considerable number of those included in the above estimates are now supplied by this bureau. Through the same agency any additional appropriation can be judiciously expended.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. A. I. General.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, March 8, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the resolutions of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to report as follows:

From official sources, and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the south, my estimate is thirty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-two (32,662) whites and twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight (24,238) colored people, making in all fifty-six thousand nine hundred (56,900) who will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations for all per month, one million seven hundred and seven thousand (1,707,000;) for five (5) months, the probable time required, eight million five hundred and thirty-five thousand (8,535,000) rations. At twenty-five cents per ration, the estimated cost will be two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,133,750.) Of this sum an appropriation has already been made for the five months to the amount of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$625,000,) leaving an additional sum required of one million five hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,508,750.) This sum I deem sufficient to meet the extreme want occasioned by the failure of the crops and other causes referred to in the resolution of inquiry. The present appropriation is ample, provided the issues be confined to the classes named in the Freedmen's Bureau act; but the additional sum named will be required, should the issue be extended as contemplated in the foregoing estimate.

The foregoing table affords the detail of the estimate for the several States where want is reported to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate.

P. S.—Since my report was drawn up I have received a joint estimate from the assistant commissioner and governor of Georgia, greatly exceeding the amount in the table. I am, however, unwilling to recommend a larger appropriation for Georgia before another estimate shall be made, based on a thorough inspection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

[Public Resolution No. 28.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute and helpless persons in those southern and southwestern States where a failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution; that the issue be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations: *Provided*, That the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Approved March 30, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 3, 1867.

SIR: Your attention is called to the resolution of Congress for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States, with a request that you report—

1st. What amount of unexpended moneys appropriated for the Freedmen's Bureau can be applied to the purpose of the resolution.

2d. That you make an estimate for the apportionment of the moneys applicable to the resolution in the southern and southwestern States, according to the best information in your bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner, &c.*

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of this date is just received, requesting a report as to the amount of unexpended funds that can be appropriated to the purpose of the resolution of Congress for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States; and,

2d. An estimate for the apportionment of the moneys applicable to the resolution, according to the best information in this bureau.

As to the first point I propose to apply five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000,) and make it go as far as it will. The enclosed estimate answers in detail the second point of inquiry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, April 3, 1867.

Estimate of provisions needed under a joint resolution of March 30, 1867, to prevent starvation, &c.:

Number of persons reported as needing aid in Tennessee.....	2,000
Number of persons reported as needing aid in Mississippi	3,900
Number of persons reported as needing aid in Alabama	15,000
Number of persons reported as needing aid in Georgia.....	12,500
Number of persons reported as needing aid in South Carolina.....	10,000
Number of persons reported as needing aid in North Carolina.....	5,545
Number of persons reported as needing aid in Virginia	5,000
Total.....	53,945

Of this total it is estimated that about thirty thousand (30,000) will be children under fourteen (14) years of age, leaving twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-five (23,945) adults.

The ration is fixed at one bushel of corn and eight pounds of pork per month for each adult, and half that quantity of each per month for children.

	Pounds.	Bushels.
Corn for adults to August 1, 1867.....	5,363,680	95,780
Corn for children to August 1, 1867.....	3,160,000	60,000
Total in bushels		155,780

	Pounds.
Pork for adults to August 1, 1867.....	766,240
Pork for children to August 1, 1867.....	480,000
Total in barrels	6,232

Corn is fixed at fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; pork at two hundred (200) pounds net to the barrel. Corn ought to be delivered, and doubtless can be, at one dollar and fifty cents (\$1 50) per bushel; it is quoted in Baltimore at one dollar and eight cents (\$1 08) in store. Pork may be delivered at thirty dollars (\$30) per barrel.

Estimated cost of corn.....	\$233,670 00
Estimated cost of pork.....	186,960 00
Making a total of.....	420,630 00

As to points of distribution: We may probably, more easily than from elsewhere, reach from Chattanooga, as follows:

Say in Tennessee	1,000 persons.
Alabama	10,000 "
Georgia	5,000 "
North Carolina	1,500 "
Virginia	2,500 "
Total from Chattanooga.....	20,000 "

Of this number there will be 11,320 children and 8,680 adults, requiring 57,360 bushels of corn and 2,304 barrels of pork.

The remainder of North Carolina and Georgia, and all of South Carolina, may be best supplied from Newbern or Wilmington; being—

Children 11,765 and adults 9,780, requiring, for the 21,545, 62,650 bushels of corn and 2,506 barrels of pork.

The remainder of Virginia may be best supplied from Alexandria or Richmond; being—

Children 1,415 and adults 1,085, requiring, for the 2,500, 7,170 bushels of corn and 288 barrels of pork.

The remainder of Tennessee may be best supplied from Louisville, Kentucky, through Nashville; being—

Children 566 and adults 434, requiring, for the 1,000, 2,868 bushels of corn and 114 barrels of pork.

The remainder of Alabama (southern) and all Mississippi can be best supplied via Vicksburg, from St. Louis as a point of purchase; being—

Children 5,018 and adults 3,882, requiring, for the 8,900, 25,564 bushels of corn and 1,023 barrels of pork.

Total, as above, 53,945 persons; bushels of corn, 155,720; barrels of pork, 6,232.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, &c.,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 3, 1867.

SIR: You are directed to proceed promptly, and without delay, to carry into effect, through the Freedmen's Bureau, the provisions of the joint resolution approved March 30, 1867, entitled "A resolution for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States."

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner, &c.*

[Special Orders No. 50.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, April 4, 1867.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States, providing for that purpose that the Secretary of War, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, shall apply certain unexpended moneys heretofore unappropriated, &c., Brevet Brigadier General Eliphalet Whittlesey, acting inspector general of this bureau, is hereby specially appointed to superintend, under the orders of the Commissioner, the distribution of the relief contemplated by the said resolution. He will apply to the Commissioner for such clerks or assistants as he may require.

By order of Major General O. O. Howard:

A. P. KETCHUM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESBY,
Acting Inspector General.

[Circular No. 11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, April 3, 1867.

The joint resolution recently passed by Congress for the relief of the destitute in southern and southwestern States is published for the benefit of all concerned:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons in those southern and southwestern States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned wide-spread destitution. That the issue be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. And to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations: *Provided, That* the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriations already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

1. Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of the unexpended moneys appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations are hereby set apart, in accordance with the above joint resolution, approved March 30, 1867, as a special fund for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States.

2. This special fund is designated to meet the immediate necessities of those who are in extreme want of food, and are not now supplied by the Freedmen's Bureau, nor by county or parish authorities.

3. The relief given by this fund will consist of one (1) bushel of corn and eight (8) pounds of meat per month for each adult person, and one-half the above amount of corn and meat for each child between one (1) and fourteen (14) years of age; and this issue of food will be discontinued as soon as early vegetables and fruits shall be grown.

4. Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, acting assistant inspector general, will assume the general charge and direction of the distribution of these supplies. He will be governed by the orders of the Commissioner from time to time, will keep a careful record of his proceedings, and make frequent reports of the same to this office.

5. Assistant commissioners of this bureau will at once enter upon the work of distribution of these supplies, and will use the utmost care that none but the very destitute receive them. They will direct the local agents in districts where, by reason of the failure of the crops or other causes, great destitution exists, to consult with civil officers and ascertain the number of persons destitute. They will make all necessary contracts for the transportation of supplies within their respective jurisdictions, and will establish depots at convenient places.

6. Each assistant commissioner will assign an efficient and faithful officer as acting commissary of subsistence, whose duty it shall be to receipt for the supplies furnished in bulk, and to distribute the same to local agents. And all local agents to whom any portion of such supplies are transferred shall give receipts and account for the same on the forms furnished, in the same manner as commissary stores are accounted for in the subsistence department.

7. All expenses incurred in purchasing, transporting, and issuing these supplies will be paid out of the special fund set apart for this purpose. A separate account will be kept of these expenses, and a full report made on the first day of each month of all expenditures and issues during the month previous.

8. Assistant commissioners will appoint additional local agents, whenever absolutely necessary, for the special purpose of issuing these supplies, to whom the

oath of loyalty prescribed by act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, will be administered, and no one who cannot subscribe to the same shall receive such appointment.

Following are instructions as to "returns:"

1. Returns will be made to this office monthly. Each contracting officer, or officer purchasing provisions in open market, will forward with his return a copy of each contract, bid, or advertisement made or published under this resolution since his last return; also, all receipts of those to whom he may have made transfers of such provisions, (No. 1.) Copies of such contracts, bids, or advertisements must be forwarded also to the returns office, in this city.

2. Officers of this bureau receiving such provisions from the original purchaser or contracting officer will forward to this office monthly their accounts (No. 5) of receipts and distributions of food, accompanied by the receipts (No. 1) of such agents of final distribution as may be appointed.

3. The agents of final distribution will return to this office monthly their abstract of issues, (No. 4,) vouched by the certificates and receipts of persons relieved, (No. 2.)

4. Provisions for distribution will be drawn upon requisitions (No. 3) from depots to be established.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Pursuant to these orders, the work of furnishing supplies to the several States was immediately begun. By correspondence with the assistant commissioners it was ascertained that provisions could be purchased in some of the States on better terms than at the north. The quartermasters on duty in those States were therefore instructed to purchase in open market. In this way all the rations issued in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida were procured, and a part of the supplies for Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Where it was impracticable to obtain provisions on the ground, shipments were made from New York and Alexandria. To avoid the risks of transportation by sea, it was thought best to make no contracts or purchases at the north, but to obtain from responsible parties a simple agreement to deliver at certain southern ports cargoes of corn and pork, subject to inspection at the place of delivery. A memorandum of this agreement was transmitted to the assistant commissioner or his chief quartermaster, with instructions to inspect the stores, and to purchase the same if found suitable for issue.

Under such agreements with R. P. Buck & Co. and H. F. Nettleton, of New York, and Lewis McKenzie and M. Eldridge & Co., Alexandria, Va., fifty thousand and twenty-three (50,023) bushels of corn and two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and eighty-seven (230,487) pounds of pork and bacon were delivered at Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, at prices for corn from one dollar and twenty cents (\$1 20) to one dollar and fifty-seven cents (\$1 57) per bushel, and for pork and bacon from thirteen (13) cents to seventeen (17) cents per pound.

Twelve thousand (12,000) bushels of corn and one hundred thousand one hundred and fifty-four (100,154) pounds of pork and bacon were also purchased at St. Louis, by Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Seeley, assistant quartermaster, and shipped to Vicksburg, Miss.

The following tables exhibit the amount of funds appropriated to each State and the amount of provisions distributed, with the number of persons to whom relief has been furnished.

TABLE No. 1.

Exhibit of expenditures on account of special relief fund.

States.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
Virginia.....		\$4,384 97		\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$12,384 97
N. Carolina..		16,240 00		16,240 00		32,480 00
S. Carolina..	\$17,054 80	19,313 30	\$39,964 96	28,397 35	5,407 68	110,138 09
Georgia.....	20,000 00	59,000 00	46,000 00			125,000 00
Alabama.....			40,000 00	46,900 00		86,900 00
Mississippi...	25,000 00	10,000 00				35,000 00
Louisiana....		7,055 48	6,391 34	6,228 61	1,450 87	21,126 30
Tennessee....		10,000 00				10,000 00
Arkansas.....			6,000 00	6,000 00		12,000 00
Florida.....					1,000 00	1,000 00
Total.....	62,054 80	125,957 75	138,356 30	108,765 96	10,858 55	445,993 36

A portion of the funds transferred to the several States still remains on hand, and will be accounted for in the returns of the disbursing officers. Only a small part of the one thousand dollars (\$1,000) assigned to Florida has been expended, and from the table No. 2 it would appear that no supplies have been distributed in Tennessee. The assistant commissioner of that State reports that "the total amount drawn from the special relief fund, ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) is still on hand. I could very properly have expended it, but the accounts that would have become necessary in such case induced me to pursue the old plan of issuing rations drawn from the subsistence department of the army. I estimate the cost of these rations for the twelve (12) months preceding September 30, 1867, at about ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) but I believe this is not chargeable to the special relief fund. Great relief has been given to the destitute in Tennessee, though it was done in a very discriminating and economical manner."

TABLE No. 2.

Exhibit of the amount of provisions issued and the number of destitute receiving supplies on account of special relief fund, as reported by the officers and agents (in their returns to this office) having charge of said distribution.

State.	Month.	White.	Colored.	Colored not given.	Total.	Pork.	Corn.
Virginia.....	May.....			2,489	2,489	<i>Pounds.</i> 11,407½	<i>Pounds.</i> 80,564
	June.....			2,717	2,717	16,300	107,752
	July.....			2,335	2,335	14,732	103,124
	August..			2,579	2,579	14,377½	100,673½
	Total.....				10,120	56,817½	392,113½
North Carolina..	May.....			38	38	212	1,576
	June.....	2,035	399	757	3,191	18,208	127,540
	July.....	1,466	1,406	926	3,798	18,809	126,902
	August..	856	690	1,612	3,158	13,645	89,875
Total.....		4,357	2,495	3,333	10,185	50,874	345,893

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

State.	Month.	White.	Colored.	Color not given.	Total.	Pork.	Corn.
						<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
South Carolina ..	May	2,563	2,343	6,630	11,536	.....	410,863
	June	4,511	7,999	151	12,661	21,916	415,079
	July	6,748	15,241	1,687	23,676	92,068	909,098
	August ..	5,051	9,496	2,248	16,695	70,088	628,024
	Sept'mber ..	251	719	101	1,071	1,905	28,606
						*44,180	*283,094
Total		19,124	35,698	10,817	65,639	230,157	2,672,764
Georgia.....	April	579	225	.....	804	1,439	9,127
	May	13,837	8,161	900	22,898	59,813	408,177
	June	18,003	12,235	540	30,788	96,937	578,733
	July	21,771	18,584	1,375	41,730	155,980	837,284
	August ..	4,439	3,682	1,271	9,292	35,603	154,694
Total		58,629	42,787	4,086	105,502	349,772	1,987,917
Alabama.....	July	1,169	810	682	2,661	8,715	118,148
	August ..	1,500	1,222	2,527	5,249	11,842	325,607
	Sept'mber ..	625	257	.....	882	10,473	72,875
Total		3,294	2,289	3,209	8,792	31,030	516,630
Mississippi.....	May	619	414	1,492	2,525	13,463	89,116
	June	2,041	815	2,791	5,647	25,805	186,128
	July	1,575	434	1,752	3,761	14,606	117,326
	August ..	131	123	.....	254	1,948	6,958
	Sept'mber ..	125	135	60	320	1,714	6,715
Total		4,491	1,921	6,095	12,507	57,536	406,243
Louisiana.....	April .....	.....	.....	1,106	1,106	2,155	12,144
	May .....	.....	.....	3,800	3,800	9,270	66,027
	June .....	.....	.....	4,118	4,118	15,305	95,304
	July .....	.....	.....	3,470	3,470	13,493	84,263
	August ..	.....	.....	2,887	2,887	9,714	61,335
	Sept'mber ..	.....	.....	264	264	1,139	7,236
Total .....		.....	.....	15,645	15,645	51,076	326,289
Arkansas	May	95	19	230	344	1,939	13,357
	June	1,499	870	758	3,127	12,077	90,689
	July	335	162	774	1,271	7,524	48,552
	August ..	78	16	146	240	1,258	8,838
Total		2,007	1,067	1,908	4,982	22,798	161,436
Florida	August ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
Aggregates ..		91,902	86,257	55,213	233,372	850,388	6,809,296

* Amount of provisions not accounted for by returns to this office.

The foregoing tabular statement shows that the total amount of supplies furnished by means of this fund is eight hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight (850,388) pounds of pork and bacon and six million eight hundred and nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six (6,809,296) pounds of corn.

The total number of persons receiving relief is reported to be two hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two, (233,372.) But as these returns have been made monthly, the same persons have been reported three or four successive months; so that the average number for four months has been about fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three, (58,343,) the largest number being in July—eighty-two thousand seven hundred and two, (82,702.)

The whole expense incurred in giving this relief has been four hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-six cents. (\$445,993 36;) *i. e.*, about eight dollars (\$8) to each person for the period of four months, or two dollars (\$2) per month.

There remain on hand some commissary stores, which are reserved for the most destitute, who will require help during the coming winter.

The above statements will be slightly modified when the returns are complete and shall have been carefully examined and corrected.

It would be unsafe to affirm that no imposition has been practiced on the part of applicants for these supplies; but the greatest care has been used to secure a fair and honest distribution of the bounty of the government among those for whose benefit the appropriation was made. It cannot be doubted that a great want has been met by this timely relief and that much suffering has been prevented. On account of floods along the Mississippi and its tributaries, the destitution in the southwestern States continued later than was anticipated, so that the issue could not be discontinued before the 20th of August. But the corn crop this year is reported good in all the southern States, and it is believed that no further appropriations will be needed to relieve destitution.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

E. WHITTLESEY,

*Brevet Brigadier General and Acting Assistant Inspector General
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.*

In addition to the supplies distributed to any and all classes of the poor during the period of the famine in portions of the southern States, large quantities were furnished by benevolent relief associations of the north. Voluntary contributions from this source served to lessen the demand so much that the expenditure has fallen far short of the original estimates.

SCHOOLS.

The educational work of the bureau has been continued, and its importance cannot be overstated. The freedmen, invested with all the rights of citizenship, already exerting a powerful political influence, must have intelligence and cultivation, or they will be a power for evil rather than for good. They already form a part of the body politic, constituting one-eighth of the sovereign people, and they must be raised above the possibility of being made the tools of political demagogues. The safety of the country, and especially of the southern States, demands that all classes should be able to read and to form their own opinions. To this end, it has been my aim not only to continue the efforts of former years, but to increase the facilities for education and to extend the operations of this department in every direction. As heretofore, the benevolent associations of the north have furnished mainly the teachers, books, maps, &c., while the bureau has furnished transportation, and has supplied, as far as possible, with funds at my command, school buildings. A general supervision of all freedmen's schools is exercised through superintendents of education in each State, and all officers and agents of the bureau are ordered to use every effort to promote their efficiency and usefulness.

My inspector general having reported that some officers were neglectful of this most important part of their duties, the following circular upon the subject was issued in February:

[Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, February 20, 1867.

For the more complete organization of schools for refugees and freedmen, it is ordered that the sub-assistant commissioners and agents of this bureau in each sub-district will, in connection with their other duties, visit the schools now in operation in their several fields, inducing teachers to report promptly on the blanks furnished by the general superintendent of schools for this bureau.

They will also observe the various plans on which these schools are conducted, suggesting improvements or noting defects.

They will gather information as to places now destitute of schools, the number of youth and children therein between the ages of six and twenty-one years, the encouragements and the obstacles existing to new schools being opened, if means are furnished.

They will also ascertain what more can be done for the improvement in knowledge of the adult freedmen; all of which will be reported to the assistant commissioner for the State superintendent of schools.

Care should be taken by the officers and agents of the bureau, in the performance of the above duties, not to interfere with the province of the local superintendents or teachers of the several educational associations; but it is essential that both work together in mutual consultation and sympathy.

Great care will be taken to forward to this office all information gained by this circular.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General and Commissioner.

The organization of the educational department has been more complete and efficient, and it now reaches not only the cities but the remotest counties of each State lately in rebellion. The voluntary associations are working harmoniously with the bureau; the reports of State superintendents indicate fidelity, a more thorough knowledge of their duties, and more earnest devotion to their work; and the nearly two thousand teachers at present employed give, with rare exceptions, gratifying proofs that the freedmen may, before long, be safely left with such instructors.

The full report of Mr. J. W. Alvord, general superintendent of schools, gives in detail the facts and statistics of each State. From this report is taken the following consolidated school report for the six months ending June 30, 1867:

Day schools.....	1,416		Pupils enrolled last report.....	77,998
Night schools.....	423		Average attendance.....	82,493
		1,839	Pupils paying tuition.....	28,068
Schools sustained by freedmen.....	555		White pupils.....	1,346
Schools sustained in part by freedmen.....	501		Always present.....	55,623
Teachers transported by bureau during last six months.....	975		Always punctual.....	54,022
School buildings owned by freedmen.....	391		Over sixteen years of age.....	20,043
School buildings furnished by bureau.....	428		In alphabet.....	18,758
Teachers, white.....	1,388		Spell and read easy lessons.....	55,163
colored.....	699		Advanced readers.....	33,368
		2,087	Geography.....	23,957
Pupils enrolled in day and night schools, male.....	53,391		Arithmetic.....	40,454
female.....	58,051		Higher branches.....	4,661
		111,442	Writing.....	42,879
			Needle-work.....	4,185
			Free before the war.....	6,911
			Sabbath schools.....	1,126
			Pupils in Sabbath schools.....	180,647

Number of schools graded, 471; number of grades, 1 to 4.

Number of day or night schools not reported, 333; whole number of pupils (estimated) in all such schools, 17,169; number of teachers, white, 109; colored, 211; total, 320.

Number of Sabbath schools not reported, 342; whole number of pupils (estimated) in all such schools, 25,139; number of teachers, white, 534; colored, 1,274; total, 1,808.

Industrial schools, 35; whole number of pupils in all, 2,124; kind of work done, sewing, knitting, straw-braiding, repairing, cutting, and making garments.

Whole amount of tuition paid by freedmen during the last six months, \$87,331 76.

Whole amount of expenses by the bureau for the last six months, for all educational purposes, as reported by the bureau disbursing officer, \$220,833 01. This includes \$38,907 25, as reported by State superintendents.

Grand total of expenses for the last six months for support of above schools by all parties, as reported, \$527,665 77. The whole sum expended, if all the societies had reported fully, would be much larger.

Whole number of high or normal schools, 21; number of pupils in all, 1,881.

J. W. ALVORD,

General Superintendent.

From the above tabular statement it will be seen that there are officially reported 1,839 day and night schools; 2,087 teachers, and 111,442 pupils; showing an increase since our last report of 632 schools, 657 teachers, and 33,444 pupils.

By adding industrial schools, and those "within the knowledge of the superintendent," the number will be 2,207 schools, 2,442 teachers, and 130,735 pupils; making a total increase of 908 schools, 784 teachers, and 40,222 pupils.

Sabbath schools also show much larger numbers during the past six months, the figures being 1,126 schools and 80,647 pupils; and if we add those "not regularly reported," the whole number of Sabbath schools will be 1,468, with 105,786 pupils; thus giving an increase since our last report of 686 schools and 35,176 pupils.

Totals.

Schools of all kinds, as reported.....	3, 695
Pupils.....	238, 342

Total increase for the last six months.

Schools.....	1, 503
Pupils.....	76, 638

How sustained.—Of the above schools 1,056 are sustained wholly or in part by the freedmen, and 391 of the buildings in which these schools are held are owned by themselves. 699 of the teachers in the day and night schools are colored, and 1,388 white—a small proportionate increase of the former during the six months.

Tuition by freedmen.—28,068 colored pupils have paid tuition; the average amount per month being \$14,555, or a fraction over 51 cents per scholar. Only 6,911 of the pupils were free before the war.

Bureau expenditure.—This bureau has supplied 428 of the school buildings, and furnished 975 teachers with transportation. The total expenditure for all educational purposes by the bureau, as will be seen by the following table of payment in the several departments, has been \$220,833 01.

Six months' expenditure by the bureau for schools, asylums, construction and rental of school buildings, and transportation of teachers, from January 1 to June 30, 1867.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Dist. of Columbia.	\$5 011 51	\$5, 396 10	\$6, 867 55	\$4, 235 08	\$8, 741 97	\$14, 538 46	\$44, 789 97
Maryland	906 58	118 71	385 40	7, 412 34	2, 088 64	2, 680 09	13, 593 76
Virginia	3 221 86	3, 767 00	2, 504 12	2, 321 30	5, 061 69	2, 321 80	19, 197 77
North Carolina	1, 660 53	462 76	813 53	1, 165 38	1, 111 97	311 66	5, 525 85
South Carolina	4, 684 35	2, 464 58	2, 620 65	2, 463 90	6, 024 28	4, 273 36	22, 551 12
Georgia	2, 825 33	2, 179 79	6, 340 18	3, 442 49	6, 662 96	855 00	23, 305 75
Florida	1, 674 94	21 99	515 04	863 97	1, 145 64	596 67	4, 815 25
Alabama	3, 114 00	2, 212 79	5, 558 28	5, 940 05	5, 599 40	6, 260 55	28, 685 07
Louisiana	1, 700 73	1, 921 73	1, 831 94	1, 998 64	1, 682 89	5, 255 16	14, 391 09
Arkansas	875 01	629 58	1, 622 91	2, 758 22	2, 192 26	.....	8, 077 98
Kentucky	740 68	619 51	410 55	1, 423 73	1, 097 25	1, 121 50	5, 413 22
Tennessee	3, 542 39	3, 999 44	1, 262 58	1, 343 07	1, 927 76	1, 132 97	13, 208 21
Mississippi	1, 194 53	815 65	646 30	671 00	1, 459 80	.....	4, 787 28
Missouri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 00	3, 448 12	3, 701 12
Texas	943 45	695 83	2, 943 90	2, 724 33	1, 243 67	1, 238 39	9, 789 57
Grand total	44, 033 73	46, 292 48	38, 763 50	34, 322 93	25, 325 46	32, 094 91	220, 833 01

Progress in study.—As showing the progress of the schools, it will be observed that 42,879 pupils are now in writing, 23,957 in geography, 40,454 in arithmetic, and 4,661 in higher branches; showing a much larger per cent. of the whole number in these studies than in our last report, while the increase in the higher branches is nearly fourfold.

Normal schools.—There are 21 normal schools, with 1,881 pupils. These institutions have been nearly doubled in number during the six months, and are to be largely increased on the opening of the next term. Very general attention is now called to this class of schools by the great demand for colored teachers.

There are now 35 industrial schools, giving instruction in the various kinds of female labor.

The average daily attendance in all the above schools has been nearly 75 per cent. of the enrolment.

From the above statements it will be seen that the interest in education among the colored people does not flag. The desire is expressed by many to undertake a thorough course of study. Normal and training schools are no sooner opened than large numbers apply for admission.

It is not claimed that the system adopted and pursued is the best possible, nor that the results are perfect; but, so far, this educational effort has been eminently successful. Such progress as is seen, under circumstances admitted to be unfavorable; the permanency of the schools, scarcely one failing after having been commenced; the rapid increase of general intelligence among the colored people, are matters of constant remark by every observer. The hopes of the warmest friends of the freedmen have been more than fulfilled.

The future is full of promise for the entire race redeemed from bondage and ignorance.

FINANCES.

I embrace my disbursing officer's report of the financial affairs of this bureau for the period of eleven (11) months ending August 31, 1867, as follows:

Refugees and freedmen's fund.

As stated in my last report, the money derived from miscellaneous sources is termed the "refugees' and freedmen's fund," to distinguish it from the regu-

lar appropriation. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the period above stated :

Amount on hand October 1, 1866.....	\$282, 383 52
Received from various sources as follows :	
Freedmen's fund.....	67, 935 95
Clothing, fuel, and subsistence.....	128 37
Farms, (sale of crops, &c.)	6, 876 46
Rent of buildings.....	1, 847 36
Rent of lands.....	21, 890 87
Schools, (sale of school property).....	308 24
Total.....	<u>381, 370 74</u>

Expenditures.

Freedmen's fund.....	\$10, 490 97
Clothing, fuel, and subsistence	9, 290 39
Rent of buildings.....	3, 440 87
Labor, freedmen and other employés	16, 991 30
Rent of lands.....	27, 625 94
Contingent.....	5, 460 07
Transportation.....	2, 161 50
Schools.....	208, 445 82
Internal revenue.....	210 53
Total expended.....	<u>284, 117 39</u>
Balance on hand September 1, 1867.....	<u>97, 253 35</u>

The term "freedmen's fund," above used, embraces money received from sales of confederate property, (before the creation of the school fund,) fines, contracts, marriage certificates, &c.

Destitute relief fund.

A resolution of Congress was approved by the President April 17, 1866, appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the "temporary relief of the destitute citizens of the District of Columbia, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau." A portion of this appropriation had been expended previous to the last report.

Amount on hand October 1, 1866.....	\$18, 338 67
Amount expended to August 31, 1867.....	18, 338 67
Balance on hand.....	<u>00, 000 00</u>

This appropriation was expended in small sums for groceries, fuel, clothing, &c., for those (white and black) actually in need.

No money has ever been given.

Fund for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia.

A resolution of Congress appropriating fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for the above-named purpose was approved by the President March 16, 1867, the

same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Refugees and Freedmen.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$15,000 00
Expended to August 31, 1867.....	2,873 85
Balance on hand August 31, 1867.....	<u>12,126 15</u>

This appropriation is being expended in small sums for groceries, fuel, clothing, &c., for the relief of colored people actually in need.

Retained bounty fund.

As stated in the reports heretofore made, this bureau holds a portion of the State bounties of certain colored soldiers enlisted in Virginia and North Carolina in 1864 and 1865. This portion of their bounty was withheld by virtue of General Orders No. 90, department of Virginia and North Carolina, series 1864, and was in the hands of superintendents of negro affairs and other officers until the organization of this bureau, when it was turned over to the Commissioner. It is in no sense public funds of the United States. It is being paid back to the persons from whom it was withheld, or their heirs, as fast as they can be found and identified. Reliable and responsible agents have been appointed by this bureau with a view to discover the rightful claimants under this fund, and to expedite the payment of the same.

Amount on hand October 1, 1866.....	\$91,223 29
Amount expended August 31, 1867.....	51,720 83
Balance on hand August 31, 1867.....	<u>39,502 46</u>

Of the balance on hand, thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) is invested in bonds of the United States, as authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867.

School fund.

Section twelve of public act No. 114, passed July 16, 1866, provides that "the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, lease or sell, all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise, formerly held under color of title by the late so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and any buildings or lands held in trust for the same, by any person or persons, and to use the same, or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom, to the education of the freed people."

Amount received from these sources to August, 1867.....	\$18,054 84
Amount expended to August 31, 1867.....	12,570 31
Balance on hand August 31, 1867.....	<u>5,484 53</u>

This has been considered a "local fund," each assistant commissioner expending it for the benefit of the district in which it was raised.

Appropriation fund.

Amount on hand October 1, 1866.....	\$6,856,259 30
Appropriation for 1867 and 1868.....	3,836,300 00
Total.....	<u>10,692,559 30</u>

Expenditures.

Salaries of commissioners and sub-assistant commissioners....	\$184,336 19
Salaries of clerks.....	337,085 25
Stationery and printing.....	56,829 35
Quarters and fuel.....	135,098 64
Clothing for distribution.....	116,688 56
Commissary stores.....	1,080,443 35
Medical department.....	331,001 21
Transportation of officers and agents.....	84,218 69
Transportation of freedmen.....	79,217 59
Transportation of stores.....	64,384 35
Forage.....	28,916 12
School superintendents.....	18,033 91
Building for schools and asylums, including construction, rental, and repairs.....	314,865 75
Telegraphing and postage.....	25,100 55
Internal revenue.....	2,684 53
Southern relief.....	370,592 54
Agricultural bureau.....	50,000 00
Total expended.....	3,279,497 43
Balance in hands of agents August 31, 1867.....	\$545,640 21
Undrawn from treasury.....	6,867,421 66
Total balance August 31, 1867.....	7,413,061 87

The disbursement under the head of "Southern relief" in the above list of expenditures was made pursuant to the resolution of Congress "for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States," approved March 30, 1867.

That under the head of "Agricultural bureau" relates to the transfer of funds made in accordance with a resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, which is "that the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) is hereby transferred from the funds in the hands of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and placed to the credit of the Department of Agriculture.

Pay, bounty, and prize money fund.

By joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, it was enacted "that all checks and treasury certificates to be issued in the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize money, or other moneys, due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing or who may have resided in any State in which slavery existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, (1860,) the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau."

The first certificate was received under the above law April 17, 1867.

Number of certificates and checks received to August 31, 1867.....	4,157
Number of claims settled to August 31, 1867.....	1,594
Value of certificates and checks received to August 31, 1867...	\$882,596 06
Amount paid claimants and attorneys.....	350,870 96
Balance on hand in United States treasury.....	531,725 10

Great care and an immense amount of labor have been necessary to frame and develop some feasible system by which to make these payments; a system that would insure the prompt payment of rightful claimants on the one hand, and prevent frauds upon the government on the other. It is believed that the desired ends have been attained, as far as the limited resources of the bureau will admit.

These claimants are scattered, not only throughout the late slave States, but in the northern, middle, and western States.

In many localities in the late slave States the bureau has no agent; and to discover, identify, and pay claimants in such localities is an extremely difficult matter. Payments are, however, now being made much more rapidly than at first, and it is hoped that as the plan pursued becomes better understood by all parties, these claims will be settled even more rapidly than at present.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, refugees' and freedmen's fund.....	\$97, 253 35
Balance District of Columbia destitute relief fund.....	12, 126 15
Balance retained bounty fund.....	39, 502 46
Balance school fund.....	5, 484 53
Balance appropriation fund.....	7, 413, 061 87
Balance pay, bounty, and prize money.....	531, 725 10
Total balance on hand.....	<u>8, 099, 153 46</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Disbursing Officer.

Prior to the act approved March 2, 1867, I felt in some doubt as to what disposition to make of the unclaimed State bounties that I held in trust for individuals. I believed that quite a portion of them would never be claimed, and therefore made an investment in a lot of land with school building thereon in this district.

This school property, amounting in value to twelve thousand dollars, is now held in trust by General George W. Balloch, for the fund, paying a rental of ten per cent. My authority to invest, according to the subsequent law of March 2, 1867, though not limiting me, names specifically United States bonds.

Should you deem it best, the property can be sold for more than the amount paid, and the proceeds reinvested in bonds, though it seems to me better as it is, because it now serves a double purpose, furnishing school facilities to freedmen as well as paying interest.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

At the date of my last annual report, Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Howard, assistant commissioner, included within his jurisdiction the District of Columbia, the counties of Prince George, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, and part of Anne Arundel, Maryland, and the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, Virginia.

On the assignment of General Schofield to the command of the first military district under the act of March 2, 1867, he was made assistant commissioner for the entire State of Virginia, and the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax were, by Special Order dated March 15, 1867, detached from the district under the supervision of the assistant commissioner of the District of Columbia, who was at the same time assigned to the charge of freedmen's affairs in the State of West Virginia.

In consequence of the numerous appeals of freedmen to this bureau for assistance which could only be effectually rendered in the courts, and on account of the representations of judges and others of the injustice to freedmen arising in great measure from their ignorance of legal forms, and inability to employ suitable counsel, it was thought necessary to continue the employment of one lawyer, at least, in the city of Washington, as a special agent. The report of A. K. Browne, esq., who has held such appointment, gives for the year:

Number of civil cases attended to, 230; number of civil cases tried before magistrates, 135. The remainder were settled or dismissed. Number of criminal cases attended to in court, 185; number of criminal cases dismissed by order of the court, the parties being either falsely accused or charged with frivolous offences, 44.

Apprenticeship.—In my report of last year reference was made to the abuse practiced under the apprentice system of Maryland. No general remedy has yet been found for these evils. Efforts were made last winter to induce the general assembly of the State to change the law, which, in some of its provisions, is plainly in conflict with the civil rights act. These efforts were ineffectual. Afterwards, so urgent was the appeal of parents deprived of their children, and of children held in virtual slavery, (many of them grown to the stature of men and women,) that the evils of the system were made known to a committee of Congress. A remedial bill was presented to the Senate, but amid the pressure of business the session closed without the enactment of the statute so much needed.

The Maryland apprentice law conflicts with the civil rights act. It discriminates unjustly against colored persons. It requires that white apprentices be educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and taught some useful art or trade, but states explicitly that such conditions are unnecessary in the indentures of negroes. Further, the colored child must be bound to some white person, and on the death of the master, the colored apprentice may be transferred without the knowledge or consent of the parents, to any other person in the country. But when a white apprentice is transferred, the approval of the parent is required.

For running away, a negro apprentice may be sold to any person within the State. The white is not subject to sale. For enticing away a negro apprentice the penalty is imprisonment for not less than eighteen months, but for the same offence in the case of a white apprentice the punishment is only a fine of twenty dollars.

The chief cause of complaint is that apprentices have been in most cases illegally bound according to the terms of the law itself. Consent of parents has not been obtained, or they have not been summoned before the court, or there has been no proof that they could not support their children. Indeed, in many cases children apprenticed have been able to support both themselves and their parents. In such cases the court had no right to assume that they were a public charge, and then to bind them out. For example, the assistant commissioner cites the case of a colored woman, who complained that her son, an able-bodied young man, twenty years of age, and her daughter, a girl of sixteen, had been apprenticed, in 1864, contrary to her wish. Colored women are thrust in jail along with the men, and confined in the same room with them. This is the common practice. In apprentice cases where there has been a plain violation of the law, or manifest inhumanity on the part of the master, petitions for writs of *habeas corpus* have been filed by agents of this bureau when there was any probability that the judge applied to would grant the request. Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the criminal court of Baltimore, issued such writs in all cases of this kind brought to his notice, and the apprentices who petitioned were released. In some instances they were afterwards recovered by the masters by writs of *replevin*. The general assembly, in support of this iniquitous system, passed a

law depriving Judge Bond of the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in cases of apprenticeship.

On the 2d of April, 1867, Henry Stockbridge, esq., of Baltimore, was appointed a special agent for the management of cases of illegal and unjust apprenticeship. After the law above mentioned was passed, Mr. Stockbridge, in conjunction with Major Van Dulip, filed applications for writs of *habeas corpus* before Judge Giles in the United States district court, but the judge refused to issue the writs on the ground that the Dred Scott decision was the law of the land, and that the parents of the children apprenticed were not citizens of the United States.

This case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where it now awaits action.

Another case involving the controverted points has recently been brought before Chief Justice Chase as one of the judges of the United States circuit court. The writ of *habeas corpus* was returnable before him at Baltimore on the 15th ultimo. The decision of the Chief Justice in the case is of general application, and will tend to relieve colored apprentices of much of the injustice to which they have been subjected. The bureau officer at Annapolis reports that during the past twelve months 2,000 complaints have been presented to him by colored parents whose children have been apprenticed under the Maryland law. He writes: "Not a day passes but my office is visited by some poor woman who has walked perhaps ten or twenty miles to see the agent of the bureau, and try to procure the release of her children taken forcibly away from her and held to all intents and purposes in slavery. If she visits them to see after their health and how they are treated, she is arrested and sent to the penitentiary."

The assistant commissioner reports that during a recent visit to Calvert county, where there are five hundred cases of apprenticeship under this system, the appeals of the persons oppressed by it were so numerous and urgent that, despairing of any immediate help from the Supreme Court, he resolved to try another alternative, in the hope that some few of the worst cases would be favorably considered. He conferred with a judge of the orphans' court which had sanctioned these indentures. The judge replied that the court would reconsider any such cases if properly presented, and if illegality or ill-treatment should be plainly proved, would annul the indentures. He thought the court would be more disposed to give them favorable consideration if the cases were presented by a lawyer of the county. J. S. Dalrymple, esq., of Calvert county, was therefore appointed a special agent of this bureau for the purpose referred to. Owing to the prevalent distrust or entire rejection of negro testimony in that county, as well as to the fact that the court will be naturally opposed to reversing its own action, the assistant commissioner fears that little satisfaction can be immediately expected. It was in this county that the case of Shannon occurred. He was convicted of manslaughter, notwithstanding the unanimous testimony of twelve colored persons who made oath that Shannon did not offer violence to any one until he had himself been pursued and shot through the hip, whereupon he turned upon his assailants, killing one of their number.

In view of the palpable injustice of the Maryland apprentice system, the unwillingness of the courts either to release the children now held under it in virtual slavery, or to prevent the binding out of others, I earnestly recommend the enactment of a law of Congress to remedy the evil.

Violations of the civil rights act.—There have been reported several violations of the civil rights act by justices of the peace in Maryland, who have refused to allow the testimony of negroes, and to issue warrants on their affidavits. Against such magistrates proceedings have been instituted in accordance with the act.

Notwithstanding the decision of Judge Bowie, of the Maryland court of appeals, in July, 1866, sustaining the constitutionality of the civil rights act, Judge D. R. Magruder, in a case before him a few months later, refused to

admit negro testimony. In November, through an agent of this bureau, complaint was entered against him, and at the December term of the United States district court he was indicted. Complaint was made against the same judge again in December for ordering freedmen to be sold in accordance with a Maryland statute providing for the sale of negroes as a punishment for crime. He was indicted for this offence also in the same court. The first case is before the United States district court, the other is still pending in the district court (Judge Giles,) and is under the charge of Mr. Ridgeley, the district attorney. The latter has been requested to bring these cases to trial, but has not yet done so.

The new constitution of Maryland, adopted September 18, 1867, declares that no person shall be incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, *unless hereafter so declared by act of the general assembly*. This provision leaves the matter still unsettled. It is important that cases now pending should be speedily decided, that violations of the civil rights act of this nature may not be longer sanctioned by the State law.

In West Virginia the laws make few, if any, discriminations against colored persons, and, generally, they are administered impartially; although in some places there has been a disposition on the part of local authorities to neglect the rights of negroes under the free school laws.

Education.—The educational work of the bureau in this district has been altogether co-operative and supplemental. No school has been conducted by the bureau alone; salaries of teachers have not been paid by it; but the bureau has, for the most part, provided the buildings in which the schools are held.

The following statistics are deduced from the reports presented :

Number of common schools.....	114
Number of teachers, (white, 112; colored, 34).....	146
Number of scholars.....	6,295

Average attendance over 74 per cent.

Of these schools 38 were primary, 28 intermediate, 5 grammar, and the remainder of mixed grades.

Besides the above, Rev. E. Turney, D. D., who has, during most of the year, been connected with the Baptist Theological Institute, has made a special report of certain primary schools for adults, conducted under his supervision, and not regularly reported, viz :

Number of schools.....	41
Number of teachers.....	83
Number of pupils.....	1,703

The report states that these schools were taught generally at night, and from two to five times a week; that most of the teachers are colored, of limited education; indeed, but struggling up as best they may from the effects of slavery to higher positions of usefulness. Adding the number of scholars attending these adult schools to the total mentioned in the regular report gives—

Whole number of schools.....	155
Whole number of teachers.....	229
Whole number of scholars.....	7,998

Ten benevolent societies have assisted in sustaining these schools during the past year, providing some one hundred teachers, besides expending a considerable amount for maps, books, &c.

The trustees of colored schools for the cities of Washington and Georgetown have paid the salaries of ten teachers, and about five thousand dollars for incidental expenses.

In West Virginia a number of teachers have been paid in part from the public

school fund, which the law requires to be expended impartially for whites and blacks, but which has hitherto amounted to a small sum.

In the District of Columbia there are by act of Congress three trustees of common schools, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. By act of 1864 the colored children are entitled to a proportionate share of the public school fund. The city authorities of Washington, however, putting a different interpretation upon the law, refused to pay to the trustees the entire sum claimed.

In July, 1866, an act was passed so construing the law of 1864 that the city government could not, under plea of a "different interpretation," evade the payment of the amount due for colored schools. But as the former act made the fund payable in October of each year, the amount for last school year was retained on this ground till October, 1867, and has not as yet, therefore, been available for schools. The act of 1866, referred to, gives power to the trustees also to maintain an action of debt against the city of Washington for past dues under the act of 1864. The trustees accordingly brought suit for about twenty thousand dollars, and obtained a favorable judgment.

An appeal was taken, that now awaits the decision of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, by means of the recent election, a partial change has been effected in the administration of the city government of Washington, and the board of common council have declared in favor of paying all the dues claimed by the trustees, amounting to upwards of..... \$50,000 00

This year's fund, from taxation and other sources, will add to this	
more than.....	30,000 00
Additional from Georgetown.....	2,000 00

Total.....	<u>82,000 00</u>
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The board of common council have the power to stay the passage of any appropriation for schools until provision is made for the payment of all that is due for colored schools under the law. They seem disposed to do so.

It is probable, therefore, that the trustees will recover past dues, and that in future an equitable share of the public school fund will be received for colored schools.

Thus it would seem that no assistance is needed, either from this bureau or the aid societies, for schools in the District of Columbia. But a year ago the case was far different, and even at the close of the last school term in July, when it was decided to continue the aid of societies to some extent another term, (reducing the number of their teachers twenty-seven,) the other alternative seemed to reduce the number of schools to one-half, which would result in a loss to the scholars deprived of schooling of much that they had already acquired.

Much has been done by this bureau in the erection and repair of school-houses, so that now in the District of Columbia the schools are provided with comfortable apartments.

In West Virginia there is an impartial system of free schools, though colored schools are kept separate, and the execution of the law, for example in levying taxes, building school-houses, and employing teachers, is entirely in the hands of the whites.

National Theological Institute and University.—By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, the charter of the National Theological Institute was amended, giving the above name to the Washington branch, and extending its privileges to "others than those connected with the Christian ministry." Rev. E. Turney has been, during most of the year, at the head of this institution, which is conducted under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. Assistance has been rendered from the refugees' and freedmen's fund, as to other institutes, in accordance with the law. The report of the bureau superintendent

says of the Theological Institute: "I do not know the average attendance of the class, nor the amount of progress made, as it has not been regularly reported."

The Collegiate Institute for Females is another institution projected by Rev. Dr. Turney, but no reports have yet been received of its operations.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society is sustaining a theological class, under instruction of Rev. S. B. Gregory, in a building constructed for the society by this bureau.

Normal School and College at Harper's Ferry.—This institution was incorporated under the auspices of the Free Baptist denomination. Thirty thousand dollars have been pledged to it, including six thousand dollars from the refugees' and freedmen's fund of this bureau. One hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased at Bolivar Heights, affording an admirable site for such an institution, upon which there is a valuable brick building, which has been fitted up by this bureau for the normal school. The friends of this institution hope to receive aid from the legislature of West Virginia, which has already arranged for the establishment of two or more normal schools.

Howard University of the District of Columbia was chartered by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867. A tract of land of one hundred and fifty acres was purchased for the institution just beyond the limits of Washington, on the east side of Seventh street. By selling a portion of the land at an advance upon the cost, a fund was realized sufficient to meet all the payments on the original purchase, and at the same time enough land was reserved for the wants of the university. The normal and preparatory departments were opened on the 1st of May, in a building provided for the purpose by this bureau. A competent instructor, paid by the American Missionary Association, was placed in charge. The preparatory department was then opened, and no charge made for tuition. Upwards of fifty scholars having joined, the services of an assistant became necessary, and an accomplished teacher of the American Freedmen's Commission was transferred to the school.

The second term commenced favorably, October 1, with sixty-six students, under Mr. John H. Combs as principal.

Two commodious buildings for recitation rooms and dormitories are being erected, and will probably be ready for use before the beginning of the next academic year. The trustees hope to open other departments of the university by that time.

Encouragement has been given and aid rendered to the industrial schools of the District, which have been partially supported by the bureau.

Arlington.—No portion of the Arlington estate has been cultivated as a government farm the past season. Three hundred and seventy-six acres have been rented to forty-eight freedmen, chiefly heads of families, in lots of five or ten acres each. Some of this land had never been under cultivation before, the wood having been cut from it during the war, and required considerable labor in clearing. The assiduity of the freedmen, however, has been equal to the task, and fair crops are the reward of their hard work.

Barry farm.—By virtue of a special order from this bureau a fund was set apart for the benefit of certain institutions for refugees and freedmen, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and was transferred to certain responsible trustees to be invested by them "with a view to relieving immediate necessities of a class of poor colored people in the District of Columbia by rental of land by sale, with deferred payments, or in such other way as their judgment shall direct for this purpose, provided all proceeds, interest, or moneys received from rental or sale over and above necessary expenses shall be annually transferred" to said institutions.

Accordingly some three hundred and seventy-five acres were purchased, called the "Barry farm," situated next north of the land of the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum. It was surveyed and plotted, under the direction of this bureau, in lots

of one acre each, and sales to freedmen are now being made. One hundred and eighty lots have already been sold. That portion situated upon the west side of the road, being about one hundred and twenty-three acres, is under lease till January 1, 1868, and consequently cannot be sold before that date. Many applications have been made for this portion, indicating a ready sale as soon as it shall be open. The plan pursued by direction of the trustees has been to sell on "contracts to convey" at the expiration of two years from July 1, 1867, requiring equal monthly payments and stipulating a forfeiture of the lot on failure to pay as agreed. A considerable portion has been expended in opening roads sufficient to enable settlers to transfer the lumber for their houses to their respective lots. The bureau has also furnished a limited amount of lumber to each of the purchasers, and appointed a practical builder to supervise the construction of the houses with a view to instruct the people, when necessary, in the art of house-building, and, at the same time, to improve the general appearance of the buildings. The land has been taken with avidity, and the payments, almost without exception, have been promptly and regularly made. Ninety houses at this time are either completed or in course of erection. All these will probably be occupied before winter, and the rents saved thereby will generally be sufficient to meet the monthly payments.

The freedmen who have made the purchases seem greatly encouraged at the prospect of owning a homestead, and being relieved of the all-devouring demands of the rent landlords.

They have themselves made up a fund for school purposes, and bought one of the lots, upon which a school-house has been commenced with the aid of this bureau. Most of those who have witnessed the prosperity of this community regard the experiment as judicious and beneficent.

Transportation.—The necessity for the issue of transportation to destitute freed people from this District to places where homes and employment have been procured for them having in a great measure ceased in consequence of a large number having availed themselves of its benefits, the assistant commissioner, in a recent circular, stated that, after the 31st of October, application for transportation would not be approved except for orphan children and women with small children, unable to support themselves here, to places where they might obtain a comfortable home.

VIRGINIA.

General J. M. Schofield, to whom were assigned the duties of assistant commissioner of Virginia by War Department order of August 16, 1866, was relieved of the charge at his own request, and succeeded in the assistant commissionership March 20, 1867, by Brevet Brigadier General O. Brown, who, as chief of staff with General Schofield, had been acting in immediate connection with freedmen's affairs.

General Brown has labored with great fidelity to harmonize conflicting interests, and to give fresh impulse to agricultural and educational enterprises.

No other State, perhaps, was so unsettled by the war as the State of Virginia. The immediate theatre of active operations, it became in part a tract of deserted and broken up farms, and in part an asylum for the thousands of refugees that flocked within our lines from almost every section of the south. The few proprietors who were undisturbed, while in some cases in accord with the present condition of affairs, are often controlled by former prejudices unfavorable to the freed people and embarrassing to agents and officers. Where the means at command have been sufficient to establish practically the supremacy of the general government the condition of society has been healthful, and the administration of justice by the civil courts approaching to fairness.

The division of the State into districts and sub-districts, in charge of capable officers and agents, is still adhered to, to the great advantage of freed people and

employers, who are thus brought into easy communication with the bureau. Careful inspections periodically instituted reveal a condition of public sentiment as various as are the classes who control the different sections of the State. Public opinion in the aggregate is improving, yet it seems evident that the complete success of the various agencies and measures instituted by the general government is essential to secure to the colored people of Virginia the preservation of their liberties.

In May agents of the bureau were directed to see that the freedmen within their respective districts were made acquainted with their rights under the acts of Congress providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to take measures to inform freedmen entitled to be registered of the necessity of registering, and of the time and place of registration and of voting. Colored people were informed that, as they would not be allowed to suffer from the honest exercise of the right of suffrage, they should disregard all threats and undue influence tending to prevent or restrain them therefrom. As the act continuing this bureau requires its officers to aid freedmen in making their freedom available to themselves and beneficial to the republic, agents were notified that they would be expected to counteract as far as possible the influence of persons inimical to the freedmen's registering or voting, and were directed to avail themselves of the various meetings of freedmen and other means at command to spread information among them.

Since the passage of the laws referred to regulating the readmission into the Union of the rebel States, a favorable change in the condition of the freedmen has occurred, apparently, throughout the entire State of Virginia. Complaints of private outrages and the injustice of civil tribunals, the assistant commissioner remarks, have been in number at least fifty per cent. less than during the months preceding the assembling of Congress. The change, it is thought, is due in a measure to the important effect of military commissions, and in part to the present political position of the freedmen, with whom it is now quite essential that the white citizens should cultivate friendly relations.

To the work of encouraging education, providing for the destitute, counteracting the effect of unjust juries, courts, and magistrates, and preventing harsh and unusual punishment, officers of the bureau have applied themselves, with a fair measure of success.

The higher tribunals are in many sections disposed to act justly. But this is not generally the case with the inferior courts and Virginia juries of white men. While civil magistrates will express an intention to abide by the laws and give protection to all, so many instances occur where they give little or no heed to outrages perpetrated upon colored people that it seems doubtful whether justice will ever be accorded by the lower courts, as they are now constituted, in cases where freedmen are parties. A reliable officer reports that the administration of justice cannot safely be left to the present civil authorities, and that an ordinary jury will bear down on black men with special severity. This disposition of the courts is peculiarly aggravating to the freed people, because of their poverty, and the large fees their lawyers exact for the services they render them. Bureau officers have appeared in their defence when it was possible, and by judicious action in numerous instances secured protection to complainants without a resort to the courts. Their labors in this direction in certain counties have engrossed almost their entire attention.

It is true there are occasionally magistrates and juries disposed to act fairly, and lawyers even who will defend a colored man voluntarily, but such instances are exceptional.

In York county, justice in all cases where freedmen are concerned is administered by a freedman's court, which seems indispensable to good order in that section of the State, owing to the large number of cases demanding immediate attention, and the prejudice against colored men. The tardy methods of the

civil courts, and the partiality of white jurymen for persons of like complexion with themselves, has made it advisable to continue these courts for the present. Their decisions, it is generally admitted, are prompt and impartial.

Earnest efforts have been made to induce the county authorities to assume the charge of their own poor, and thus relieve the government of a vast expense which should be justly borne by the State. This has been done in a few instances only, county officials claiming that owing to the crowded condition of the poor-houses, and the poverty of tax-payers, it is utterly impossible for them to provide for their pauper population. This population abounds in localities where people were congregated during the war, and in the neighborhood of large cities. Thousands of them the bureau has transported to other sections of the State and of the Union, where profitable employment has been obtained for them. On the peninsula the work has proceeded systematically. Although fear of cruelty, or inadequate protection, and an attachment to familiar localities have deterred many from emigrating, the population of the lower peninsula has been greatly reduced, and homes provided for the people in northern and north-western States. For the indigent and infirm, hospitals have been continued and medical attendance.

The issue of supplies to the destitute, under the congressional appropriation fund, has been reduced to the lowest possible amount.

The efforts of officers to adjust the labor question have been judicious, and in great measure successful. Inevitable hindrances, however, prevailing in certain sections are a continual source of annoyance. Throughout the State laborers are becoming more and more anxious to possess land of their own. They cannot obtain it, because proprietors refuse to sell in small tracts, and large plantations they are too poor to purchase. Many have rented lands where money is scarce, trade dull, and wages low, or irregularly paid, for a third or fourth of the crop. Sometimes cash is paid, and even when lands are poor or rough, and provided with indifferent tenement-houses, tenants have to pay for a single acre an average rental of \$35. The same land may be bought for from \$25 to \$50 per acre. These rents are exhausting, and out of reasonable proportion to the value of land. The poor, compelled to submit, feel that they are unjustly treated, and find it impossible to save anything from their earnings. As cash payments are often out of the question, it is by hiring out to the landlord one or more of his children for the year, and working for him occasionally at small wages, that the tenant meets his indebtedness. Thus much labor is often obtained at low rates, and the children of tenants improperly educated. The result is a growing distrust—a want of confidence, which officers cannot restore unless wealthy citizens of the State will accord to colored persons the ordinary privileges enjoyed by white men.

Notwithstanding, however, the extent of these embarrassments, the labor interest through a wide section of Virginia is effectually protected, and promising results are apparent, particularly where laborers are scarce and proprietors compelled to realize their dependence upon the laboring classes. Then wages are high, employes satisfied, and freedmen contented.

Freedmen's schools in Virginia have a wide-spread influence. They are largely attended, and in sections into which northern associations have been unable as yet to extend their work, and where freedmen are too poor to support their own schools, the colored people are exceedingly anxious to have schools established. From all parts of the State calls are made for books and teachers. The demand cannot immediately be met, as charitable societies are exhausting their resources, and the commissioner does not feel at liberty to make use of bureau funds for these purposes.

A larger number of schools, teachers, and pupils are reported for the quarter ending March 31, from this State, than at any previous time. Pupils numbered 15,340, including 7,691 males and 7,649 females. Besides these about 500

children known to be at school were not reported. Of the 228 teachers, 81 were colored. Nearly 10,000 scholars attend Sabbath schools, and 510, schools of industry. In the aggregate, therefore, 25,000 colored children in the State of Virginia are undergoing some regular process of instruction. In April, 16,108 pupils were reported, of whom 696 were white, the average attendance being over 11,000.

This bureau has furnished 69 of the buildings used by the schools. Thirty of the remainder were owned by freedmen, and sustained wholly or in part by their contributions.

Three important normal schools for the freedmen have been instituted, each having already a considerable endowment. One of these is at Richmond, one at Hampton, and one at Rippen Hall, on the York river. When in full operation these institutions will supply a large proportion of the teachers required for the elementary schools. The number of government dependents is gradually decreasing. According to late report 2,869 freedmen were aided, of whom 1,245 were in hospital; 122 refugees were rationed, besides 1,348 adults and 987 children from the special relief fund for any and all classes impoverished by the famine.

The expenses of this bureau in Virginia have already been reduced, under General Orders No. 86, current series, headquarters of the army, by about \$1,850 per month, through the discharge of civilian employes. A much larger reduction will be made as soon as registration shall have been completed and the officers now on that duty relieved.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson, who at the date of my last annual report was the efficient assistant commissioner of North Carolina, was at his own request relieved from bureau duty April 6, 1867, and succeeded by brevet Major General Nelson A. Miles. During the temporary absence from the State of Major General Robinson, who for a time commanded the department of the Carolinas, Colonel J. V. Bomford, eighth United States infantry, performed the duties of assistant commissioner.

General Miles has actively co-operated with the various agencies established for the benefit of freed people. Correctly appreciating the interests of all classes, he has to a considerable extent succeeded in relieving the colored people of unjust exactions, and in restoring public confidence throughout the State.

The State is divided for bureau purposes into ten sub-districts, averaging eight counties each, and divided again when practicable into still smaller subdivisions. When possible a military officer is assigned to each section of three counties.

The unusual severity of the past winter and the diminished demand for labor have caused great destitution, and consequently numerous applications for government aid. The issue of rations to destitute whites, commencing about the middle of December, 1866, amounted in January, 1867, to thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two full rations. But little assistance was received from or offered by the civil authorities.

In May the assistant commissioner remarked a generally satisfactory condition of affairs. Notwithstanding the destitution that prevailed, encouraging prospects induced the belief that it would very soon materially decrease. Liberal donations from northern philanthropists, and the special facilities offered by resolution of Congress, enabled the bureau to reach cases of destitution heretofore unprovided for. Farmers are exceedingly active, and large tracts of land previously uncultivated were taken up by energetic freedmen, who have worked with enthusiasm, and shown undoubted ability in the conduct of private agricultural enterprises.

Earlier in the year the prospect was less flattering. For a time a portion of the State was infested by bands of desperadoes calling themselves "regulators," who perpetrated upon the freed people outrages of an aggravated character. These bands are now dispersed and good order prevails.

In March the Southern Relief Commission of New York city sent into the State a large quantity of corn, which was forwarded by the bureau to points where the greatest destitution prevailed, and where it was then distributed under the joint supervision of the civil and military authorities.

Although complaints of a serious nature are not frequent, officers and agents are required quite often to consider cases of non-payment of laborers working under contract. They are usually settled amicably, and result, the assistant commissioner thinks, more from the prostrated condition of the State and the poverty of the landholders than from any desire to avoid a just settlement of debts.

There is reason to hope that if crops are abundant such liabilities will be faithfully met. In May farmers had realized but little; the issue of subsistence continued longer than it was supposed it would, and many who had till then been self-supporting, were compelled to seek relief until the results of their labor could be made available. As such became unable, owing to the backwardness of crops, to subsist either themselves or their employes, the issue of rations in June was greater than before at any corresponding period. The little that remained on hand of the limited yield of last year had been exhausted. If the fears now entertained with regard to the expected crops are realized, destitution will be very great and demands upon the bureau unusually urgent.

Gratifying testimony is offered concerning the fidelity and general disposition of the freed people. The assistant commissioner doubts if there ever was a community suddenly transferred from a condition of slavery to one of freedom, more industrious, sober, and law-abiding than are the colored people of North Carolina.

Measures are being instituted for a better distribution of labor. It is proposed by a system of records to supply the needs of certain localities by draining off labor from sections where a surplus exists. Considerable benefit has already resulted from the system, and greater results anticipated when it shall have been fully completed.

Officers have been required to attend the sessions of the county court in their respective districts to protect the interests of freedmen. Also, to bring to the notice of the courts for cancellation all illegal indentures of apprenticeship, and to see that no new indentures were executed except in conformity with the laws. A decision of the supreme court of the State concerning a large number of such indentures has tended to prevent the indiscriminate binding out of children, and to increase the confidence of the colored people in the State tribunals, which, according to the report of the assistant commissioner, are generally doing all in their power to regulate affairs judiciously.

A class of persons in North Carolina whose condition is deplorable are the poor white people, women and children, whose husbands, fathers, or brothers were killed or crippled during the rebellion. Thousands of them are living on charity as best they may, and seem in many cases on the verge of despair. Unless capital and enterprise become more actively apparent among the leading citizens of the State, these poor people will be likely to remain for years the victims of idleness and want. Hundreds have gone into the fields to labor, but have broken down on account of the climate. Were the natural resources of the State made available for manufacturing purposes, more extensive employment and consequent relief would be afforded. This bureau has assisted them to the extent of its power under existing laws and regulations.

In accordance with my instructions, the assistant commissioner on the 4th of September directed the issue of rations to be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already established. State officials were immediately notified of the order, that

they might assume charge of such indigent people as were not embraced in the above exceptions. After notifying State and county officers, agents were to report the action such officers might agree to adopt. They were to urge the importance of immediate measures, and to remind the authorities of the fact that government and private sympathies cannot always be depended upon to defray expenses which are a legitimate charge upon and usually borne by the State.

In view of the new and important relations which freedmen sustain to the government, and the necessity of educating them to the duty they are called upon to perform under the reconstruction laws, agents have been required to assist in the work, and to endeavor by proper means to encourage and counsel in the preliminaries incident to the enfranchisement of the colored people. Officers and agents are reminded that they are required to inform the freed people of all the rights and privileges conferred upon them by government, and in this connection to show the necessity of a prompt and thorough registration.

Freedmen are assured that they will be protected and every facility afforded them for the exercise of their lawful privileges. Gross misrepresentations and threats of violence having been resorted to to deceive and intimidate colored people, officers have been directed to report such cases promptly to headquarters for the information of the military commander.

Schools for freedmen have been exceedingly prosperous. Northern teachers are being richly rewarded for their fidelity by the increasingly large attendance of scholars, and the rapid progress they are making in their studies. From all points gratifying reports are received. The assistant commissioner states that fourteen thousand children are attending the schools, and that in two weeks three or four thousand more would attend if teachers could be obtained to instruct them. In March the superintendent of education reported the largest number of persons under tuition since the organization of the educational work. Official data showed that one hundred and fifty-six schools were in successful operation, including one hundred and seventy-three teachers and eleven thousand one hundred and two pupils, a gain over the month of February immediately preceding of nineteen schools, twenty-nine teachers, and one thousand five hundred and ten pupils.

The rents of twenty-nine school buildings have been paid by the bureau. The aid thus rendered has proved of great service, and has secured the continuance of several schools that would otherwise have been compelled to disband.

Though occasional adversities have occurred, as the burning of school-houses in Green and Chatham counties, and the violent assault upon a teacher in New Hanover county, the prejudices of old residents seem generally less apparent, and in a few localities so great a change has taken place that former opposers are now encouraging the educational work.

This bureau has aided the schools to the extent of its ability, yet the need of more teachers and school buildings is earnestly represented to the Commissioner, in the hope that additional means may be provided.

The State has no free school system, and there are no journals or publications in North Carolina devoted to the interests of popular education.

For specific information concerning the medical division in North Carolina, reference may be had to the official report of the chief medical officer embodied herewith.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In South Carolina Brevet Major General R. K. Scott has performed the duties of assistant commissioner since January 6, 1866.

During the early part of the present year the general condition of the State was unfavorable to a successful prosecution of the bureau work. The failure of crops in numerous instances, and an unfriendly disposition on the part of

many proprietors towards the freed people, resulted often in attempts to defraud employes, and were sometimes followed by acts of inhumanity as unwise on the part of employers as they were unjust and disheartening to colored laborers.

Certain planters of Edgefield gathered and disposed of crops and retained the entire proceeds, not allowing the negroes for their year's work any compensation whatever.

There seemed to be great need of a court of some sort which could dispose summarily of such cases, because, as was reported, magistrates had no jurisdiction in suits involving more than a very inconsiderable sum. Freed people, therefore, were forced to apply to district or superior courts, where delays of several months would occur before a decision could be obtained. Generally, applicants were too poor to employ a lawyer.

The efficient officer in charge of Charleston district made a similar report. Many complaints had been presented of outrages, failures to pay for labor performed, for which freedmen could obtain no redress. No magistrate, it was said, would bind over a white man for trial for the perpetration of any outrage "however villanous," unless the freedman complaining against him would give security to the amount of \$200 or \$300. This was generally impossible. Not more than one-tenth of the freedmen engaged in plantation work had realized enough to support their families during the ensuing season. The few who had were employed on the sea islands, and rice plantations on the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers. In certain sections freedmen were constantly and maliciously complained against, and charged with robbery and other crimes. An unpropitious season, poor seed, limited capital, and difficulties incident to the introduction of a new system of labor had produced disastrous results and strengthened the almost universal desire of the colored people to possess land of their own. This feeling was intensified by the excitement attending various emigration schemes, and the passing of large bodies of emigrants through the district on their way to new settlements, and by the killing of colored people, which was becoming in this and neighboring districts of unusual frequency. In Colleton, the name of "Dead Heads" was adopted by a gang of murderers and outlaws. A guard was stationed at Green Pond to hold them in check. Over a large section of the State, officers reported a similar condition of things. One remarks: "In regard to the operations of civil law in this district, I would only say it is merely a source of power and oppression in the hands of the wealthy few, it being in this State an expensive luxury; there is no justice for poor whites or freedmen. There is a general disposition on the part of planters to cause the freedmen to make up to them, as far as possible, the deficiencies caused by the failure of the crops, by imposing fines for absence, sickness, &c. A very general feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust exists among the freedmen, and a determination is expressed by many to emigrate to Florida and elsewhere, where, if they cannot better their fortunes, they can at least be free from oppression and tyranny. Nor do I think it should be discouraged unless the planters evince a more genuine interest in the welfare of their laborers." He continues: "I have spent much time in the districts of Williamsburg and Colleton, and find there a most deplorable condition of affairs. Law and justice are unknown, and in some cases officers of the civil law take the lead in wrong-doing. A most inveterate hate is manifested towards the government, Union men, and freedmen, and in some instances the feelings of citizens are so violent that they express the determination to drive every negro from their district. The laws are openly and defiantly disregarded and violated. Roving bands of desperadoes infest the country."

Another officer writes: "There is a class of men in this district who take the greatest pleasure in persecuting the freedmen, and who consider the murder of a colored man nothing more than a practical joke. The civil authorities, if they have the power, take very little pains to put a stop to it." Again: "Freedmen

are murdered and buried without notice to the authorities, and colored soldiers sent out as guards are waylaid."

The officer at Columbia stated: "Since my last report the crops have been to a great extent divided, and the result has not been entirely satisfactory either to the freedmen or their employers. The share falling to the laborers, in many instances, will not cover the expenses incurred during the time employed in raising the crops, while some are left in a destitute condition without money, food, or clothing. This unfortunate result is due in a great measure to the unpropitiousness of the past season, and its long-continued and severe drought, rendering even ordinary returns impossible. A gang of outlaws still infest the remote portions of Orangeburg and Lexington districts, notwithstanding the efforts made for their suppression." In February, he adds: "I earnestly recommend the establishment of bureau courts in this district at once, to be continued until such time as the slow but certain influence of civilization reaches this State and produces a radical change in the unjust and tyrannical laws by which it is governed. Some instances have occurred in which the freedmen have been defrauded of their earnings, but there is no redress under the civil law of South Carolina." Testimony to the same effect from agents in many parts of the State might be adduced if it were necessary.

Such was the condition of affairs in South Carolina at the beginning of the present year, and such the spirit of injustice with which the assistant commissioner had to contend in the prosecution of his labors. It was aggravated by the wretched condition of the pauper population, whose sufferings the State authorities stubbornly refused or omitted to alleviate. Hospital infections show that the freed people embraced in this unfortunate class are often crippled or diseased, and therefore dependent. It seems, therefore, the more reasonable that they should be a charge upon the State, and not upon the general government.

Fortunately for the freed people, injustice produced its natural results. The active efforts of the assistant commissioner, though salutary in localities where agents were located, failed to control in sections which the limited means at his command did not enable him to reach. Colored people began to emigrate to other States. The bureau afforded every facility. Planters were alarmed; changed their attitude, and almost with the commencement of spring laborers were conciliated, offered fair wages, and persuaded to remain. So with the opening season prospects brightened. Agents redoubled their exertions, supervised and approved of contracts, encouraged the colored people, and as far as possible saw that they were properly treated.

In April, at Barnwell district, freedmen, as a rule, were doing well. Those willing to labor for others were engaged at good wages. Magistrates were acting with greater fairness. This was due in part, said the officer in charge, to the action of the government towards freedmen by establishing political equality, and to the higher value consequently attached to the laborer. During the month, in the single sub-district of Anderson, eighty contracts were approved, and at Abbeville sub-district seventy-six.

The bureau officer at Charleston district noticed with pleasure a great change in the behavior of white employers towards their hands. Something seemed to have convinced them that the interests of the two parties were identical, the freedmen meeting with consideration and kindness instead of brutality and injustice.

Destitution, however, was on the increase. Impoverished whites were as wretchedly off as the poor blacks. Investigation among the former class developed a condition of suffering the bureau would have been unable to alleviate but for the timely aid of special relief agencies. With these our agents actively co-operated.

Great suffering was prevented in the destitute districts of Richland and Lexington by the arrival of supplies from the Southern Relief Association, and of

corn purchased with the congressional appropriation. The distress at Sumter was owing to the almost total failure of crops. Rations and clothing of large amount sent to the district and rapidly distributed were insufficient to meet the necessities of the people.

Agents throughout the State called for immediate supplies, describing the condition of the people in secluded sections as appalling. Women and children in a starving condition flocked to offices of the bureau, walking from twenty to forty miles to reach them. In view of these unusual embarrassments the duties of assistant commissioner became peculiarly trying, and the settlement of the labor question more and more perplexing. Great credit is due to General Scott for his effective co-operation with the various relief agencies, and for the large measure of success attending, in spite of these disadvantages, the agricultural operations of the year.

An unwillingness among laborers and employers to make written contracts occasioned uneasiness. A circular was therefore promulgated directing that labor agreements should in all cases be reduced to writing. The desired effect was apparent almost immediately, and in May, in the single sub-district of Aiken, the number of contracts approved and recorded was 247, embracing in their operation 1,499 laborers. The disposition of the freed people throughout the State was noticeable. They manifested a fidelity to their obligations, a desire to avoid open collision with the whites, and a rigid determination to adhere in all things to legal requirements.

During the summer, crops have been greatly damaged by unusual rains, lasting for days at a time, and recurring with remarkable frequency. Lowlands have been literally deluged. Hence it was feared that when the crops shall be "laid by," employers would be tempted to an unwarranted discharge of laborers. To a limited extent the apprehension has been justified. It cannot be denied that the political position of the freedman gives him an importance in the opinion of the whites which he never before enjoyed, and just in proportion to the interest manifested by Congress in his welfare and enfranchisement, and the fidelity with which appointed officers have executed the will of Congress, has order in the State supplanted anarchy, and agreeable business relations superseded the unjust exactions of employers.

The commissioner hopes the scenes of last year will not be re-enacted, but that the faithful laborer, instead of a peremptory dismissal upon a groundless charge, will receive the reward to which his efforts will have entitled him.

White citizens generally have remarked the good conduct of freed people, and submitted quietly to the legislation affecting them. At towns near the railroads there is little opposition to their meeting and organizing for political purposes. But through the interior freedmen are more timid, on account of a lawless class who frighten them by threats and prevent them from obtaining necessary information concerning public affairs. Nor have political meetings tended to any considerable extent to disorganize labor. Occasional exceptional cases are noted, but they were very few and temporary, and occurred under the leadership of improper men when political movements were being inaugurated among the colored people. Enfranchisement has given birth to a healthful sentiment. Laborers are more ambitious in the field and workshop, as well as at the night school.

In June, at Sumter sub-district, the disloyal spirit was again apparent in outrages perpetrated upon the blacks. Several cases of shooting and assault and battery occurred, but in nearly every case the assailant was arrested and bound over for trial. Crimes were increasing to such an extent that the officer in charge earnestly recommended the establishment of a military tribunal authorized to try and punish criminals summarily. In this way alone did he believe the requirements of justice could be promptly met. The administration of the civil courts he pronounced a perfect farce, and the hostility of the whites towards

freed people greater than it had been six months before. It was thought by many that this disposition so suddenly and so sharply developed during the interim of Congress was based upon the belief that congressional enactments would not be enforced.

Greatly in contrast with these secluded districts are the localities near the cities and established military posts. At the latter the rights of the poor are respected, because if they were not they would be immediately enforced. Yet at Charleston the unfriendly conduct of certain United States troops, now happily transferred to another locality, was a great trial to freedmen, and threatened for a time to provoke serious disturbance. It induced discharged colored soldiers laboring upon some of the sea islands to form irresponsible military organizations of their own, with a view to self-defence. This was to be deprecated, and the organizations were broken up. Yet it may be that under a judicious militia system, regulated by the general government, the military qualifications of many of the colored people would prove an element of strength to the State.

The appointment of colored policemen at many points, and the establishment in certain districts of provost courts under the district commander, have contributed largely towards the restoration of peace and order.

Careful attention has been paid to the medical department of the bureau in this State, greatly to the relief of the sick and disabled poor, white and black, for whom the State makes no provision. Hospitals are in excellent condition, well conducted, and frequently inspected. Their importance is now considerably augmented by the increasing amount of sickness in South Carolina, resulting apparently from the heavy rains of the past summer, which have rendered the "lowlands" unhealthy.

Attention is specially invited to the fact that within the sub-district of Beaufort 1,980 heads of families own and cultivate their own land, comprising in the aggregate 19,040 acres, for which they have paid to the United States government thirty-one thousand dollars, (\$31,000.)

Under the immediate direction of the efficient bureau superintendent of schools, Mr. Reuben Tomlinson, and with the hearty support of the assistant commissioner, the educational work has been conducted with marked success. Reports from all parts of the State show the effect of schools, not only upon freedmen, but upon society at large. In "reconstruction" their power appears most sensibly. Negroes and their children are found capable of improvement, and the remarkable success attending their education renders it easier to gain for them in society and through legislation the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled. Impressed with a sense of the responsibilities which their new political position imposes, freedmen generally labor to meet those responsibilities manfully and intelligently.

South Carolina has no "State system" of public schools. Beyond the limits of Charleston the "free school" is not to be found in the State. This denial of education to the masses is the more reprehensible because by her statutes persons convicted of certain crimes, such as burglary and arson, are exempt from the death penalty when they prove to the court that they can read and write. It has consequently happened that of two criminals indicted jointly for the same offence, the more guilty has escaped capital punishment by pleading the "benefit of clergy," or a familiarity with the arts of reading and writing, while the lesser criminal, because more ignorant, has been led to the scaffold. Yet an inspector reports that at least thirty per cent. of the *white* population of the State are unable to read or write.

In the district of Charleston thirty per cent. is added to the general tax for the support of "free schools." Only one-third of the district population are white persons. Yet the children of colored people (the remaining two-thirds, compelled to pay their proportion of the assessment) have been excluded from these very schools.

Twenty-three school-houses in different districts have been built by colored people, aided by the bureau and northern societies. A building to accommodate 500 pupils is being completed at Columbia.

Colored people have contributed for the support of school teachers \$12,200. This with \$5,000 given for school-houses makes their aggregate contribution for the year \$17,200.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 men and women in South Carolina to-day able to read a newspaper, with a fair understanding of its contents, who two years ago did not know the alphabet. Yet only a small portion of the uneducated classes have been reached. A growing conviction prevails favorable to the introduction by the United States government of a general system of education for the State. Without this it is feared the successful and permanent organization of society in the State will be greatly retarded. Ignorance in the southern States is one of the most serious obstacles in the way of a thorough reconstruction. Unless its effects can be counteracted by the influence of an educated community, poor people will have but little security against the encroachments of the aristocratic classes.

A school inspection that included Columbia, Camden, Sumter, Darlington, and other points, goes to show that nothing helps more surely to produce harmony between whites and freed people than the establishment of schools among them. When the schools were started, at no other points did they encounter greater opposition than at the towns enumerated; few can now be found who would advocate their discontinuance.

The summer examinations, particularly at Charleston, were very satisfactory, surprising even the friends of education, and exhibiting a proficiency on the part of pupils very gratifying and encouraging.

In June the assistant commissioner called the attention of officers and agents to the requirements of the act continuing the existence of this bureau, and also to the reconstruction acts of Congress for the more efficient government of the rebel States. They were directed to use judiciously every means at their disposal for disseminating among the freedmen such information as would enable them to avail themselves of all the political rights and privileges which those acts extended to them.

Agents were directed to advise and encourage registration, and for this purpose to avail themselves of the various public assemblages of freedmen at such times and places as would not materially interfere with the labors of the people and the cultivation of the crops.

Efforts of designing persons to prevent the registration of freedmen were, as far as possible, to be counteracted.

Discharged colored soldiers, to whom are due bounties, back pay, or pensions, have been cautioned against intrusting their claims to unauthorized and irregular agents. At Charleston it appeared that persons claiming authority to collect such claims, by improper practice and false statements, were inducing rightful claimants to give them orders for money advanced at exorbitant rates of interest, and deluding their clients by false statements as to the money for such claims being in their hands. The prompt measures of the assistant commissioner tended to check the imposition which was being extensively practiced.

GEORGIA.

At the date of my last annual report bureau affairs in Georgia were in the immediate charge of Brevet Major General Davis Tillson.

General Tillson was subsequently mustered out of service at his own request, and succeeded on the 14th of January, 1867, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, by Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, sixteenth United States infantry.

In order to promote the efficiency of the bureau, General Tillson had divided the State into a large number of sub-districts, which included often not more than one or two counties. Owing to the limited number of officers under his command, and the impossibility of providing out of the bureau appropriation for a vast number of civilian agencies, he appointed agents from among the resident whites. These were to serve without salary, and to rely for remuneration upon fees they were authorized to exact from employers and freedmen for the witnessing and approval of contracts. The general had full faith in the utility of his plan, and believed it would help to settle the many vexed questions which had created a "distrust" in the minds of freedmen towards their employers. Not long, however, after the accession of Colonel Sibley to the assistant commissionership it was clearly apparent that the powers delegated to these resident white appointees had, in some cases, been shamefully abused. They occasionally inflicted cruel and unusual punishments. The education received under the slave system seemed to have unfitted them for the responsible relation they were called upon to sustain to the interests of free labor. Some were less tyrannical than others, yet comparatively few escaped censure. The feelings which were natural perhaps among a community of ex-slaves and ex-slaveholders tended to increase the difficulty.

Owing to these facts, and the prejudicial influence of the fee system upon the neighboring States where it was not in existence, and the suspicious manner in which it was coming to be regarded by freed people from whom fees were exacted, I believed it expedient to discontinue it altogether, and accordingly, in January last, directed Colonel Sibley to retain on bureau duty none but salaried agents.

The assistant commissioner thereupon issued the following directions: "In obedience to instructions from Major General Howard, Commissioner, on and after February 20th, no fees or charges will be exacted by officers or agents of this bureau for services they may render in connection with contracts between freed people and their employers, either in the examination, approval, witnessing, or registering of such contracts, or otherwise. Labor contracts should be in writing, and laborers and employers should be persuaded not to rely on mere verbal agreements. Bureau agents are required to do all in their power to secure fair contracts for the freed people, and in offering their services for that purpose, they should let it be understood that they will be rendered without charge to the parties concerned."

As I anticipated, the natural result of so sweeping a change was speedily apparent in the general derangement of the bureau system throughout the State. This was the necessary prelude to the eradication of a growing evil, and the establishment of a more reliable organization. Many agents resigned, others were dismissed, and salaried officers appointed in their stead. The latter have been generally discharged officers and soldiers whose Unionism is undoubted, and whose records were creditable.

The assistant commissioner is entitled to commendation for the fidelity with which he applied himself to the work of reorganization, and the success with which his efforts have been attended.

It had also transpired, under the previous organization, that the supervision of civilian agents remote from the central office was inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and that the central office was too much occupied with matters which could have been more successfully adjusted by local officers. The latter, requiring more definite instructions as to the extent and limitations of their authority, eleven sub-districts were carefully organized, so that each should include a certain number of counties contiguous to each other, and responsible officers were placed in charge of them. A better system was also adopted for the transaction of current business and the transmittal of reports.

The low price of labor in Georgia during the fall of 1866 and the beginning of the present year induced large numbers of the better class of freedmen to accept situations in the adjoining and distant States. Higher wages were the immediate result, laborers were in demand, and the freedmen found profitable employment. Many had been working under verbal contracts and contracts not approved by a bureau officer. The evil was corrected as far as possible. Generally the labor agreements of 1867 have been more satisfactory to laborers than were those of 1866.

This result is attributed, in a measure, to the increasing knowledge and business experience of freedmen. An unfortunate effect of the exodus of able-bodied laborers has been the large proportion of the aged, helpless, and non-producing class that remain behind, who are comparatively destitute and dependent.

In February numerous complaints were made by freedmen who had been discharged at the end of the previous season without payment of wages due. Great difficulty was experienced in the settlement of such cases. Sometimes it was found necessary to seize property of the employer, or a portion of his crops, to secure a settlement. This process was the oftener resorted to as it had been found almost impossible to obtain justice for freedmen in the lower courts. In very few instances had they taken any notice whatever of wrongs perpetrated upon colored citizens. In the higher courts, however, there was evidence of an increasing disposition to administer the law justly.

In May reports from every part of the State showed improvement. Freedmen were better paid, and were working better than at any time since the war. There appeared to be less disposition among the white employers to force them, and yet occasional outrages came to light of a very aggravated character. Within two weeks preceding the 20th of May no less than four unprovoked murders of freedmen were perpetrated by white citizens.

Bureau hospitals have been generally well conducted. No force for police duty (an important sanitary means) being available, the work is performed by hospital attendants. A city dispensary for the medical care of the poor has been established at Augusta. The hospitals at Atlanta and Columbus are in comparatively good condition, though at the latter city the number of attendants has been quite inadequate, owing to the higher wages colored persons receive for performing farm labor. Additions to the hospital force are now in progress, by which patients will be benefited. The Macon hospital has been greatly improved by removal to new buildings, recently erected for the purpose, in a healthy locality. The dispensary at Albany has seemingly done more to relieve the sick than any other establishment in the State. During the five months succeeding the 1st of January it had been the means of affording medical aid to about two thousand persons. The dispensaries at Darien and Brunswick were also a source of great relief to the freed people. A considerable reduction is being made in the number of inmates of the various hospitals by transferring all the orphan children to the Colored Orphan Home at Atlanta, and it is expected that insane patients will soon be transferred to the State Lunatic Asylum; and in June two dispensaries, which seemed to be no longer required, were discontinued.

The new school building at Savannah is progressing, and will cost the bureau, when finished, about \$10,000. The one at Athens is nearly completed, at a cost of about \$4,000; also that at Atlanta for \$2,500. Plans are adopted and contracts made for another at Macon. At Brunswick, Albany, La Grange, and other prominent points, important educational projects are in progress. Freedmen are more ready this year than ever before to contribute to the support of schools. They call loudly for help of every description, and are willing to defray a portion of the school expenses, though their limited resources prevent them, for the present, from doing more.

Their anxiety to learn is unabated, and every available means which may aid them in the pursuit of knowledge is eagerly resorted to. Laborers on planta-

tions are learning from each other, while in the cities parents are being taught by their children; and so tens of thousands who do not enjoy the benefits of regular schooling are being educated in elementary branches.

At a convention of the friends of education at Macon, the State board of education of the Georgia Educational Association was requested to appoint as many men as may be deemed advisable, without distinction of color, to lecture, instruct, and encourage the people in the establishment of schools. Special praise was awarded the colored teachers, who, by their zeal and successful opposition to unfavorable influences, had contributed so largely to the elevation of their race.

In the school work the approaching year gives promise of the most encouraging results.

FLORIDA.

Major General J. G. Foster, formerly assistant commissioner of Florida, was relieved of duty in that State by an order of the War Department. On the 5th of December, 1866, Colonel J. T. Sprague, seventh United States infantry, was appointed assistant commissioner, and has continued to discharge the duties of the office to the present time.

Although the State, in common with many others, has been disorganized by the war and the continued disposition of unruly whites to annoy and persecute the freed people, it enjoys, notwithstanding, peculiar advantages, which have rendered the bureau work less complicated than in many of the more northern and western States.

Though it embraces an extensive area, the existence of vast tracts (including swamps and forests) not available for agricultural purposes, reduces the quantity of arable land to a comparatively small amount. This is amply sufficient, however, to sustain a large population. The fertility of the soil and general uniformity of the temperature, more healthful, too, than in many parts of the south, have a favorable effect upon the planting interests, and encourage the settlement in Florida of gentlemen from the north. The fact that many such have made Florida their home, and attained to positions of influence in the State, greatly facilitates the work of reorganization and reconstruction. It increases the proportion of loyal whites, who in turn become the friends and advocates of freedmen, watch the administration of the courts, expose injustice, and prevent an irresponsible exercise of authority.

The system of "freedmen's affairs" inaugurated in eastern Florida during the war was the means of bringing freed people within the Union lines, and of establishing among them, long before the cessation of hostilities, important educational and agricultural enterprises.

Recent reports of the assistant commissioner indicate that freedmen are industriously employed in the care of crops, and anticipate a reasonable return. Almost continual rains have been discouraging, and have created serious apprehensions. Yet there is reported a large yield of corn and a fair crop of cotton.

Political affairs have considerably engaged public attention, and employers in Florida have generally afforded facilities to the freed people for the attending of mass meetings, and have encouraged registration, which has progressed successfully without special excitement or disturbance. September 9, upwards of 10,000 names had been registered. Colored political speakers have travelled through the interior, exciting a healthful and powerful influence, and showing themselves exceedingly considerate and judicious. As soon as the result of this year's planting operations shall be definitely determined, it is believed a larger amount of land will be entered under the homestead act than has been entered heretofore. From every part of the State reports come that freedmen are preparing to locate their homesteads. Locating agents, appointed by this bureau, familiarize themselves with the surveys, some of which were made twenty or thirty years

ago, and render invaluable aid to the freedmen in enabling them to locate their grants. The landmarks are often nearly effaced, and, before the appointment of these agents, colored people would sometimes find 'hat they had paid their money and made a costly pilgrimage to Tallahassee only to find that they were located in the middle of some Florida swamp. It is reported to the Commissioner that, before the war, there were land offices at St. Augustine, Newnansville, and Tampa Bay. A glance at the map will show that these were necessary, the State being swampy, extensive, and poorly provided with means of inland communication. Now, there is but one office, and that at Tallahassee. The freedmen complain bitterly on account of this. It is a difficult point for them to reach, for generally, those who are anxious to settle live in the eastern and southeastern portions of the State. Then it costs each of them at least thirty dollars to go to Tallahassee and return. I unite with the assistant commissioner in the opinion that, unless steps are immediately taken to re-establish offices at the above-named points, the operation of the homestead act will be greatly impeded, and the results intended to have been derived from it more inconsiderable than it was anticipated they would be.

A published statement that idle freed people were gratuitously provided for by the bureau in Florida, led me to institute a careful investigation. It resulted in a complete refutation of the charge. It may fairly be said that less idleness and suffering exist in Florida than in almost any other of the southern States. Pursuant to Circular No. 10, series of 1866, Colonel Sprague has confined the issue of rations for paupers almost entirely to the poor who are actually in hospitals or asylums. The State authorities should provide for the destitute, but they decline to do so, and, unless the government assists them, they will be utterly neglected.

Reports from one of the most extensive sub-districts indicate that the system of working a large number of laborers together on plantations will not be as successful hereafter as it has been heretofore, owing, in a measure, to the seeming inability of the old planters to adapt themselves to the system of free labor, and their unwillingness or inability to conform to the changed condition of society. Many have done well, and some say their profits are greater than ever before, yet a number have decided to lease their lands to freedmen, in small tracts. Some did so a year ago, and are fairly repaid for it. Had it not been for the immigration of freedmen from South Carolina and elsewhere, few planters would have been supplied with the requisite amount of help. Immigration alone will probably supply the hands who might find employment upon the Florida plantations. Under the present system the results have been varied. Planters who treated their employes fairly, settling justly for last year's labor, have done remarkably well and retained their laborers, while those who were ill-behaved have acquired a reputation for unfairness that will naturally deprive them of success. It sometimes appears that freedmen who labor for wages are better satisfied than those who wait for a share of the crop. The former comprehend what is due them, and receive it. The others are anxious lest, through an unfavorable season, or the treachery of employers, they lose what they have earned. Able-bodied hands are receiving fifteen dollars a month, and necessary provisions. When they work, however, for a part of the crop, provisions furnished are charged against them. I believe, however, that the majority are satisfied with the "share" system.

The legislature, which enacted certain laws concerning freedmen, allowed, as reported, parties who had lived in slavery as husband and wife, to separate if they pleased, and marry whom they would. Thus, large families were occasionally deserted by the father, and thrown upon the mother for support. Officers have often prevented this, and, as far as possible, are doing so still. Yet it is painfully apparent that the immorality of freedmen in parts of the State, and

their love of adventure, were unduly encouraged by the unfortunate action of the law-making body.

The imprisonment of parties for violation of contract is by authority of a legislative enactment of 1866, entitled "An act in relation to contracts with persons of color." It is now amended to include white persons, yet, in Marion county at least, it has been applied almost exclusively to colored persons. It is reported, too, that the act authorizing imprisonment for non-payment of taxes, though applying to white and colored alike, is executed with partiality, whites escaping, while blacks suffer from it. It has been made the duty of agents to secure a just enforcement of the law. Through examinations instituted and reports presented, the military authorities have received necessary information, and have promptly applied themselves to the correction of abuses. United States forces being limited in Florida, and thinly distributed, public sentiment must be relied upon, in a great measure, in the establishment of justice and the enforcement of impartial laws.

An act of the State legislature, now in force, provides that a tax shall be assessed and levied upon all persons of color, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five, of one dollar each, the proceeds of which shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the common school fund for the education of freedmen, which shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the State tax is now collected by law, and paid into the treasury of the State for the use of the said common school fund.

Neither this law, nor any other State law, imposes a similar tax upon white people. The blacks, therefore, who constitute the laboring classes, and who are mostly poor, complain of it, stating that the tax collector forces them to pay the required tax, while white men, poor or rich, have no such tax to pay. Theoretically, the money collected is to be applied exclusively for the benefit of the freed people, and, on this account, the act would seem to contemplate a good to colored children denied to the whites. So generally are the freedmen taxed, however, and yet so limited is the amount realized and actually applied to schools, according to the reports, that grave apprehensions exist as to the manner in which the law is being executed. Freedmen not paupers (and there are few paupers in Florida) have had to pay to the State superintendent, in addition to the tax, one dollar a month for each of their children attending the State schools established by the act referred to. A remarkable feature of the law is, that it provides that if any person shall teach any school of persons of color in the State, without having first obtained the license or certificate therein provided for, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days. The license referred to is one provided for by the fifth section of the law, and which the State superintendent has power to grant or refuse. It costs five dollars, and permits the applicant to teach colored children for one year only.

It has been suspected, and with some reason apparently, that the object of this provision was to exclude from the State northern white teachers, except the few, if such could be found, that might conform themselves to the opinion of those who execute the State laws. Under the act, if to-day it were not for the military power of the government, northern teachers resident in Florida, not having the requisite certificate, would be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the peculiarity of these enactments, there is reason to believe that former white residents are not altogether averse to the establishment of freedmen's schools, but are coming to look upon them with increasing favor. Agents are specially enjoined to interest themselves in the educational work. The bureau superintendent, recently appointed, is actively seconding the efforts of the assistant commissioner, and is engaged in establishing schools in every section of the State.

During the past year the bureau has repaired a large number of church and other buildings, in order to adapt them to school purposes, and the educational results achieved give favorable promise.

ALABAMA.

Major General Wager Swayne, assigned to duty June 23, 1865, is still the assistant commissioner of this State. On the 1st of November, 1866, the status of freedmen, under the laws of Alabama, was nominally the same as that of the other non-voting inhabitants. They were, it is true, prohibited from testifying in cases in which whites only were concerned, and for certain offences were subjected to a different penalty from that imposed upon white persons. But in regard to the general rights of holding and acquiring property, bringing suits, making contracts, &c., the terms of the law were impartial.

Statutes were in force, however, of the harshest nature, which, though nominally applicable to all persons, were brought to bear severely upon freed people, and seemed designed to permit the exaction of forced labor. The wrong contemplated was partly prevented through the patience of the freed people, and the efforts of agents. Attempts made to remedy the evil resulted in the repeal of the law known as the "vagrant law."

Freedmen were severely tried by the injustice of juries and magistrates.

Reports from sub-districts at the close of the past year presented innumerable cases of omission or refusal to pay to freedmen the wages due them. Though the failure of crops was the ostensible cause, some planters had adopted most frivolous pretexts and offensive methods to compel laborers to leave their plantations. As many of these cases as could be reached were met and adjusted by bureau agents, and an attempt made to prevent their recurrence by an appeal to the legislature. A bill creating a lien in favor of farm laborers, upon growing crops, passed the State senate, and was supposed to have passed the house the last day of the session. On examination of the journal, however, it appeared that the bill had not become a law. From this cause and the unfairness of inferior courts, the claims of freedmen have, in many instances, remained unadjusted.

Many freedmen, having received land, have worked it on their own account. Facilities for purchasing and leasing land are increasing.

Colored people have suffered severely through the unjust application of the State law authorizing probate judges to apprentice minor children who through orphanage or poverty are left unprovided for. A uniform custom, which had acquired almost the force of law, recognized the former slaveholder's claim to the services by apprenticeship of the children of his former slaves until twenty-one years of age. Attempts were accordingly made to seize and hold young men two or three years under age, and little children also, who were wrested from their parents through judicial process of which they had not even received notice. An amendment to the law requiring the courts to notify parents did not correct the corrupt exercise of discretionary power.

An equally injurious system was the "chain gang," a mode of punishment adopted in various counties in lieu of imprisonment, and in the cities for the "working out" of fines imposed for misdemeanors. The measure was provided for by law and to be applied to the guilty "without distinction" of color, but in practice it was confined to freed people.

After the reconstruction act in March, the assistant commissioner remaining in command directed, in view of the needless apprenticing of minors and the preference given to former owners, that probate judges, upon application made, should revise the action taken in such cases, and revoke indentures made within the past two years of minors who were capable of self-support. They were reminded of the repeal of the "vagrant law," and notified that the attempts being

made to put it into execution would thereafter be subject to military cognizance. The use of "chain gangs" was prohibited, except at the penitentiary.

General Swayne, in common with other assistant commissioners, notes the improvement in the treatment of freedmen consequent upon the recent action of Congress. The power the ballot gives them secures respect. They have been admitted to the jury box, and employed in the lower departments of the public service. The convention soon to meet it is hoped will establish their civil and political rights before the State laws, and multiply their opportunities for acquiring knowledge and wealth.

Although destitution in Alabama has been considerable, the reports of it which have gained publicity are apparently somewhat exaggerated. The utmost effort has been made to relieve the wants of the people with the means afforded by Congress.

The monthly school report of March 15, 1867, showed that sixty-eight day schools were in successful operation, and twenty-seven night schools, the average daily attendance of pupils being four thousand two hundred and seventeen. Plantation schools are springing up in many localities. These are not regularly reported, and are not, therefore, embraced in the returns of the State superintendent.

Considerable has been accomplished by freedmen in the purchase of lots and the erection thereon of comfortable school-houses. Several such buildings have been erected and will soon be completed. This effort of freedmen to establish permanent schools not only aids materially in extending the educational work, but affords ground for the belief that when government aid is withdrawn the colored people will not cease to labor for the establishment of a complete system of State common schools.

A distinguished officer of the third military district declares that the marvellous progress made by the freed people in education and knowledge finds no parallel in history. He adds: If continued, and the masses of the white people exhibit the same indisposition to be educated that they now do, five years will have transferred intelligence and education, so far as the masses are concerned, to the colored people of the district.

A gain in attendance is reported for six months of one hundred and seven schools, seventy-six teachers, and five thousand eight hundred and eleven pupils.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brevet Major General Thomas J. Wood, the former assistant commissioner of this State, was succeeded in that office on the 24th day of January, 1867, by Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem.

According to the reports of General Gillem the condition of the freed people throughout the State is improving, owing principally to the encouraging prospect of a large crop of corn and cotton. Laborers are working well, and complying more strictly than heretofore with the terms of their agreements. A number of white citizens, however, are disposed, apparently, to defraud laborers of their earnings by quarrelling with them upon the slightest pretext, and often for some trivial reason will drive them from their homes by threats or actual violence. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome before this condition of things can be corrected, will be the freedmen's natural feeling of timidity and fear when brought into a controversy with white men.

Sometimes plantation laborers are hired in an unsatisfactory manner. At first, for instance, a fair contract will be executed, which through the wily efforts of the planter, based upon some alleged technicality, the laborer will afterwards surrender, unwittingly consenting to the substitution of an unjust and deceptive agreement. Then often he is charged so heavily for negligence or incidental expenses the employer sees fit unfairly to call him to account for, that at the

end of the year he is poorer than at the beginning. "Presents" are sometimes given to induce the laborer to make extra exertions, and without his knowledge are charged to his account. Others are persuaded to "trade out their wages" to some merchant, who will charge them for their purchases from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than the market price, which additional profit is often shared with the planter.

Freedmen will occasionally leave their employers after seven or eight months' service, because told that unless they comply with some unjust exaction they will be obliged to quit the plantation. They are thus frightened and complain to the bureau. Investigation often shows that although the employer wished to get rid of the laborer, his offence in the form committed can scarcely be made punishable.

Little can yet be predicted with regard to the pay freedmen will receive at the yearly settlement. A majority are working upon shares, and the assistant commissioner believes that if labor contracts are strictly complied with, laborers will be well compensated. The plan is usually for the employé to receive a third or fourth of the crop, the planter furnishing stock, tools, feed, &c., and necessary rations, charging other supplies to the account of the laborer, to be paid at the end of the year. Many are working for half the crop, agreeing to supply their own rations and to share equally with the proprietor the cost of stock, &c. Others prefer wages, the men receiving from \$10 to \$15 per month, and the women from \$6 to \$10.

Reports indicate that public sentiment in some sections of Mississippi with reference to the education of freedmen is undergoing a favorable change. Freedmen themselves appreciate more thoroughly than heretofore the importance of educating their children, and evince a desire to bear the expense of their education so far as possible themselves, while former slaveholders, either from considerations of humanity or to gain the friendship of the laborer, are favoring the establishment of schools on plantations as well as at cities and villages. Employers begin to see that colored people will be necessary to the success of the labor system south, and that to secure the development of the best industrial resources, the education of the colored man must be provided for. A school which in October, 1866, opened with seven hundred and fifty scholars, in May, 1867, numbered seventeen hundred, with an average attendance of fourteen hundred. Besides schools conducted by benevolent associations, and under bureau supervision, a number of private schools had been established, conducted chiefly by colored persons. They are not regularly reported, and are independent of government aid. Public schools are generally well classified, and some of them are regularly graded. Among the latter is the normal school of Vicksburg, conducted by a dozen teachers, and numbering four hundred and fifty pupils.

In the number of dependents reported there is a decrease. Among the freed people particularly a greater disposition to care for their own poor is manifest.

The large yield of the vegetable and corn crop has placed the means of subsistence within the reach of all who are able and willing to work. A tax for the support of the indigent is levied by civil authorities in all the counties of the State, and collected from whites and blacks, yet in some districts the fund is appropriated almost exclusively to the benefit of the whites. The assistant commissioner states that an effort will be made to remedy this evil and secure equal benefits to those who are equally taxed, of whatever race or color. It is his opinion that the large quantity of breadstuffs used this year in Mississippi will render it necessary to bring a supply from other States, as has been the custom hitherto. A surplus of ready money will not therefore be immediately exhausted in meeting outside expenditure, but used within the State to the benefit of trade and the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

With the exception of supplies issued to destitute whites, under the act of Congress, rations have not been issued to refugees. As last reported, the num-

not being supplied to freed people at hospitals and asylums was 8,308. This will be considerably diminished when the necessary arrangements are made by the various local authorities for the care of their own poor.

Colored people are improving in their domestic relations. Officers and agents have labored assiduously to eradicate those ideas which threatened to prevent a healthful organization of society, and they have succeeded beyond their expectations. Their endeavors to suppress immorality, remarks the assistant commissioner, would be assisted if civil authorities would enforce the State laws upon the subject. Irregularities predominate in the vicinity of large towns where colored people were congregated during the war, and where they seem sometimes to have settled down, unwilling to return to agricultural districts.

The agent at Corinth reports a disposition on the part of civil authorities to be harsh and rigid in the enforcement of the penal code, particularly when the parties whose cases are tried are known to be men of undoubted Union sentiments. At Grenada improvement is noted among freedmen, but in the midst of serious hindrances and prejudices which sometimes seem almost insurmountable. Little improvement is reported in the disposition of the former masters of that vicinity toward their former slaves. Complaints have been numerous. A large proportion of them were easily adjusted. Some cases of shooting occurred at points remote from military posts, and although efforts were promptly made to arrest the offenders, they were not always successful. Parties would easily escape before the news of their crimes could reach the military authorities.

The presence of troops in the State, and the activity of commanders, have facilitated the efforts of agents and officers.

With but few exceptions the higher courts seem disposed to act justly. This is not the case, however, the assistant commissioner remarks, with those of inferior jurisdiction. Steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

Officers and agents of the bureau in this State report in detail, at the end of each month, the action taken by them in conformity with orders lately issued from military headquarters. The reports show the number of plantations visited, and in each case the nature and degree of information possessed by the freedmen upon the subjects mentioned in the orders referred to. Agents are expected to see that freedmen are informed in regard to their rights and privileges as citizens, and assured that they will not by registering or voting subject themselves to additional taxation or military service. Attempts to prevent the execution of the reconstruction laws are promptly reported.

LOUISIANA.

Major General Sheridan temporarily performed the duties of assistant commissioner in this State after General Baird was relieved, and until the 27th of November, 1866, when Brevet Major General J. A. Mower was assigned to the place.

The complaints of freedmen against the whites, so common throughout the south, are unusually frequent in Louisiana. Murders and outrages of the most revolting description have been perpetrated upon the colored people in some sections almost with impunity. State officers and tribunals in the rural districts are a poor dependence. Generally not in sympathy with freedmen, they permit criminals to escape, or openly excuse them, and the freedman is obliged to depend upon the help he can obtain from the troops or agents of the United States. Efficient as these might be, within the immediate limits of their operations they are not numerous enough to meet the requirement of thousands of cases that occur in almost every parish of the State. The limited means I could command have been actively employed, but they were inadequate to the necessities of the large population thrown upon this bureau for protection in a time of nominal peace, but of actual hostility of a malignant type. The efficient admin-

istration of the late department commander enabled my agents to accomplish what would have been almost impossible without the co-operation of the military power.

The assistant commissioner reports a gradual improvement in the condition of freedmen at thickly settled localities where they are properly protected. Great delay and embarrassment in districts subject to the "overflow" are the result of the terrible inundation of the past year. Large portions of many parishes have been literally under water. Consequent destitution and discouragement have in many cases disheartened freedmen, nearly ruined employers, and disorganized labor.

Schools in this State are rapidly recovering from the condition in which they were a year ago. Improvement is apparent in character and numbers. In addition to day schools many teachers have opened night schools for the education of adult freedmen.

Numbers of the planters are still opposed to the education of freedmen, and unfavorable to their paying the five per cent. tax for the support of schools. One result of this has been that in the southern and western portions of the State, schools are not as numerous as they have been. It is reported that \$84,000 tax was paid by the colored people of Louisiana during the year 1866 for the support of public white schools, free to white children only. The disparity between the amount of taxation and the privileges it secures cannot long exist. Leading citizens acknowledge its injustice, and legislation now so soon to be influenced by the freedman's vote will doubtless provide a remedy.

TEXAS.

In order to consolidate the military and bureau jurisdiction, Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo, formerly assistant commissioner of this State, was relieved on the 24th of January, 1867, when the charge of freedmen's affairs in Texas was assigned to the military commander, Brevet Major General Charles Griffin. He performed his duties with ability and success. His thorough knowledge of the people, eminent patriotism, sympathy with the freedmen, and the remarkable energy and promptness which marked his administration, endeared him to the laboring classes and commanded universal respect. His death, from the epidemic recently prevailing, has deprived the bureau of one of its most efficient officers. The duties of assistant commissioner are now performed by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds.

On relieving General Kiddoo, General Griffin found on duty as sub-assistant commissioners fourteen officers and fifteen civilians. With one exception these were stationed in the southern part of the State, and in no case further than one hundred and eighty miles from the Gulf. Owing to the fact that all troops, not on or near the Indian and Mexican frontiers, were located near the coast, and that agents of the bureau were almost powerless unless stationed in the vicinity of our military forces, hardly a third of the State was reached by this bureau at the time referred to, and scarcely half the population.

Reports of outrages, robbery, and murder in remote parts of the State were received almost daily. As soon as troops could be properly distributed the State was divided into sub-districts. Under an order from the district headquarters of Texas, all post commanders were directed to report to General Griffin, as sub-assistant commissioners of the sub-districts in which their respective posts were located, and on May 31, 1867, there were organized fifty-seven sub-districts, in charge of sixty-nine agents, thirty-eight of whom were officers, and thirty-one civilians, so stationed as to extend protection to the most distant portions of the State.

The majority of freedmen are employed in the great cotton-raising counties of southern Texas, between the Neches and Gaudalupe rivers, and on Red river

in the northeastern sections. One-third, perhaps, are scattered over the grain-producing counties of the east, centre, and north.

Most of the freed people being without the means to hire land, have worked for stated monthly wages or for a share of the crop, usually a third, the planters furnishing provisions, tools, &c. In the cotton-planting sections about one-half the laborers prefer the share system, as do the planters very generally, believing that it affords special incentive to care and industry.

The number of freedmen who rent and cultivate land on their own account is largely in excess of what it was in the year 1866, and is constantly increasing. Reports indicate that their operations have been as successful as those of their white neighbors. In the grain-growing, lumber, and grazing counties, freed people are generally working for wages, the men receiving about \$14 per month in specie, and the women \$10.

The State laws relating to labor contracts, adopted by the last legislature, the late assistant commissioner pronounces "vicious, and in violation of every principle of sound sense and justice." These acts permit the employer to fine his laborers himself, and to deduct the fine from their wages. Fines may be imposed for neglect, disobedience, loss of time, impertinence, injuries to property, feigned sickness, &c. And should the laborer refuse to work, he may be sent to jail, and compelled to labor on the public roads, until willing to return to his employer. When he leaves without his employer's consent, no one else is allowed to employ him under penalty of a ruinous fine. A literal execution of these laws would tend to reduce the whole laboring population to a state of peonage. Under military rule they are a "dead letter," but their effect upon the community has been unfortunate and demoralizing. Planters, instead of discharging negligent laborers, have clung to the idea of making up losses by fines, stoppages, &c. Unwise legislation on the labor system should cease, odious acts be repealed, and the matter left, if possible, as it is in the more advanced States, to the parties concerned, and impartial tribunals under the well settled rules of law.

In February agents were directed to turn over to the local authorities all civil and criminal cases in which freedmen were interested, except disputes, settlements, &c., arising on labor contracts. This class of cases it was necessary for the bureau to control, on account of the oppressive character of the State laws. Criminal cases were necessarily transferred, the bureau not having the means of enforcing punishments, yet a careful scrutiny has been maintained over the action of the courts, and where they have imposed petty and inadequate fines, offenders have been re-arrested, and proper penalties inflicted.

In three cases, where freedmen were murdered, and the criminals acquitted by the State courts, the guilty parties were re-arrested by General Griffin, and sentenced to the heaviest fines they were able to pay. These were appropriated to the support of the families of the murdered men. During the general's administration the State courts have found but two men guilty of murder for the killing of freedmen, and in both these cases the judge suspended sentence, and the prisoners escaped from jail. General Griffin believed that in most of the States severer punishments were imposed in cases of "theft and assault" than the State of Texas was willing to inflict upon the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders.

A circular from district headquarters, April 27th, required all jurors to take the test oath, and that they should be impanelled irrespective of color. On no case, it is believed, has a jury thus impanelled failed in duty.

Less land in Texas is now under cultivation than during the year 1866. It is better worked, however, than heretofore, and will probably produce larger results. Heavy and continued rains have almost destroyed crops on many of the river plantations, and on the higher cotton lands given the grass a start which, owing to the scarcity of laborers, will interfere somewhat with the year's opera-

tions. The wheat and corn crops of central and northern Texas are in excellent condition.

Freedmen are almost universally working well, the demand for their labor being great, wages high, and the treatment of laborers by their employers better than it has been—due, perhaps, to some extent to the scarcity of laborers, and to the fact that among the best classes of people the estrangement consequent upon the emancipation of slaves is being supplanted by a kindlier feeling.

In some counties there is some lawlessness or violence, and in others a freedman's life is as safe as that of a white man's, yet over a considerable portion of the State murders are frequent, and murderers bold and defiant, and seldom apprehended or punished.

The plan of school organization has been to make each sub-assistant commissioner superintendent of education for his district, with orders to visit every school for freedmen, whether public or private, once each month, and to use all proper means to obtain donations of plats of ground, the title to be vested in colored trustees, for school purposes. On land so obtained, buildings have been erected, the local agent contracting subject to assistant commissioners' approval, for completion of building or repairing the same, and for desks, benches, &c.

Officers are required to visit and encourage private schools, night and Sunday schools, at villages, plantations, &c., and, if possible, to have them established upon a self-sustaining basis. They were authorized, if necessary, to rent buildings for the use of private schools. The effect of this arrangement was in four months to increase the attendance upon the schools by about five thousand scholars.

The assistant commissioner reported that if the associations which have done so much for freedmen would send him one hundred good teachers, he would furnish them school-houses, and enough aid besides to carry on two hundred private schools. Thus he hoped to reach the forty thousand children, from eight to eighteen years of age, who would attend day schools, and the fifty thousand adults who would go to night schools. Prejudice against the schools seems to abate somewhat. Many planters, discerning the eagerness of freedmen for education, have offered school buildings and applied for teachers. At Gonzales, Sequin, Liberty, Moulin, and other places, they have made donations of land. While such is the improving public sentiment of the better sections of Texas, in others, where ruffians and desperadoes control, the people are altogether averse to any measure which looks to the improvement of freedmen.

The poverty of the people is not so great as in other States. Each county has been able to support its own poor, and it has therefore been unnecessary to call for special supplies under the resolution of Congress. But forty-nine rations, General Griffin reported in July, had been issued since February 1.

ARKANSAS.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Smith, colonel twenty-eighth infantry, was assigned to the assistant commissionership of Arkansas, by an order of the War Department, and entered upon the duties of the office April 2, 1867, relieving General E. O. C. Ord, appointed to the charge of the third military district.

General Smith reports that freedmen are not always enjoying the privileges they are entitled to, white men still arrogating to themselves the rights and powers of "masters," and colored people are not always in a position to successfully oppose them. In remote places, as the southern and southwestern districts, where military authority is less sensibly felt than at other points, and where desperadoes may evade the authorities by passing from one jurisdiction to another across the State line, emancipation and the civil rights act have little effect.

The catalogue of wrongs upon freedmen, related by agents, month by month,

would indicate that feeble progress is made toward a recognition and observance of just laws on the part of former slaveholders.

Yet, in the aggregate, colored people are rapidly gaining advantages. It is not uncommon for them to testify in courts of justice against white men, and for white men to be fined and punished for crimes against freedmen.

The lateness of the season and frequent rains have inflicted upon planters severe losses. Some have "thrown out" a portion of their crop to save the balance. The results cannot certainly be predicted. Agents have frequently been called upon to settle differences resulting from this state of affairs.

A few outrages have been recently reported. They were promptly followed up by bureau agents, and the offenders who were apprehended were punished. In two or three instances they effected an escape. At many points the local officers of the State are disposed to do justice; and though a cheerful and impartial administration of the law is not always secured, the fact that certain cases are even presented before juries and courts, is evidence of a better disposition. To an extent, undoubtedly, this result is due to the presence of the army and other agencies of the general government.

In the early part of June, owing to almost unprecedented rains, the lands contiguous to the Mississippi, St. Francis, Black, White, Ouachita, and Red rivers, comprising nearly all the most valuable cotton lands of the State, were overflowed, and a large portion of the growing cotton utterly destroyed. The water receded, however, in season to make the country available for the planting of corn, which will be produced in sufficient quantities, it is believed, to reduce considerably the amount of destitution now existing.

Difficulty having been experienced in carrying out the details of Circular No. 33, series of 1866, with reference to the imposition and collection of fines, it was so far modified, in January last, as to leave the matter of imposing fines for drunkenness discretionary with the superintendent of the county.

It was recommended, when the circumstances of the case would warrant it, that issues between freedmen, or between whites and freedmen, should, so far as possible, be submitted for settlement to juries of freedmen. A careful record of all cases tried was preserved, embracing the amount of the fine, and the disposition made of it. It was not deemed improper, in the absence of specific laws, to divide a fine not exceeding twenty dollars among the jurors, the foreman receiving a double allowance. Great care was taken to protect freedmen from outrage. They were advised to remove, if possible, from districts controlled by vicious, irresponsible white men.

In February, to avoid the transmission of communications by circuitous routes, the bureau sub-districts of Arkansas were abolished. Each officer who had been on duty as superintendent or general superintendent was assigned to the charge of a county or counties, as "agent," and reports were forwarded directly to the central office.

By circular from the assistant commissioner, bureau agents were directed to hold freedmen within their respective districts strictly to their contracts. When laborers were reported as having left the plantations where they had agreed to labor, it was made the duty of agents to immediately investigate the case; and, unless the laborer's removal was due to abuse or other sufficient cause, to secure his return, if possible. Written contracts, properly witnessed before local magistrates, or by reliable persons, who had certified that they were carefully read and explained in presence of the contracting parties, were deemed sufficient for ordinary purposes, in the absence of conflicting evidence, and proper efforts made to secure their enforcement.

State statutes having provided for receiving testimony of freedmen in all cases, agents were required to aid the civil authorities in the impartial administration of the laws, where colored people were concerned, for the benefit of all parties.

Unusual interest having been manifested in congressional reconstruction mea-

tures, planters were often alarmed lest laborers should be induced to neglect their daily duties. To allay their fears, and meet the few such cases that might perhaps arise, the freedmen of the State were specially cautioned against the influence of any undue excitement growing out of local political movements during the summer months. While they were not deterred from exercising to the fullest extent the rights recently accorded them, they were instructed not to sacrifice, needlessly, the interests upon which they depended for a livelihood.

Pursuant to Circular No. 11, providing for the distribution of the special relief fund, depots of supplies for issue to local agents were established at Little Rock, Fort Smith, Camden, Helena, and Batesville. Agents at those places were made responsible for the supplies received—required to receipt for them to the acting commissary of subsistence, and account for them in accordance with the general regulations governing the issue.

It having come to the knowledge of the assistant commissioner that certain traders were supplying freed people with useless merchandise, and taking mortgages on the growing crop to secure payment therefor, notice was given that no such mortgage would be allowed to interfere with a planter's lien upon the crop for supplies advanced under contract, and approved by an agent of this bureau. Agents were directed to dissuade freedmen from becoming parties to such transactions.

Special efforts have been resorted to to induce laborers to remain with their employers. In cases where the prospect of making a crop was hopeless, on account of the overflow, and planters were advancing supplies, and freedmen laboring without hope of reward, agents were directed to cancel labor contracts on the most equitable terms they could devise.

To the educational work the better class of planters are more favorable than heretofore, and yet their expressed opinions seem often to spring mainly from motives of self-interest. Certain proprietors have shown a marked kindness of feeling, and encouraged the establishment of schools upon their own plantations. Agents have traversed the State, and strenuous efforts have been made to establish schools in portions heretofore unoccupied by teachers. Attempts were often made by designing men to prejudice colored persons against the bureau work, to divide them in counsel, and to use them for selfish, sectarian, or partisan purposes. Schools have been so carefully conducted, and teachers have managed with so much discretion, that the enemies of freedmen have not successfully opposed them. At Fort Smith, Van Buren, Hot Springs, and in the counties of Jefferson, Arkansas, Sevier, and Desha, new schools have been opened.

The establishment of a school in Sevier county is considered an unmistakable indication that the people of the State are intending to conform themselves to the changed condition of affairs. The desire of freed people to be educated continues unabated. Agents have rendered teachers every aid practicable, and shown a laudable interest in the welfare of the schools.

TENNESSEE.

At the date of my last annual report Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Lewis was the assistant commissioner of this State. He was relieved by an order of the War Department, dated January 18, 1867, and succeeded by Brevet Major General W. P. Carlin, with my approval, and to effect a thorough organization of the bureau in Tennessee. General Carlin discharged a large number of agents, and appointed others in their stead. By circular from this office, of January 24, the fee system was abolished, and agents were afterwards paid a regular salary. A better state of feeling resulted among the people, as agents no longer made charges for services rendered.

During the past year State legislation has removed many disabilities under

which colored people were laboring. Their civil rights have been recognized, and they have been enfranchised. A school law recently adopted promises equal advantages to all persons, regardless of color, in the disbursement of the school fund.

A general election was held in August, at which colored men voted. The disposition of employers, after the election, to drive away and persecute laborers who voted indicates the course that would probably be pursued if colored labor could be dispensed with in Tennessee.

From June 1 to October 1 there were recorded, as reported, twenty-five murders of freed people, thirty-five cases of assault with intent to kill, eighty-three cases of assault and battery, four of rape, and four of arson. All these were committed by whites. Not one of the murderers, General Carlin reports, has suffered the penalty of the law; but few of the criminals have received adequate punishment, while the majority have escaped all punishment whatever. Many outrages have undoubtedly occurred which have not been officially reported. Others were not noted by bureau agents, as they were properly disposed of by local authorities.

It is observed that in the cities, and many counties, magistrates are ready to administer the laws impartially, and crimes are less frequent than heretofore.

The monthly school report for November, 1866, showed an enrolment of 6,423 pupils. That for the last month of the school year, ending with the recent summer vacation, shows a total of 9,451 scholars, a gain of 3,028. In November, 1866, but 118 teachers were reported. Now the number is 154. Nearly all of these have been supported by benevolent societies. Some 60 have been assisted by tuition and subscription fees. A year ago freedmen contributed for schools in a single month \$574 55. Their subscriptions have gradually increased, and in September amounted to \$1,802 39. Freedmen manifest a growing desire to possess school property. At the beginning of last year they owned twenty-six of the school buildings, and at the close of the year forty-four. The number will probably be doubled within a few months. In some instances donations of sites have been obtained from native white residents. In others freedmen have purchased the lots at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100.

The law passed February 5, 1867, provides that colored schools, under the district board of education managing the white schools, shall be open in every sub-district where the registration of colored children is more than twenty-five. The necessary fund is to be derived from a tax of ten mills upon every dollar's worth of taxable property in the State. If the law is properly executed it is estimated that a revenue of nearly half a million of dollars will be derived.

The tax was assessed in May last, became collectable in September, and collectors will probably make final returns of it in February next. The superintendent of public instruction under the State law is not yet definitely informed of the amount of the tax already collected. Personal inquiries indicate that some counties have paid but a part of their proportion. It is feared that the fund will accumulate slowly. The State superintendent will secure as much of it as possible for white and colored schools, and in the affairs of colored schools will probably co-operate heartily with the bureau superintendent. It will apparently not be within his power, during the present year, to relieve this bureau, in Tennessee, of its educational work.

KENTUCKY.

Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Kentucky February 18, 1867, relieving Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis.

No material change has been made in the organization of the bureau in this

State since the date of my last annual report. Reductions have been effected from time to time, when the public interests would admit, in the number of officers and agents retained. The peculiar political condition of the State, its relations to the general government, its legislative enactments, and judicial decrees, have rendered the administration of bureau affairs perplexing, and the necessity of protection for freed people painfully apparent. The assistant commissioner refers in this connection to the fact that Kentucky retains upon her statute-books the oppressive laws of the slave code, which operate against free persons of color; and to the decision of the court of appeals, the highest State tribunal, which decided, on the fifth of June last, in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* W. I. Bolin, that the law of Congress known as the civil rights act was unconstitutional and inoperative within the State. Were these oppressive laws and decisions repealed and set aside, and the same rights given to freedmen as are accorded to whites, and freedmen protected and encouraged in the enjoyment and enforcement of their rights, then there would seem less apparent necessity than now appears for the presence of a powerful protecting agency of the general government.

The freedmen of the State, as a class, are industrious, honest, law-abiding, and faithful. They fulfil their contracts in almost all cases when humanely treated and promptly paid. The larger portion are engaged as farm laborers and house servants. Many who had their contracts submitted to the bureau have received as much as \$15 monthly wages. Such payments are not generally received throughout the State, because employers will not usually submit their contracts for approval. On the slightest pretext they often discharge their hands, and drive them away without payment. Over a thousand cases of this kind have been investigated and settled by bureau agents during the past year, and doubtless as many more have occurred at points too remote for complainants to bring them to the notice of the bureau.

The number of outrages committed by whites against freed people and officially reported by subordinate officers since October 30, 1866, is as follows, viz: murders, twenty; shootings, eighteen; rape, eleven; otherwise mal-treated, two hundred and seventy; total, three hundred and nineteen. Number of arrests made by bureau officers and agents, eighty-nine. The persons arrested were turned over to the United States commissioner, and by him held for trial before the United States district court of Kentucky, under the civil rights act. Those not accused of murder were admitted to bail. Final action in these cases has awaited the decision of the United States district court as to the constitutionality of the civil rights act. The effect of the decision lately rendered by the honorable Justice Swayne, and concurred in by Judge Ballard, sustaining the act, will be a great benefit to the colored people of Kentucky.

The general condition of freedmen in this State during the past year has been in great measure deplorable on account of the inhumanity of many whites, and the injustice of civil authorities. The special monthly report for September is a fair index of this. An officer of a sub-district describes the existing feeling between whites and blacks as anything but desirable. The recent murder of a colored boy, the coroner's inquest, and subsequent judicial proceedings, unfair and imperfect, were a correct expression of public feeling in that section. Magistrates, police, and county court judges of the district, says the report, are all rebels, and it is impossible for a colored person to obtain even the "shadow of justice" in their courts. An agent has recently restored two children to their relatives, taking them from those who held them without right or legal authority, and for doing this is threatened with vexatious civil proceedings. Freedmen experience less difficulty in obtaining redress for grievances when able to rely upon the testimony of whites in their behalf. But in some counties, it is stated, not a court, from the magistrates' to the circuit court, will admit the testimony of

a colored person, no matter how worthy, when against the interests of white persons involved in the suit. Colored people make many complaints of the gross injustice practiced in the collection from them of a larger capitation or poll tax than is levied by the law, which imposes a tax of two dollars upon all male negroes and mulattoes over eighteen years of age, one-half the proceeds to be used for the schooling of colored children, and the remainder for the support of colored paupers. No uniformity, it is observed, has existed in the apportioning of the tax, some counties having been assessed at the rate of eight dollars per head, and others at the rate of four, five, or six dollars. It is said that from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars will have been realized from this collection made of colored people, much of it having been already paid in, and that yet only two school districts of the State have appropriated any portion of the amount to the support of freedmen's schools. With the exception of Warren and some other counties in the southern sub-district, it is reported, none of it has been applied to the relief of colored paupers.

Had the bureau the authority in Kentucky to remedy this injustice, it would at once institute proceedings for that purpose. Agents have counselled freedmen to seek judicial protection in the United States courts. But their means are usually so limited that they are unable to pay the necessary fees, and to engage the services of lawyers.

Great injustice having been practiced in the State in the apprenticing of colored children, bureau agents have, by application to the proper authorities, had a large number of indentures annulled. Others are being tested, and it is probable that through the proceedings this bureau has commenced hundreds of colored children, who have been improperly taken from their parents, will be returned to them.

Agents have found it necessary to interpose their authority in cases arising out of a violation of labor contracts. Freedmen have often been persuaded by employers to be satisfied with mere verbal agreements; the same employers, taking advantage of their own wrong, are now quarrelling with their hands, discharging them without pay, and endeavoring to falsify the terms of agreement.

Schools for freedmen, under bureau supervision, have been conducted with vigor and efficiency. In June, the last month of the school term, there were ninety-six schools in operation, attended by 5,921 scholars. It is said that the plan of renting churches for colored schools is gradually extending throughout the State, and will probably add to the attendance 5,000 pupils. In the educational work the chief embarrassment is the poverty of freedmen. Benevolent societies, though generous in their donations, have been unable to supply all the money required, and the bureau fund for Kentucky is not quite adequate to the demands made upon it.

Poverty and ill-treatment are not, however, the only obstacles with which freedmen have had to contend. White citizens have manifested a bitter opposition to the education of colored children, and their hostility has tended to dishearten freedmen and thwart the efforts of bureau officers. Citizens have threatened to destroy school buildings, and seem to have been deterred therefrom only by the presence of United States troops. A teacher was mobbed, and with his family driven out of the town where his school was located. The course pursued by the whites has rendered the State an exceedingly unattractive field for teachers, and the managers of benevolent associations seem justly to have determined to apply their appropriations chiefly in the States where they may be most effective.

Improvement in public sentiment appears in some sections, but it is only slight. It is most apparent in towns and cities where schools have been in successful operation. It cannot be relied upon as the basis for future work. Prominent men have not the courage, apparently, to publicly avow their sentiments when they favor the schools, and the ignorant poor whites are bitterly opposed to them. The State superintendent thinks that but for the protection, encouragement, and

aid afforded by this bureau there would not be to-day a dozen schools for colored children in the entire State.

The amount expended by the bureau during the year for educational purposes in Kentucky has been as follows, viz: for rent of buildings, \$4,533 65; repairs of buildings, \$1,767 82; transportation of teachers, \$358 45.

Gratifying as is the success of the year's work, much remains to be done. It is estimated that the State contains more than thirty-seven thousand colored children between the ages of six and eighteen years. While five thousand of these attend the schools, thirty-two thousand are growing up in ignorance.

MARYLAND.

Since the date of my last report the affairs of this bureau in Maryland have been under the immediate supervision of Brevet Major General E. M. Gregory. For the purpose of affording protection to freedmen in Delaware, and the schools established for their benefit, General Gregory has been authorized to take such general measures as might be necessary for that purpose.

Complaints are frequent from parents and relatives on account of the illegal apprenticing of colored children, particularly in the lower counties of the State. Little has been done by the State courts to remedy this growing evil, and but for the righteous decision of the Chief Justice of the United States, recently announced, it might have reached alarming proportions. That decision will result in the liberation of hundreds of freed children, wrested from parents who were too poor or too humble to battle successfully with unjust tribunals. I have in several cases employed competent counsel to test the validity of the negro apprentice law of this State in view of the act of Congress to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. Neither have the State courts done anything of moment towards bringing to justice the perpetrators of outrages against freedmen. General Gregory reports that parties charged with such crimes are sometimes summoned before magistrates, generally in sympathy with the accused, only to be discharged altogether, or released on bail so small as to be simply ridiculous.

The organization of the school department has been improved. Efforts are being made to secure a larger attendance of children in the city of Baltimore, and throughout the State an increasing interest is manifested in the educational work, and the schools are being opened under more favorable auspices.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

First. I find upon examination of the expenditures of this bureau that they have fallen considerably short of the original estimates, and shall therefore ask for no further appropriation of funds. I anticipate a continued reduction of expenditures from the present time to the termination of the bureau next July. As the bureau will expire then, unless extended by act of Congress, I have not estimated for the next succeeding fiscal year.

Second. I am of opinion that it will be best to discontinue the relief afforded by the Freedmen's Bureau, if possible, when the term of the bureau shall expire by law, except in the educational work, and in the settlement of such claims for back pay and bounty to colored soldiers as may remain at that time unsettled. This may be done, provided proper arrangements be first made with the several States interested to take charge of the indigent classes, which are now receiving more or less assistance from the general government.

With regard to the educational division of the bureau, which is beyond measure important, I would recommend its transfer to the Department of Education, or to some other permanent United States agency, which shall have ample power to sustain and extend the present system, and also the transfer to such agency of all bureau funds unexpended next July.

Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, I am of opinion that this division should be continued in connection with the War Department as long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the completion of the work committed to its charge.

It may seem hazardous to withdraw this bureau agency so soon; it may appear like surrendering the freed people to the direction of those who have not shown themselves particularly friendly to their interests; this recommendation is based on the belief that each of the several States where the bureau exists or has existed will be completely reconstructed by next July; and the freedmen, having all the rights of citizenship, can protect themselves with such aid as the United States military forces may be able to render, the only bar to this result being the ignorance of those who have not yet been reached by the influences of education. This ignorance will be remedied gradually by the States establishing and setting in operation thorough systems of common schools.

The Department of Education or special agency referred to above, receiving the school buildings already erected, and the general supervision of the schools of higher grade, will supplement the efforts of the people themselves, and encourage and extend the work of education in much the same way that this bureau has been able to do. Further, the new agency should not be limited to refugees and freedmen, so that what it undertakes will be applicable to all classes of people; I believe it the best possible investment of funds, for this purpose of education, in the States with which I have had to do.

As soon as the common schools shall be in active operation, as in Massachusetts or Ohio, then the public school buildings may be transferred to the State in which they are located, or to the associations who have purchased the land upon which they have been erected, and who furnished the means for their support.

Third. I recommend the immediate transfer of buildings erected for schools for refugees and freedmen, upon land purchased by regularly incorporated institutions of learning, to the several corporate bodies having these institutions in charge, upon condition that they shall continue the work of education therein, and never exclude any person on account of race or color.

Fourth. For a few years past money has been appropriated for the relief of the poor in this District. For certain classes of the poor such appropriations are always necessary—for example, the aged, and young children, the maimed, the insane, idiots, &c. Yet there is a large class of people, colored and white, who are very poor, who have families to support, and who are accustomed to receive aid, either directly or indirectly, from this relief fund. It seems to me it would be the best plan I could propose, instead of large relief appropriations, to ask Congress to open up all the avenues and improve public grounds, as far as the city has extended, making the necessary appropriation therefor. This would give a great deal of work, through which the means of sustaining the families of the poor would be derived, and at the same time, it would carry on to completion the necessary improvements to be made by the general government at the capital. The avenues and streets are so wide that the population is necessarily sparse, and it is as much as the property holders can bear, in the way of extraordinary taxes, to put in proper order the streets of the city. And it seems to me a wise provision that Congress has reserved the avenues, as well as the necessary public grounds, under its own immediate charge.

Fifth. A reformatory institution for children, without distinction of race, similar to those in New York and Boston, is much needed in this District. One is already in existence, but confined to those convicted of crime. A large class of mischievous boys, who are a positive injury to the schools, who even disturb and trouble them after they are discharged, and who are falling into idle and vicious habits, could be reclaimed and rendered a blessing to themselves and society by

being sent to one of these well conducted schools. I recommend that this subject be brought to the consideration of Congress.

Sixth. In conclusion I wish to call your attention to the assistant commissioners, and to the other officers and agents of this bureau, who have labored with assiduity and fidelity to perform the delicate and trying duties committed to their charge. With remarkably few exceptions they may well be proud of their record. They have done what they could to relieve the shock of transition from slavery to freedom, and have aided our loyal people not a little in realizing the substantial inauguration of free labor, free schools, and loyal government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

General U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War ad interim.



